Letters and Papers of the Board.

Volume IV.

Ceylon Mission.

Received before Sep. 1. 1824.

Address to the American Public 65.70
of Female Missionaries to Am. Females 91
American Bible Society Letter to 75

Backhouse J. K. 58
— Boarding Schools List of Children in 86

— College in Ceylon Plan of 90

Fisher Rev. Mr. 16

Garrett James 250.251
Gay James 59
Granville William 58.59.61.

Johnston Alexander 105-107
Journal of Warren, Richards, Meigs,
Poor, Bardwell 1-3
of Warren, Richards, Meigs, Poor 4-9
Winslow, Spaulding, Woodward, Scudder 31-40
Joint Communications and papers
relating to the Mission generally 1-94

Libraries in Eastern Missions 94
Lusignan George 64

Meigs B. C. Rev. [See Richards.] 104-131
Journal 127-131
and Poor 20-28
Poor, Winslow, Spaulding, Scudder
and Woodward, 78
and Richards Journal of 114-126
Matthew Phillip case of 80
Memoir of Richards 166-171
of Mrs. Poor 182-185

Doddoville view of the Station 201
— Phillip Mathew case of 80
— Plan of Polity 28.79
Poor Daniel Rev. 99. 172–189
Journal 139–165
and Warren Journal 131–138
memoir of Richards 166–171
Meigs &c. [See Meigs. Also Richards.]
Poor Mrs. 190–193
✓ memoir of 182–185

Richards James Rev. 100–103
✓ memoir of 166–171
and Meigs Journal 114–126
" Meigs & Poor 17.29
Meigs & Woodward Journal 46.47
Meigs, Poor, Winslow, Spaulding, Woodward, Scudder, 51–76
Richards Mrs. 98

Schedule of the Mission 69
Scudder John Doct. 235–242
Journal 243–249
Letter to the Dutch Church 242
and others [See Meigs; also Richards; also Winslow.]
Spaulding Levi Rev. 212–215
Journal 223–225
and Winslow 222
Journal 216–221
and others [See Meigs; also Richards; also Winslow.]

✓ Tillipally view of station at 173–179
Boarding School 179. 188
Twistleton T. F. 58. 61

Warren Edward Rev. 96–99
and Poor Journal 132–138
Richards & others Journal 1–9
Letters 10–15
Winslow Miron Rev. 62. 68. 202–211
Journal 192–201
and Spaulding 48
Spaulding and Scudder 45
Spaulding, Woodward, Scudder, Journal 31–40
Letters 41–44
and others [See Meigs; also Richards.]
Woodward Henry Rev. 226–229. 234.
Journal 230–233
and others [See Meigs — Richards — Winslow.]
Woodward George Rev. 230.

On board the Dryade S. Lat. 39°. 03'. E. Long. 60°. 50'. Feb. 14th. 1816.

Rev'd & Dear Sir,

Thinking that it may afford the Prudential Committee some degree of satisfaction to learn the general circumstances of our voyage, we have thought it best, to present to their perusal an abstract of our journal. And as we may speak with some vessel bound to America, before we arrive at Ceylon, we will bring down our history to the present time; & if no such opportunity should present itself, we will continue our letter, by adding circumstances as they occur, & forward it as early, as is practicable.

Permit us briefly to express our thanks to the Prudential Committee, for the numerous proofs of friendship & affection, which we received from them. — Their fatherly advice, their solemn charge & their affectionate farewell are engraven upon our hearts, & will excite our grateful remembrance, till the day of our death. But we will not attempt a description of our feelings, on that interesting day, when we parted with them, & the numerous circle of our American friends. We will only say, that time can never efface from our memories the reflections of that hour, which separated us from the land of our nativity.

Our season of sea-sickness was short, — with the exception of Sister Poor, health was restored in a few days. Sea-sickness left Sister Poor in a very debilitated state, which continued more than a month. Some part of which time, she was very low. Though we did not apprehend her situation to be immediately dangerous, yet, had she remained long in this state, serious consequences would probably have resulted. Her disorder was, in some respects similar to that, with which she was afflicted last summer. We are happy to state, that she is now perfectly restored.

Friday Oct. 27th. We experienced what we thought a severe gale. Being unacquainted with storms at sea, our fears were considerably excited. But through the kind interposition of God, the storm soon abated, & our prayers were turned into thanksgiving & praise.

† Thursday Oct. 26th The brethren held a meeting for consultation & business, relative to our mission. Among the votes passed, were the following, viz. That we will hereafter meet on Monday of each week, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for consultation & transaction of business relating to our undertaking. —— That it is expedient to have Publick Worship, on the Sabbath; & that we will preach in rotation. Brother Warren was excused on account of his weakness of lungs. We also unanimously agreed that the same principle of rotation be observed, in presiding at all our meetings.

† At our meeting for business, Mond. Oct. 30th Voted, that we will observe a portion of every Wednesday evening, as a season of social prayer; - to implore the Divine Blessing on ourselves & our undertaking —— That we will meet on Thursday P.M. of each week, & spend, at least, half an hour, in improving ourselves in sacred music. —— That we take precedence according to our College standing; which is found to be in the following order, viz. Edward Warren, James Richards, Benj. C. Meigs, Daniel Poor & Horatio Bardwell.

† Wednesday Nov. 15th We observed, as a day of Humiliation, Thanksgiving, & Prayer. In view of the afflictive dispensation of Providence in the sickness of Sister Poor, in connexion with our need of more zeal & activity in the service of our Divine Master, we devoted the morning, in a special manner, to humiliation & prayer. The evening, we observed, as a season of thanksgiving. In which, we endeavoured to recount some of the numerous mercies, which, as missionaries, we have received. - Particularly, the kindness of the Prudential Committee in so liberally fitting us out with books, maps, &c. &c; - & in providing for us so plentifully for our comfort & convenience on the voyage. —— The numerous tokens of kindness received from the good people in Newbury-Port, & in various parts of our native land; - the pleasant circumstances, which attended our sailing, & the prospect of soon entering on the missionary work, for which, we have long prayed.

Wednesday Nov. 29th. Passed fifteen miles West of the Island of St. Anthony, one of the Cape Verd Islands. This mountainous Island is very high & presents a fine view at sea.

Thursday Nov. 30th. Was observed by all on board, as a day of Thanksgiving & praise; presuming that it was the annaversary Thanksgiving of Massachusetts. According to the Captain's request, & agreeably to our own feelings, service was attended on deck, at eleven O'clock in the morning. While sitting around the table, we with pleasure, & gratitude, conversed on the merciful providences of the Lord respecting us; & as we trust, united with our American friends in rendering thanksgiving to God for his goodness towards our common Country; which we shall ever remmember with the deepest interest.

Monday Dec. 11th. We crossed the equator, at one O'clock P.M. in W. Long 27° 20' — Forty nine days out. — The weather was considerably cooler than we expected. Thermometer at 78°. Loud

Saturday Jan. 27th. 1816. We passed the Long of Miles of Cape in S. Lat. 37° 15'. — The South wind was chilly; & thee clothes were comfortable. — Thermometer at 57°. — Feb. 5th. In Lat. 39°, we had considerable hail; & a rougher sea, than we ~~have~~ experienced before or since. But we have such confidence in the skill & prudence of our Capt. that we feel almost as secure from danger as on land. ~~& anticipate a gale of wind, as matter of curiosity, rather than of dread.~~

Our Sabbaths have passed pleasantly. Though deprived of many privileges that we have been accustomed to enjoy, still we are indulged with that of publick worship. In concurrence with the opinion of the Capt. respecting the exercises of the Sabbath, we have thought it expedient to have but one service on deck. In the morning, we regularly meet for worship, in the cabin; & in the evening a sermon is preached, on deck; where screened, by a canvass awning, from the rays of the sun, we can sit very comfortably, even in the warmest of the weather. The weather has been so favourable, as to admit of our attending worship on deck, thirteen Sabbaths

Revd Samuel Worcester. D.D.

Secretary of the Amer. Board of Commrs for For. Miss.

Salem.

Massachusetts.

United States of America.

the sixteen, since we embarked. She capt frequently speaks of it, as a
circumstance that we should experience so many pleasant Sabbaths at sea.

Through the kindness of our respected capt. we have many privileges
board, which are not common to passengers. The cabin is ever open
where we regularly meet for morning & evening worship; & for seasons
sional, as well as stated prayer & religious conversation. Capt Buffinton,
we shall ever remember with affection, uniformly joins with us in
eligious exercises, when his business will permit.

In consequence of much head wind, our voyage will probably be
r than we anticipated. But we have reason for thankfulness, that
ave hitherto, experienced no severe storms. The weather has been so
ant, & our accommodations so good, that with very few exceptions, we have
our regular seasons of study, exercise & rest. Soon after we sailed, we
mediately established a system, according to which, our studies are regula
By forming ourselves into classes, & regularly reciting, we have reviewed
erable Hebrew & Greek, & refreshed our minds with the principles of
lish grammar, Geography &c.

Though we are in a measure, secluded from the world, yet we are
holly insensible, that, to maintain the honour of our profession, as well as
serve a conscience void of offence, we have an important duty to dis
e towards those who sail with us. Besides preaching on deck, we have
ly visited the sailors in the forecastle Sabbath mornings; & have endeav
to impress upon their minds the important truths of the gospel, in
daily conversation. And we cannot but hope, that our prayers & efforts
eir behalf, will be conducive to their spiritual good. But we fear
they will receive unfavourable impressions respecting religion, & the con
ct of our of characters & profession; from the fact, that they do not usually
, except in our seasons of exercise & relaxation; when we are peculiarly
sed to be trifling, in our conversation & appearance. This evil, we have
voured to prevent, by setting a double guard over our lips & conduct, &
more particular in embracing every opportunity of personal conversa
with them on the subject of religion.

Few seasons have we found more grateful to our feelings or more quickening to our hearts, than the monthly concert of prayer. The thought is truly animating, that here, in the midst of the ocean, we can unite with our friends in America, & with christians in various parts of the globe in praying for the same glorious object — viz. the prosperity & extension of the Redeemer's kingdom.

We have much fewer privations on board, than we expected. We generally surround the table, furnished with all the necessaries & many of the luxuries of life, with good appetites; & relish our food much better, than on land. We are happy to inform you, that the voyage proves favourable to Brother Warren's health. When we sailed, he was obliged to be extremely cautious in his diet. Now he has become comparatively robust in his appearance & can relish & digest almost all kinds of food, that are brought upon our table. He is able to study as much, or more than any one on board: & though his lungs have not yet regained their former strength, yet we have great reason to hope that this voyage will be the means, under God, of restoring him to perfect health.

March. 20th Off the coast of Ceylon.

Dear Sir, As we have arrived in sight of the island, & have had no opportunity to send the letter which we commenced Feb. 14th we will now close & forward it by the Dryad. From our last date, to the present time, nothing special has occurred.

Looking back at the weather, we have experienced during our voyage, we think it worthy of notice, that we have had so few storms & gales of wind. Though by reason of head winds & light breezes, our passage has been considerably longer than we anticipated, yet, we have abundant cause for thankfulness, that our health has been good; & that our accommodations on board, have permitted us to spend our time, almost as profitably, in study, as though we had been on land.

The heat has been greater in the Indian, than in the Atlantick ocean. Since we doubled the Cape the thermometer has frequently arisen to 85° in the cabin & 102° in the sun. Though the heat is considerably oppressive, yet, we do not feel that degree of languor, which we anticipated, in this latitude.

Brother Warren's health continues to improve. The second Sabbath in this month he preached on deck, & suffered no material injury by the exercise. The weather has been such, that we have not failed of having a publick exercise on deck, since the first Sabbath in Feb. So that during our voyage of five months, there has been but three Sabbaths, on which we have not held publick worship on deck.

The prospect of soon leaving the Bryade, in which we have spent so many hours of quiet retirement & Christian harmony, is, in itself, painful, though we rejoice that we are permitted to see the land, of our destination, with the hope of soon entering in among the heathen. —— The polite & kind attention, we have uniformly received from Capt. Buffenton, has endeared him to our hearts, & will ever excite our gratitude, both to him, & to those gentlemen, by whom he is employed. —— We already, begen to experience painful sensations, at the thought of being separated from Mr. Titcomb, the super-cargo; for by his Christian familiarity, personal activity in all our meetings for prayer & religious conversation, & the deep interest, he takes in the prosperity of our undertaking, he has almost become one of our number. But we have reason to bless God, not only for the privileges, we have realized from his friendship, but for the evidence we have, that he will be instrumental of doing much good among the sailors, on board; for we cannot but feel a deep interest, in the spiritual welfare of those, whom we have so often addressed on the great subject of religion. In reviewing the visible effects of our preaching & efforts, for their good, we have reason to lament that the majority of them give but little evidence of being profited by the means of grace. But with thanksgiving to God, we tremblingly hope that two of them, have recently experienced a work of grace, in their hearts, But on this point, we would speak with caution, time only will manifest the sincerity of their profession. So that while we mourn over our own unfaithfulness to the souls of those who sail with us, still we rejoice that we have some precious tokens of God's gracious presence, & some evidence that our feeble efforts have not been wholly vain.

We are not insensible, Dear Sir, that important scenes are before us, that much depends, on the decision, we make, with regard to the field of our

future labour, both as it respects our usefulness & the promotion of Christs caus

We find by perusing the Church Missionary Register, that a number of the English missionary societies have recently directed their attention to Ceylon, whi leads us more & more to doubt the expediency of establishing ourselves on th island; not because the ground is all occupied, but because more destitute regio may be found, in this heathen world. We have prepared a letter to Dr. Carey, another to our brethren at Bombay, hoping that their answers to the ques tions, we have proposed, will serve to give us information, with respect to the place of our establishment. But we must leave this subject, till we are pos sessed of proper means, for ascertaining the will of Providence. — It is our ear nest prayer, that the Spirit of God may direct our steps, & lead us in the path of duty.

Friday March 22. At six o'clock A.M. Capt. Buffington ordered a gun fired for a pilot; & at eleven o'clock an intelligent ~~pilot boat~~ Portu guese came to conduct us into port, & said there had not been an Ameri can vessel at Columbo, for six years past. Soon after we came to an anch we were visited by Mr. Wilkins a merchant, & Mr. Crisp the master att ant of the port, who kindly offered to carry us on shore, in their own boat ~~&~~ Our Capt. Supercargo, & two of the brethren accepted the invitation & went on shore. They had no sooner landed, than they were introduc ed to the Revd. Messrs. Chater & Norton, then on the wharf, who receved them with open arms. They were then conducted to the custom house, wh they found the Revd Mr. Swisleton, who, kindly sent an express, with our letter of introduction, to his Excellency the Governour, who was then at his country seat, five miles out. Mr. Swisleton, soon ordered a constable to af ford us all the assistance we needed in procuring & furnishing a house, for our accommodation. At six o'clock in the evening, the Capt. & brethren returned to the brig, bringing with them, fruit, fresh bread & butter &c as presents from our friends.

Saturday March 23. At seven o'clock A.M. a sermon was preached on board, by the occasion of our leaving the Dryade, at which exercise, we were favoured with the company of Messrs Chater, Norton, & a Mr. Clough

who is a member of the Methodist connexion, one of the number, that ~~[illegible]~~ sailed from England with the late Dr. Coke. At eleven o'clock A.M. we all came on shore & dined at Mr. Chaters. Soon after dinner, we received a favourable communication from his Excellency, granting us free permission to land our baggage free from the inspection & expense of the Custom house, & reside on the island, a longer or shorter time, as we ~~[illegible]~~ pleased.

Monday March 24. We were busily employed in transporting our baggage to a house, which Mr. Norton hired for himself, the use of which he kindly offered us. This house, we shall occupy two or three weeks, until the ~~[illegible]~~ one, we have hired, (for twelve Dollars per month) is a little repaired, for our accommodation.

We are very hospitably treated by the people in Columbo. Mr. Chater & Lady overwhelm us with their kindness. Soon after we arrived at their house, Mr. Chater proposed to sing, "Kindred in Christ, for his dear sake, A hearty welcome, here receive." &c. We then spent a short season of thanksgiving & prayer to the Father of mercies, who has preserved us safe from the dangers of our long voyage, ~~&~~ for the pleasant circumstances with which, we are now surrounded, & for the direction of the Spirit of God, in our future measures.

Mr. Chater has recently experienced a severe affliction, in the death of two promising sons, between eight & six years of age, lost on their passage to Eng. off the Cape of Good Hope; — only five souls from the 150. on board were saved.

Mr. Chaters labours are great. He has recently published a Cingalese grammar, & has commenced the translation & printing of the ~~New Testament~~ Psalms in the same language, ~~in connexion with Mr. Tolfrey~~. Mr. C. has also commenced preaching in Cingalese. Last Sabbath he rode out 14 miles, & preached to a congregation of 200 natives.

The Rev. Mr. Norton & Lady have been here a number of months, but are soon going to Tranquebar to labour among the Syrian Christians. Mr. Greenwood, who was ordained, & who sailed, with him, from Eng. has gone to Agra.

The day we came on shore, we were introduced to the Rev. Christian David, who has recently come from Jaffna, & is now to take the charge of the Malabar Church in this place. Our hearts were ~~gla~~ not only gladdened at seeing this good

man, but he communicated to us a pleasing account of the state of things, particularly of the schools, at Jaffna. The state of Jaffna lies near his heart. With tears of pious faith he exclaimed, "The cause of Jesus will prevail in Jaffna."

There are five missionaries of the Methodist connexion on the island — two at Point de Galle, one at Jaffna, & two at Columbo. They are erecting a chapel at Point de Galle & another at this place: & ~~are~~ design soon to commence a new edition of the New Testament in Cingalese. We have heard nothing very recently from the brethren at Bombay, but hope we shall receive communication from them soon, — We pray earnestly, that God would direct us, where to go, & ever keep us in the path of duty.

We close this letter in great haste, as the Dryade sails in a short time. We design again to write you before the Dryade leaves Calcutta.

With Christian affection, we subscribe ourselves your brethren in the Lord,

Edward Warren
James Richards
Benjamin C. Meigs
Daniel Poor
Horatio Bardwell

Journal of Messrs. Warren, Richards, Meigs, Poor & Bardwell
Rec'd by the Glide, Nov. 19. 1816

An abstract of the mijionary journal of Messrs Warren, Richards, Meigs, Poor, & Bardwell, kept at Colombo on the Island of Ceylon; commenced March 26th 1816.

March 26th Tuesday. Since our arrival, which was on the 23d ult. we have been very hospitably entertained by the Rev James Chater, a Baptist mijionary. Most of our number have taken lodgings in a house, hired by the Rev. Mr Norton, but which he does not at present occupy. In this house we expect to reside a few weeks, till the one we have engaged, can be repaired. Having procured the necessary articles, this morning, for the first time, we took breakfast together, in our "own hired house". Capt Rutherford, & Capt Titcomb, the Supercargo, dined with us ~~and with us~~. After dinner we took our final leave of them. This was, on many accounts, a season truly interesting & affecting. This Evening, the Dryade sailed for Calcutta. By her, we sent a letter to the corresponding Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, giving some account of our voyage; also, several parcels of private letters to our friends. — At 7 o'clock P.M. Br Richards preached in the Methodist chapel.

Wed. 27th This morning, agreeably to appointment, the brethren were introduced to His Excellency, Gov. Browning, by the Hon. & Rev J.J. Twisleton. We were highly gratified with the manner in which he received us. He gave us assurances of the protection of government, during our residence on the Island; - recommended to us several mijionary stations, which he wishes to have occupied, & referred us to the Rev. Mr Twisleton for more particular information on the subject. Gov B. expressed a wish to see our instructions, but as he is about to leave this part of the Island for the interior, he cannot peruse them, till he returns. He was pleased to accept a set of the reports of the Board, that he might look at them during his absence. — All our baggage, even those articles which were detained at the custom house for a time, such as maps, globes, medicine &c, have been permitted to pass without duties. — We consider it a very favorable providence, that

we arrived just in season to have an interview with Gov B. before he leaves Colombo. — Dined with the Rev Mr Twisleton at St Sebastians, the place of his residence, about a mile & a half from the Fort. As Mr T. is a man easy of access, — has long resided on the Island, — is much interested in the prosperity of missions, & is a real friend to all Protestant missionaries, we had much conversation with him of a profitable nature, on the moral state of the Island. Our views of its importance as a field for missionary labours, remain the same, as when we left America. Presented Mr T. with a set of reports & missionary sermons.

Thurs. 28. Engaged in a variety of things relative to our new family. Several friends called on us. At a special meeting appointed a committee to draw up a confession of faith, & a covenant, with reference to the formation of a church. In the evening Br Bardwell preached in Br Chater's chapel in the Pettah. The Fort of Colombo is one mile & a quarter in circumference. It is composed of seven bastions of different sizes, connected by intervening walls, & defended by 300 pieces of heavy cannon. The Fort is chiefly occupied by English inhabitants; it is the place of our residence. The Pettah, the outer town, which lies at a short distance to the eastward of the Fort, is inhabited principally by the Dutch & Portuguese; & the suburbs, which are very populous, by the native Cingalese. ~~The whole number of inhabitants in Colombo, principally Cingalese, is intimated at above~~

Frid 29. Engaged in private affairs. This evening, agreeably to a vote passed last week, we attended a meeting, which we shall hold weekly among ourselves, for the purpose of pledging ourselves to watch over each other in love & for adjusting any personal differences that may arise. This has been a most interesting season; such feelings were manifested, as excite a strong belief, that we shall be enabled to live & labor together in christian friendship.

Sat. 30th This morning the brethren called at the chief Secretary's office, to receive licences for residence on the Island. We remar

ne, for the benefit of those who may succeed us, that it is
much importance for them to bring passports from
the British Consul in the U.S. As circumstances were
indeed, we experienced no special inconvenience, from
not having them. — Having concluded that it is not ex-
pedient for us to establish a separate meeting, we appoint-
ed a committee to confer with Br Chater & the Wesleyan
missionaries on the subject of assisting them in preaching.
Our maxim on this subject is, that we will observe a strict
neutrality; — be impartial in rendering assistance.
Sent to Mr Twisleton our diplomas, certificates, & instructions,
accompanied with a letter containing inquiries on the subject
of our engaging in private English schools, — native free
schools in English, & preaching by interpreters. The reason
for doing this is, that it is impossible for us to obtain
the requisite information for deciding on the place of our
future residence, till the change of the Monsoon. It
will then be impossible for us to leave Colombo, short
of six months.

Sab. 31. A.M. Attended the Episcopalian Church in the Fort. In
this place, divine service is held only in the morning. Hon &
Rev. J. Twisleton & Rev George Bisset, colonial Chaplains,
preach alternately. P.M. Heard Br Norton in Br Chater's chap
el in the Fort. In the evening Br Poor preached in the Pettah.
Br Norton, sent out by the Church Missionary society is here,
waiting for a passage to Travancore.

April 1st 1816. Mond. Received from Mr Twisleton our public
documents, & a letter in answer to our inquiries concerning
schools & preaching. The letter was of such a nature, as ren-
dered a personal interview with him desirable; this we re-
quested. He immediately returned a very polite note, in-
viting the Brethren to take breakfast with him on wed-
nesday; he requested permission to take a copy of our
instructions. Dined at the Rev Mr Harvard's, one of the
Wesleyan missionaries. On the island there are five mis-
sionaries of this discription. One at Jaffnapatam, two at
Galle, & two at Colombo. Those at Colombo have a printing

prep. which is of very great advantage to the mission. They are now engaged in printing the new version of the scriptures in the Cingalese language, prepared by William Tolfrey Esq. At Mr Harvard's we had an interesting account of a young Boodhist priest, now residing in his family. Mr H. in company with several others, on a journey to Galle, overtook an old Boodhist priest, attended with three young men, who were under his tuition. The missionaries proposed several questions to the old priest, relative to his religion, which he could not answer. The young men were requested to bear witness to the ignorance of their instructor. This had such influence upon the mind of one of them, as induced him to throw off his priestly garments, & soon after to apply to Mr H for permission to reside in his family. He is now very diligent in acquiring a knowledge of christianity. — In the evening, we attended the monthly prayer meeting in Br H's chapel. All denominations of christians here unite in this meeting. Prayers are usually offered in English & Portuguese, & sometimes in Dutch. Br Meigs gave an exhortation.

Tues. 2. Rev Christian David, who has recently arrived from Jaffna, to take charge of a Malabar church in this place for the term of one year, called on us this morning. He conversed much on the state of things at Jaffna, & said many things in favor of some of us settling near his station at Jaffnapatam. [Heldom a weekly meeting for business, & chose the following officers, who are to be chosen or reappointed monthly. Viz a president, whose duty it is to preside in all our meetings; a superintendant of the family concerns, recording & corresponding secretaries, treasurer, librarian, chorister, & a person to keep the publick journal. Voted that Br Warner, bearing no part in the expense for furniture, pay for the support of the family, in proportion to his salary, i.e. two thirds as much as Brother & wife.]

Wed. 3d Three of the brethren took breakfast with the Rev. Mr Poulton, & had a full & satisfactory conversation on the subject

which had been proposed to him. The education of native young men for the ministry, has long been a favorite object with Mr T. He proposed to us to take a number of young men of high cast, who have been studying the English Language several years, & instruct them in the principles of theology.

Mr T proposed, that we should address a letter to him, stating definitely our proposals & wishes; the substance of which he would forward to the Governour, now at Kandy, accompanied with a letter in our behalf. P.M. Br Bardwell preached at the Hospital to about 50 persons.

Thurs. 4. Rev Mr Palm called on us; gave a very favorable representation of the missionary station at Tillipally;- assigned the reasons for his leaving it; & suggested various considerations to influence us to take possession of it. Addressed the Governour through Mr Twistleton, as had been proposed.

Sat. 6. † Agreeably to appointment, the brethren were introduced this morning, to Sir Alexander Johnston. He was very communicative on those subjects on which we need information. We agreed with most gentlemen, with whom we have conversed, in considering the district of Jaffna the most important missionary field on this Island. For several reasons he recommended Batticotta, about 12 miles from Tillipally, as the principal seat of our mission, if we settle at Jaffna. He said many encouraging things for our laboring on the Island; gave some information of the state of things at Batticotta; but nothing to encourage the hope of our establishing a mission there at present. This evening held our family prayer meeting.

Lab. 7th A.M. Attended the principal church, as usual. P.M. Br Richards preached for Br Chater in the Fort; in the evening, Br Meigs, for the Methodists. This evening Br Chater held his communion; some of our family were present but were not invited to commune with the church, which is composed of 6 members. To prevent repetition, we may here remark, that we preach at five different places, on an average, four or five sermons a week.

Wed. 10. Received an invitation from the Rev Mr Pereira, a Roman catholick priest, to call on him tomorrow morning. Thurs. 11. The brethren went to Mr Pereira's; found him engaged in hearing the confessions of the people. He received us very politely & gave us an invitation to attend the services of his Church tomorrow, it being good friday. He informed us that at 10 A.M. "the image," meaning the image of our Saviour, "would be exposed to be adored, & P.M. the crucifixion would take place." Being much engaged, he soon excused himself & took leave of us. [Learned from a letter addressed to a friend of ours, that Br & Sister Scott have gone to America by way of England! that Brs Newell & Hall are expecting that their missionaries will soon arrive at Ceylon.]
Frid. 12. This morning the brethren went to the Roman Catholick Church. It stands near Mr Pereira's house, about 2 miles from the fort; it is about 100 feet long & 60 wide. At 9 Oclock A.M. the priests, three in number, went to the church & read mass there, with great apparent reverence & devotion, they uncovered an image & exposed it to the view of the people. While one of the priests held the image erect, the other two kneeled & chanted prayers. It was then laid upon a rich & elegant carpet with its face upwards, & placed upon the floor in the midst of the church. The Inspector, Mr Pereira, with much gravity & moderation, approached the feet of the image, kneeling & bowing three times at short intervals, & at length kissed its toe. The other priests went through the same ceremonies. Immediately there was a great & violent press of the people to touch & kiss the image. The priests withdrew, & invited us to take some refreshment with them. The conversation turned principally upon the state of the catholick religion on the Island, & at Goa, at which place Mr Pereira The Inspector was educated. We informed them that we were much indebted to Dr Buchanan for information on these subjects. Mr P. The Inspector had seen Dr B. & had heard that he fell down dead in the street. We corrected his mistake; answered several questions respecting the catholick religion in America; gave them an invitation to visit us, & took

leave of them.— Soon after the priests left the Church, the
image was carried round the Church without, followed by
a multitude of worshipers. It was then laid upon the floor
of the Church as before; many candles were lighted around it
two large basons placed to receive the offerings of those
who worshiped. Immediately the people who thronged the
Church, pressed upon each other, that as soon as possible
they might make their offerings, bow, kiss some part of the
image, cross themselves, blow out two or three candles, light
them again, & give place to others. Children of two, three &
four years old would go through these ceremonies with
much regularity, as showed that it was the result of much
instruction & practice. Many infants at the breast were
brought, & their lips & hands were put to the image. This bus-
iness continued till 4 or 5 o'clock P.M.; when this small
image was removed, & a tragedy called the attention of the
people without. In front of a large stage which had been pre-
viously erected, the people sat & stood in such numbers as to cov-
er many acres of ground. At a moderate calculation it was
judged that there were 6 or 7000 persons present. All these were in
a waiting posture. When a signal of attention was given the cur-
tains were withdrawn, & an image of our Saviour, as large as
life, appeared extended on the cross, & an image of the virgin Mary
hung upon wires, at its side. Immediately there was a hoarse
chattering throughout the whole multitude. Thousands of torch-
es and candles were lighted, & the people smote upon their
naked breasts, as an expression of their grief. They were per-
mitted to enjoy the sight but for a few moments at once.
The curtains were drawn & opened several times at inter-
vals of 8 or 10 minutes. When evening approached, the priests,
went to the cross accompanied by persons bearing ~~ladders~~,
a silver plate, (having in it a silver hammer, pincers, &c.)
ladders & all things necessary for taking the image from the
cross, & preparing it for burial. Much incense was offered,
prayers were chanted by the priests, & the people were ap-
parently greatly agitated. As the image was taken from the
cross, the image of the virgin, having seven swords thrust

through her heart, was made to embrace her son; & several other things were done to give an appearance of reality to the transactions. When the image was placed upon the bier it was followed by the confused multitude, & deposited in a sepulchre in an apartment of the church. At this time the discordant chantings & vociferations of the people were extremely grating to the ear, & very naturally excited the idea, that the church must have been dedicated not to the "god of order" but of confusion. Knowing that the people would continue in that state for some length of time, we returned home. — In view of the inquiries to which these scenes have given rise, it appears that the state of the Catholick religion on this island will prove to be one of the most formidable obstacles to the progress of christianity. From the best information we have obtained, it appears that there are about 56,000 catholics on the Island, & about 6000 in Colombo. The priests have very great influence over the minds of this ignorant people. The method by which this influence has been obtained, viz by diligence, perseverance, & constant personal intercourse with the natives, should be imitated by every protestant missionary. Many & serious are the reflections excited in our minds by the events of this day. — Sat 13. Two of the brethren called on the Rev Mr Ringeltaube, who is now on a visit to this Island, being on account of health. He gave considerable information on the various methods of conducting missions; he believes that the principal cause of the failure of missionary efforts in several instances, has been owing to a want of proper support from societies at home; that it is not sufficient for missionaries to be merely supported; — they must have money, to carry on their missionary operations among the people. Wed 17. Have been busily employed in moving our effects to the house we hired, when we first landed. We now hope now to be more favourably situated for study. We learn from the Rev Mr Palm, that all the protestant missionaries were in considerable danger. the other day at the catholick church; that the catholics were much

+ [Pan. Augt. & Pan. Septr.]

pleased, because we manifested no reverence for their worship. We conducted as though we were merely spectators.

Aid. 19th. This morning Mr Ringeltaube called on us. We find it profitable to converse with those who have been many years in missionary ground. Soon after he left, two Roman Catholick priests came in; they showed us an article in the news-paper by which it appears, that one of the Pope's legates has been openly received at London & treated according to his rank & dignity. We asked a few questions which had an indirect bearing upon their peculiarities of sentiment, at which they were somewhat displeased; they soon left us. Mr Twisleton called on us. No information yet from the Governor, in answer to our inquiries. Mr & Mrs Norton dined with us. In the evening the Wesleyan missionaries came in joined us in our weekly meeting for singing. - We feel the importance of guarding ourselves against the evils incident to a state of prosperity. "Bless the Lord, O our souls, forget not all his benefits."

Lat. 20th [The Committee appointed for the purpose, laid before the brethren & sisters a set of articles of faith & a covenant, with reference to the formation of a church.] Agreeably to appointment, the brethren & sisters, in company with the Rev. Messrs Twisleton & Norton & their ladies, went to Mount Lavinia, & dined with Lady Brownrigg. Mount Lavinia is upon the sea shore, 7 miles southward of the Fort; it is a rise of ground in a handsome form, made by covering a very large rock with turf. On our way there we had a pleasing view of the country. But nothing affected our hearts more, than a view of the natives thickly inhabiting the jungle, (woods) having none to care for their souls. We were politely received & hospitably entertained by her Ladyship. Received some useful information from gentlemen present, who have resided in different parts of the Island.

Lab 21st. This morning, after family worship, we solemnly entered into covenant with God & with each other. The articles of faith, & the covenant, which after due deliberation had been unanimously adopted, were again read, & we united in prayer.

We then subscribed our names, & after some conversation, r
newed ourselves again to God. P.M. Held our meeting in
Br Chater's chapel in the Fort. He has very kindly offered
the use of his chapel once a month that we may attend the
the ordinance of the supper. In this case our meeting is a sub
stitute for his. Br Meigs preached & Br. Richards adminis
tered the sacrament. The Wesleyan & Church missionaries com
muned with us. Brother Chater & the congregation, about
50 or 60 in number were spectators. Many things were very
naturally associated in our minds, which gave much interest
est to this occasion.

Mo 22d Held our weekly meeting for business. Appointed a
clerk of our new church. Learning that the low or corrupted
Portuguese language is extensively spoken on this island & on the
coast, we have resolved to commence the study of it, as soon
as we can procure an instructor. Wed. 24 This day Br & Sister
Norton & child left us for their station, in Jaffnapatam. Mr N. the
first church man sent out by the Church Missionary Soci
ety was originally destined to Colombo; but afterward it was
thought that his services were more needed on the Coast.

Thurs. 26. Commenced the study of the low Portuguese language.
Agreed to give an instructor 12 six dollars a month, for giving
lessons three times a week to the brethren & sisters at our
house. This afternoon, agreeably to appointment, has been
regarded by us as a season of special thanksgiving & prayer.
The time has been spent in singing & prayer, reading appro
priate portions of scripture, & conversation on the great
things which God has done for us. Sat 27. Sent a letter to Br
Chater's church, requesting to hold communion with them
at the Lord's supper, & stating our reasons for the request.
Sab 28th This morning at 5 O clock, Br Poor in company with
Messrs Chater & Lewis, went to Pettah 11 miles from Colombo, to
preach to the natives in a new church, built by government.
After Br Chater had given a short address in Singalese Br Poor
ed on the subject of Christ's commission Go ye out &c. Thus com
menced our missionary labors among the heathen. After the
services, on being told that there would be preaching there
every sabbath if the people would attend, some said aloud,

do not want any thing "better". We do not want to live for
any thing else". Mr Leis is of Dutch & Cingalese descent; a mem-
ber of Br Glaser's Church; & is preparing for the ministry.
Mond 29th Received from the Governour through Mr Twistleton
an answer to our request concerning schools. It was fa-
vorable as we could wish. Appointed a committee to make
definite arrangements with Mr Twistleton. Tues. 30th This even-
ing held our family meeting; had an interesting interview
on the subjects of personal religion, the importance of prep-
aration for future trials, & the responsibility of our station.
May. 1 Wed. Received a favourable answer from Br Glaser's
church, on the subject of our letter requesting communion
with them. They have voted, to admit credible believers in other
churches, to occasional communion. In compliance with
their proposal, the two churches will commune with
each other alternately, every other month. Our proposals for
schools have appeared in this day's Gazette. Sab 5th This morn-
ing Br Bardwell went to Jiella, & preached to a Cingalese con-
gregation by an interpreter. In the evening we communed
with Br Glaser's church. Mond. 6th This morning. the Hons & Rev
J. J. Twistleton & Rev Christian David introduced to us 13 Cin-
galese, & 4 Malabar young men from 14 to 21 years of age, to
be instructed in the principles of Theology & Geography;
their attention is to be devoted principally to the former
subject. They all understand English. Br Poor was appointed
to take charge of them in Theology, & Br Bardwell, in Geog-
raphy. They are to be under our immediate instruction
from 8 O clock A. M. to half past two P. M. In the evening attend-
ed the monthly prayer-meeting. Tues. 7th This evening attended
our family meeting. It is good to recount the goodness of the
Lord, & contrast it with our ill-deserts. We experienced the
truth of the words we sung. "How pleasant 'tis to see" &c.
Wed. 8th This morning sister Poor opened the school upon
5 females, having seven scholars only, but a prospect
of more. Our terms are, 12 six dollars per month for each
pupil. (The rate of exchange here is various, from 3/4 to 5/4
six dollars for one Spanish.) Thurs. 9th We make a little prog-
ress

in the Portuguese. We find that it is a very barren languag
we have no dictionary, & but a very imperfect grammi
The language is so corrupted, that books in the high P
tuguese are but of little use. The languages, most imp
tant to be understood by missionaries at Colombo, are
1 the Cingelese, 2 the Portuguese, 3 the Malabar; the
Dutch language is spoken by a few people. Frid. 10. Re
ceived assurances from Lady Brownrigg of her approba
& patronage of our school. This evening three soldiers call
on us to converse on religious subjects; they appear to ha
a love for the truth. – The monsoon is changing; very
rainy weather for two days past; cooler than when we ca
thermometer now about 80 or 81°. Sab 12. Br Warren is n
able to preach in his turn. Mond. 13th Br & Sister Richards ha
been appointed to instruct a daughter of Mr Twisleton's in th
principles of Astronomy & in ornamental needlework. She
attends upon their instruction from 10 A.M. to 1 Oclock.
Thurs 16th This morning sister Meigs took charge of the schoo
in consequence of the ill health of sister Poor. None of the sis
ters at present enjoy very good health. Frid. 17th This morning
we were very greatly refreshed by the receipt of letters from
our brethren at Bombay. We rejoice to learn that they are i
good health; – have obtained official permission to reside
at Bombay; – are actively employed in preaching to the
tives in their own language, – in instructing schools, & a
well pleased with their present prospects. – It is their ear
est desire that all of us might join them; but of this the
have no hope. They advise that one or two of the married
brethren proceed immediately to Bombay, although there is so
doubt of their being permitted to reside there. Br Bardwell
is named as one, in consequence of his being a printer.
They think it impracticable to establish a mission at pr
ent at Bussora; – consider Jaffna the most eligible plac
for our principal establishment; & inform us that the Po
tuguese language ~~will be~~ is very useful at Bombay
This information will enable us to take some decisive st
relative to our future course. In view of it the period of sep
ration, to which we have looked forward with peculiar emo

ons, appears to be at hand. This evening held a special meeting. After much deliberation, we voted unanimously, to send one or two of our married brethren, to strengthen the mission at Bombay. Sat. 18th. Have ascertained that no one can go from this place to Bombay, till after the monsoon, till September. As the manner in which we are disposed of, will have some influence upon the plans of the brethren at B. voted unanimously that Br Bardwell hold himself in readiness to join them as soon as is practicable. Our views of the importance of that missionary station fully justify us in attempting to strengthen it, by sending one or perhaps two of our number, although they may be obliged to return again to Ceylon. Mond 20. In consequence of the ill health of the sisters, & a want of encouragement, we have thought it expedient to suspend the female school for the present. In our Cingelese & Malabar school we are much encouraged; the wishes & the capacities of the scholars for improvement exceed our expectations. Sir Alexander Johnston sent for one of the brethren to call on him tomorrow at 1 o'clock. ((Some special reasons have been suggested this evening for our immediately petitioning Government for permission to settle in the Jaffna District. But more of this, hereafter)) Tues. 21th. At an extra-meeting this morning, we directed the brother, who is to visit Sir Alexander, to make several inquiries of him concerning Jaffna which he is soon to visit, & to state to him our views & wishes. Appointed a committee to wait on the Hon & Rev T. J. Twisleton for the same purpose. At the proposed interview with Sir Alexander, he observed, that he had frequently visited different parts of Jaffna; stated several important reasons to show, that it is a very superior missionary field; heard with approbation our plans on the subject, particularly that we intended to be stationary, & labour together. He communicated much valuable information; very kindly offered every assistance in his power, & thought that by application to Government we might obtain the object of our wishes. He wished to put a son under our care, if we opened a school in the male department. Having heard the

report of the committee appointed to wait on Mr Twisleton, it ap-
pears that we are now about prepared to petition Govern-
ment, in the most favourable circumstances. This evening
held our weekly family meeting. Our conversation turned
principally on the subject of God's special favours to us,
on the importance of a correspondent course of conduct.
Thurs. 23d We learn that an other Methodist missionary has arrived
& that 4 or 5 more are on their passage to this island from Eng.
((Intimations of this, are the reasons before referred to, for secur-
ing the places to which we have directed our attention. If the Meth-
odists had full possession of this Island as a missionary field
with a fair prospect of doing the work that is to be done, it
would be contrary to the maxims we have adopted, to obtrude
ourselves into this part of the vineyard. But as there is dan-
ger, of their stretching themselves beyond their measure, &
wishing for a nominal possession of more ground, than they
can cultivate, we feel ~~ourselves~~ fully justified in establishing our-
selves in the important District of Jaffna; though we would
by no means go to Jaffnapatam, at which place, they have a
station)) + Appointed a committee to petition Government for
permission to settle at Jaffna. Should we go there, we are
deeply impressed with the importance of strongly fortifying
that station, ~~that we~~ doubt the expediency of sending more
than one to Bombay, especially as it is uncertain whether
any can be admitted there. Indeed we want more than
all at Jaffna. — Received a letter from the Rev. Mr Ringeltaube who
is now on a visit at Jaffna. He strongly advises us to settle
there; says much on the importance of money in conduc-
ing missionary operations. Sat. 25. Sent letters to the brethren
at Bombay. Mrs Chater, Warren & Bardwell went to Jaille to
preach to the natives, & witness a Devil dance. — This evening
the Governor & Rev Mr Bisset, his private secretary, returned
from their tour to Candy. This eve the brethren returned from Jaffna. Sab 26th They preached twice to
the natives. Sat evening they witnessed the Devil dance.
By the beastly appearance of those engaged in it, — their fran-
tic movements & their loud & discordant vociferations
they appeared like beings, actuated by the spirit of him,
in honor of whom the dance was attended. Many on the

land render a kind of worship to the Devil, through fear
him. When they saw the brethren, supposing them to be
ers sent by Government, they were intimidated, & began
to make their escape. Br Chater, who could speak to their
in their own language, quieted their fears, & conversed
with some of the leading men. They did not like to own that
they worshiped the Devil; but made some awkward apol-
gies for their attending the dance. Mond 27. The Brethren waited
on the Revth Bisset; were politely received; received assuran
es of his readiness to assist us in any way in his power.
Sent to him a set of reports of the Board, & missionary ser-
mons. - Sent our instructions to the Governors for his
perusal. Presented a petition to Government requesting
permission to settle in the District of Jaffna; to instruct the
youth; preach the gospel, establish a printing press & do what
ever is necessary to forward the objects of our mission.
Tues. 29. Received a letter from Br Hall at Bombay. He suggests that
we may have an application from the agents of the London M.
Society, to go to Travancore, to succeed Mr Ringeltaube. This is
considered a most important station. Our brethren at Bombay
rejoice to see some of us in profession of it. Two Boodhist
Priests called on us to make inquiries about the Christian Re-
ligion. Had a little conversation with them, but as we were
about going to meeting, we requested them to call again to-
morrow. They said they were from Candy. Thurs 30. This morning
the two priests called on us. By the assistance of an interpreter
we held a long conversation with them on the nature of their
religion, & ours. From their conversation it appears, that they are
a species of Atheists. They believe, that all things were created & are kept
in existence by chance; that Boodh, whose father & mother
they named, was the greatest being that ever lived; that though
he is now dead, never to live again, yet he has great influence
upon the world, & that the books which he directed to be written,
contain all that is necessary to be known on the subject of re-
ligion. To these books they constantly refer, to prove the greatest
absurdities; tho' they could say little or nothing to show that
these books are genuine or authentick. - When we stated some
of the principles of our religion, they prefaced the question, "Who

made this great God?" whose character we had described. We as
them who created the father & mother of Boodh; they could no
tell. We took occasion to speak of the necessity of a first cause
all things, - his character &c. We spoke much of the folly & wa
edness of serving a dead God, to the neglect of the only living & true on
They said they were ready to throw off their priestly robes, if the
could obtain a maintenance. We spoke to them of their
guilt & danger for adhering a single day, to a religion, which
they could conscientiously renounce, as false. They saw the
wished to know more of the christian religion, & whether
they could find suitable employment, before they threw
of their robes. [They have visited us several times. One o
them we learn has renounced his religion.] The priesthood
among the Boodhists is not hereditary, nor are their
priests permitted to marry. In both of these particulars
they differ from the Brahmins. The priests of Boodh are
supported principally by begging. Since the conquest o
Candy, their influence has considerably diminished. Th
of them would renounce their religion, if they could ob
tain honorable employment under Government. We
learn that they have lately held a meeting at Candy, to
consult on the nature of their religion. The result was
that they could not tell whether it is true or false. Ma
ly the Lord will give to his Son "the heathen for his in
heritance & the uttermost parts of the earth, for his possess
ion". O that christian churches could know & feel how
great is the encouragement here for missionary effor
June 1. Sat. Learned that Rev C. David is soon to take charg
of his Malabar Church & congregation at Jaffnapatam.
this will be a pleasing circumstance to us, if we settle
in the District. Sab. 2 Held our communion in Br Chat
chapel. His church united with us. Lues. 4. Received letter
from Rev Messrs Pritchett at Vizigapatam, & Loveless at
Madras, on the subject of our going to Travancore. They advi
us to write to Gen Munro at Dindor, as his permission must
be obtained before foreigners can reside in the country.
Gen M. is very friendly to missions. Thurs. 6. A young Malabar,
who is a Roman Catholic, about 16 years of age, applied to us

for instruction in the use of the globes, & the principles of Astronomy. He appears to be a person of superior understanding; ~~self taught~~; very talkative & self-important. As his acquisitions are greater than those in our native school, Br. Warren will give him private instruction at our house. No answer yet from Government. [Lab. 9. Attended Church. Two who had been priests of Boodh were baptized. One of them was by far the most learned & influential character among those of the Boodhist religion. He visited the Burman Empire on official business; was highly honored by the King & Priests of that country, & enjoyed superior advantages for improvement. Soon after his return, the information he had acquired, appeared to be the means of leading him to a successful examination of the Christian religion. He is now qualifying himself to preach the Gospel. It is believed that his conversion will have extensive influence upon those of the Boodhist religion. Mond. 11. One of the brethren, by invitation, visited Sir Alexander Johnston. Sir A. conversed very freely on the state of things at Jaffna, in a missionary point of view; stated what steps he had taken, & what he thought necessary to be done to civilize the people. In his view, they should be christianized, & have some civil privileges. Of the 60, millions of native British subjects in India, the inhabitants of this Island are the only people who enjoy the right of trial by jury. This right was secured to them through the instrumentality of Sir A. He is preparing for us a large map of the district of Jaffna, on an improved plan, which must be very useful, if we settle at J. Sir A. made inquiries concerning the Prudential Committee, & gave encouragement that he should address a letter to them on the state of things at Jaffna. Wed. 12. A Boodhist priest, called on us; says he would throw off his robes if he could get rice. These priests frequently visit the missionaries. Frid. 14. This morning we received a very favorable answer from Government ~~to our~~ petition. This well corresponds with the series of blessings, which we have experienced in the prosecution of our important undertaking. For this will we thank God & take courage.

Hanspecial meeting, resolved that Messrs Warren, Richards, Meigs & Poor establish themselves in the Jaffna District as soon as

it is practicable; two at Tillipally & two at Batticotta. These pla-
ces are eight or ten miles from each other, & about the same
distance from Jaffnapatam. Appointed a Committee to ascer-
tain how soon we can go to Jaffna by water, & whether it
is expedient to open a female school. Sat. 15. We learn that our
Baptist & four Methodist missionaries have arrived at Gälle.
The fourth is to join Br Chater. Mond. 17. This morning, the
missionaries of different denominations in Colombo, twelve
in number took breakfast at Br Chater's. We resolved to meet
once a fortnight at each other's houses, & have a short & appro-
priate address, & free conversation on missionary subjects.
At our meeting for business we divided our number with ref-
erence to the two stations at Jaffna; Mrs Richards & Meigs at
one, Warner & Poor at the other. In the evening took tea at Mr
Alexander's. He very politely presented us with several literary
curiosities, which we hope to send to America. Have ascer-
tained that we cannot go to Jaffna safely by water short of two or
three months. Such is the number of subscribers for the school
& such are the wishes of the parents, that we think it expe-
dient to open a school for three months. Tues. 18. We have been
refreshed by receiving letters from America by the Jarman, which
has recently arrived at Bombay. As only the Tarmil or Malabar
language is spoken at Tillipally & Batticotta, we have dismissed
our Portuguese instructor. Sat 22. Voted that Br Warner go over
to Jaffna by land as soon as he can prepare. We think that
much may be done by him to facilitate our settlement at Jaffna.
B. Mond. 24. Yesterday received a letter from Br Nevell, in which
he very strongly urges, that a part of our number should go to Trincomalee
if possible. We have attentively considered his suggestions,
& are unanimously of the opinion, that, if we establish
a mission at Jaffna, four missionaries at least are wanted.
((We learn that the Wesleyans at Jaffna have applied to government for
permission to extend their missions into the country. They no
doubt will prefer Tillipally & Batticotta)) We consider an es-
tablishment at Jaffna to be one of the most effectual means
of opening the way for us, to the continent. Tues. 25. Received
a kind letter from Dr Carey, in answer to ours forwarded by
the Dryader. Sister Poor opened the school on the 19 instant; two

five scholars are engaged. Most of them are from the first fam-
ies in the settlement. Thurs. 27. Mr Griffiths, a Baptist mission-
y, with his wife arrived in town from Galle. His services were
much needed to strengthen the hands of brother Chater. Frid. 27
repared a short letter to Government, requesting a grant of the
ublic buildings & lands at Tillipally & Batticotta. Sat. 28. Receiv
answer from the Governour through the Rev J. Bisset, stating
hat His Excellency the Governour, cannot comply with our
quest, until the premises at T & B shall have been exami-
ed & valued, & the result presented to him, signed by the
ollector of the Jaffna District. He, however, gives us such as-
surances as justify us in making arrangements for our set
lement at the two stations. He has written to the Collector in
ur behalf. July. 1. Mond. This morning the missionaries at
olombo, held their meeting at our house. Br Chater gave
short address from the following words; "All hail." His ob-
ect was to show that our agreement in regard to the great
octrines & duties of christianity, lays a proper foundation for
he salutation in the text. We then spent an hour in conver-
ation; concluded, that when we have exhausted those subjects
n which we agree, we will discuss those on which we differ.
t 4 o clock. P.M. after we had united in prayer, Br Warren took
is leave of us & set out on his journey to Jaffna in a Palan-
uin. In the evening we attended the monthly prayermeet-
ng. These are interesting seasons. For as missionaries, we feel
hat many are labouring together with us in the most affec-
ionate manner. Thurs. 5. Learned that the Methodist mission-
aries at Jaffna have applied to government for permission
o occupy the station at Batticotta. It affords us much satis-
faction, that it was secured to us three days ago by the ver
al assurances of the Governour. Tues. 16. The Brethren attend
d the missionary meeting at the Rev. Mr. Howard's. Br Rich-
rds preached from "Whatsoever thine hand findeth to do, do it
with thy might." Thurs 18. Received a letter from Br Warren dat
Jaffnapatam, 12th instant, which was the day after his arrival
He had a very prosperous journey & was kindly received by the
principal characters to whom he had been recommended.
He is now residing in the family of Mr. Hoyart, who is a very

distinguished friend to missions. Frid. 19. Having complied w
Br Chater's request, made a few weeks ago, to assist him in o
daining Mr Seirs, as a missionary, the brethren set apart
this evening to examine him on the subjects of experimen
tal & doctrinal religion, with reference to his ordination. T
have satisfied ourselves in regard to his qualifications. Sa
This morning Sister Bardwell was safely delivered of a Son. Thus
not only common, but special mercies call forth our gratitu
& prompt us to greater diligence in the service of our Master
This evening three soldiers, with whom we have frequently
conversed with reference to their joining our church, visited
We informed them that we should now consider them as a
dedates, to be admitted at the next communion season, if
objections should be made. Sab. 21. This evening three person
were baptized & received into Br Chater's church; two soldier
& a native physician. Mond. 22d This evening Mr Seirs was
ordained in Br Chater's chapel, in the Pettah. Sermon by Br
Meigs. Consecrating prayer, by Br Richards. Charge, by Br Cha
& right hand of fellowship by Br Poor. ~~[illegible]~~ Many circu
stances conspired to render it an interesting & solemn seas
Br Seirs, we may hope will be a useful missionary. He is
of Dutch & Cingelese descent; & is well acquainted with th
Dutch, Cingelese & Portuguese languages. He converses intel
ligibly in English. Tues. 23. Several persons have applied to join
our native school. But as they are of a different cast from those w
now belong to the school, they could not be admitted with
much difficulty! Received a letter from Br Warren; he has vis
ed Tillipally & Batticotta; finds that the public buildings, a ho
& church at each place, are in a ruinous state. The plan & va
uation of the premises will soon be sent on to Government
by the Collector. It excites much interest in those parts, tha
missionaries are coming among them. Tues 30th Attended the
missionary breakfast at the Rev Mr Armour's. Heard an address
from the words, "Go ye out into all the world" &c Sent letters to
the Rev Messrs Ringeltaube & Lovelass at Madrass. Wed 31. Recei
a letter from Br Warren containing some estimates of the
expenditures requisite for putting the dwelling houses at
T & B into a habitable state. Two thousand six, or five hundre

anish dollars must be 2/ expended at each place. Much also must
e done to the churches, before they can be of any use to the
nission. August 4. Sab. Held our communion. Received two
oldiers of the 73d regiment into our church. This day the Co-
mbo Bible society met at the King's house, after a very
cellent & appropriate sermon in the Fort Church by the Hon
Rev T. J. Twistleton. A report was read by the Rev J Bisset,
cretary to the society, containing much information
n the moral state of the Island. It appears that the new
ingalese version has been printed as far as the epistle to
e Romans. The printing business has been advanced very
apidly, since it has been superintended by the Rev Mr Har-
ord, one of the Wesleyan missionaries. It was gratifying to hear
om the lips of his Excellency, the Governor, who is the President
the society, that no part of his official duty, gave him more
leasure than that which related to the propagation of
hristianity among the inhabitants of the Island. Mond 5.
ll the Wesleyan missionaries on the Island, being ten in num
er, are now holding a conference at this place. We learn that
hree of them are to be stationed at Jaffna, one at Trincomlee,
ne at Batticalo, two at Galle, one at Matura & two at Colombo.
e consider it a pleasing circumstance, that we have oppor-
unity of knowing from personal acquaintance, that they are
en who appear to be zealously engaged in the good cause.
rom a letter just received from Br Warren, it appears doubt-
ul, whether either of the houses at T & B can be repaired before
he rainy season commences in that part of the Island; i e before
he latter part of October. If not, we shall doubtless reside at Jaff-
apatam, where we shall be favorably situated for commen
ing the study of the Malabar language. Tues. 6. Voted that Br
arren & Poor occupy the station at Tillipally; & Br Richards
Meigs, that at Batticotta. Thurs. 8. Learned that the Governor
as received a communication from the Collector at Jaffna
oncerning the public buildings at T & B. We may hope soon
have an answer to our letter, requesting a grant of the
ands, churches &c. 22. Thurs. 22. Received an affectionate letter from Br
arren, containing information on various subjects. We

experience many advantages, in consequence of his being
Jaffna, before us. We are now busily engaged in purchasing ho
hold furniture, mat stores, a couple of horses &c; these th
may be obtained here much cheaper than at Jaffna.
Sat. 26. We have been this day informed through the Rev G B
set, that the Governor has some doubts, whether he can con
ently convey to us, being foreigners, the public lands & bu
ings at T & K. Appointed a committee to consult with the
Rev Mr Twistleton, on the propriety of petitioning for a lon
lease. We hope to have our minds prepared for any diff
culties & trials, that may await us, in obtaining the great
ject of our wishes, — an entrance among the heathen.
27. June. Sent a petition to Government, requesting such stip
ulations respecting the buildings at T & K. as will justify
us in the necessary expenditures for repairing them. We sug
gested several proposals were made, a compliance with
er of them, will, we think, be satisfactory to the Board of Co
missioners. — We have resolved, that all of us, excepting Mr Ba
well & family, will go on to Jaffna, as soon as our engagemen
here are fulfilled, i e the 19th of next month. Our schools her
are in a prosperous state. Sept. 1. Sab. Commenced with
Mr Chater's church; the number of communicants, 19. At the
meeting Mr & Sister Bardwell dedicated their child, nam
Horatio Hasbush, to the Lord by baptism. This was done
in the Baptist place of worship; a circumstance
worthy of notice, as it shows that our Baptist brethren
here, have a liberality of sentiment, that is worthy the
imitation of others. — In the evening we attended at
the dedication of a new church in the Pettah. It has been
built partly by subscription, & partly at the expense of
Government. The Hon & Rev J. J. Twistleton has had the im
mediate superintendance of the buildings. The sermon at the ded
ication was preached by the Rev G. Bisset. This church
is designed mainly for the benefit of those who speak
the Portuguese language. Occasionally, however, there
will be preaching in it, in the Cingalese & English lan
guages. — A few weeks ago we attended the preaching of

the first anniversary sermon of the opening of the new Malabar Church. A collection was made to assist in building a school house for the Malabar congregation. In this ~~this~~ church the Rev C. David is now preaching. By the course of a few weeks, a new Church, built by the Wesleyan missionaries, will be completed & dedicated to the service of God. In view of these things, every disciple of Jesus, in this land of pagan darkness, cannot but exclaim with peculiar emotions of gratitude & joy, "How amiable are thy tabernacles, O Lord God of Host!" Mond. 2. Engaged a ~~doney~~ Dhony or small vessel, to carry our families & all our effects to Jaffna, for the sum of 350 rix dollars. Sat. 7. Received a letter from Br Warren, in which he informs us, that he is making every exertion to put the houses at I & B into a habitable state, before the rains. He assigns several important reasons for taking actual possession of the places immediately, even tho' we may be unable at present to obtain a deed or lease of them. The expenses for temporary repairs will not much exceed the sum we should be obliged to pay for house rent, if we should reside ~~a few~~ 10 or 12 months at Jaffnapatam. P.M. Received an official answer from His Excellency the Governor, to our petition. The substance of it is, that His Excellency cannot grant us official permission to establish a permanent mission on the Island, until the pleasure of His Majesty's ministers in England is known on the subject. The answer was accompanied by a letter from Mr Twisleton, (through whom most of our communications to government have been made,) encouraging us to go forward in our work. — We are unanimous in the opinion that we should be at the two stations as soon as possible. Tab. 8. Received a letter from Capt. Titcomb, the Supercargo of the Dryade, dated "Off Diamond Harbour, Aug 3d, containing much interesting information. He informs us that he has forwarded to us by way of Bombay, letters from America. We are very anxious to receive them; as intelligence from our native country is most grateful to us. — Mond. 9. This

morning the missionary meeting was held at our hous
Br Griffiths gave an address. Frid. 13 Dismissed our native
school; have much satisfaction in reviewing this par
of our work; our services in this school have been w
gratuitous. Mond. 16. Two of the brethren waited on Sir Ho
ander Johnston. He is much in favour of our settling at
Jaffna; promises to write to Mr Wilberforce in our
behalf. Wed. 18 Dismissed our European school, having c
tinued it three months. Busily employed in packing
our furniture &c to put on board the ~~Doney~~ Dhony. — Sent a le
ter to the Governor (1), in which we expressed our thanks
for the many favors he has shown us since we have
been on the Island; & informed him that we were about
to remove to Jaffna. — Fearing that our families, together
with our furniture &c, cannot conveniently be conveyed
in one ~~Doney~~ Dhony to Jaffna, Br & Sister Poor have concluded
to take passage in a small boat, in company with Mr
kins, a respectable merchant belonging to this place.
Frid. 20. Early this morning, Br & Sister Poor, left Colombo
for Calpentyn, about 80 or 90 miles distant, at which place
they expect to tarry a day or two, & then take an other boat &
proceed to Jaffnapatam. 25th Br & sister Richards & Br &
sister Meigs took passage for Jaffna in the ~~Doney~~ Dhony with
our goods. On leaving Colombo we received many acts of
of kindness & tokens of affection from the people, parti
cularly from those who are interested in the missionary
cause. We took our final leave of Br & sister Bardwell
& left them in a comfortable state at Colombo, waiting
for an opportunity to go to Bombay. ——

P.S. Jaffnapatam Oct. 9th 1816. It was our intention
to close this journal, & prepare a letter to the Prud-Comm
before we left Colombo, but a pressure of business during
the last week we resided there, prevented; consequently Br Bard
well's name is not subjoined. (1)

Edward Warren
James Richards
Benjamin C. Meigs
Daniel Poor

Jaffnapatam (Ceylon) October 9th 1816

Rev. Samuel Worcester D.D. Cornes. Sec.
to the A B C for Foreign Missions. 3

Rev & Dear Sir

On the 26th of March, three days after our arrival at this Island, we forwarded to you by the Bryade a short abstract of our journal, kept during the voyage, & an account of the manner in which we were received at Colombo. In that communication, if it has been received, you have learned that our voyage was, in a variety of particulars, singularly prosperous, & our reception such, as exceeded our most pleasing anticipations.

We have now the pleasure of transmitting to you a more copious abstract of the journal we kept during the time of our residence at Colombo. From the perusal of it, you will perceive, that in proportion to the evidence we have, of the sentiments & motives for engaging in the missionary work, we have abundant reason to subscribe to the faithfulness of our God, in the fulfilment of his promise to his faithful ministers, "Lo, I am with you alway, even to the end of the world." The events which have hitherto befallen us, would form a striking contrast with those, which happened to our dear brethren, who preceded us to this eastern world. As we may hope, that their disappointments & trials have wrought in them experience, patience & hope, & will ultimately turn out to the furtherance of the gospel, we would make it our concern, that the goodness of God, manifested in our prosperity, may lead us to repentance, encourage us in our arduous undertaking, & inspire us with such confidence in God, as will enable us to endure the various trials, which every missionary is taught to expect.—

The journal, accompanying this letter, contains the principal part of the information, we wish to communicate to the Prudential Committee. There are however several subjects which deserve a distinct consideration.

Last our residence at Colombo, for the space of six months

after our arival, & three months after we determined on the
place of our future labors, should appear to be inconsiste
with that part of our instructions, which direct us to los
no time in proceding to our respective fields of labor, we
to observe, that we could not consistently with our instru
tions, decide on a missionary station, until we consulted o
brethren at Bombay. We knew that before letters could be re
ceived from them, the monsoon would be changed, & conseq
ly, we could not leave Colombo by water, short of five or s
months. We did not think it expedient to commence the
study of a new language, until we knew in what coun
try we should be stationed. There appeared to be no way, i
which we could be so profitably employed, as by engaging i
schools. If we engaged in them, it was necessary to state
some definite period for their continuance. We proposed t
continue them six months, if sufficient encouragem
should be given. We did not receive that support we expecte
& consequently did not consider ourselves pledged to rem
at Colombo the time specified in our proposals. But whe
we received a favorable answer from government, & determ
to come to Jaffna, we could not leave Colombo by water,
in consequence of adverse winds, nor by land, without e
dangering the health of our families & incurring much e
pence. At that time we were urged to open a female school,
as the number of subscribers was sufficient. Tho' we were
not, strictly speaking, under obligations, yet we deemed it
expedient to open a school composed of twenty five scho
ars, to be taught by the sisters for the term of three month
We have the satisfaction to believe, that the time we spent
at Colombo was not lost to the missionary cause. By our preac
ing in English, the missionaries there were enabled to devo
more attention to that part of their work, which relates to th
natives. By imparting instruction to those, of whom our
native school was composed, we used the most appropr
ate means, for promoting the object of our mission. By
our European school we did something toward defraying
the expenses of the mission, & we hope, rendered some

assistance to the children of those parents, by whom the mi
was supported. By residing at the seat of Government, we ex-
perienced but few of those evils, arising from false reports &
groundless suspicions, to which foreigners are generally expos-
ed; & we may hope, that the acquaintance we formed with
the principal characters at Colombo, will prove to be of
lasting utility to us, & to our mission.

On leaving Colombo, such was the state of our families,
our mode of conveyance, that we had many fears, that we
might be subjected to some serious evils on our passage.
But the new laid before protected us, dealt better with us,
than we feared. Our safe arrival at this place, & the fa-
vorable circumstances that surround us, lay us under
additional obligations to serve our divine Master.

We have visited the places, in which we hope to spend our
lives in opening the treasures of the gospel to the heathen.
Batticotta principally is situated about ten miles north, & Batticotta six
miles north west of Jaffnapatam. At each place there are
between three & four acres of land, on which stand a dwell-
ing house, a large church without a roof, & a variety of fruit
trees. From the estimates that have been made, $12 or 1500
would be necessary to make such repairs, as a prosperous mis-
sion at these stations would require. But as the rainy sea-
son is at hand, & as we take possession of these places
merely on sufferance, we shall do nothing more at pres-
ent, than, at an expence of a few hundred rix dollars, make
such temporary repairs, as will render the houses comfortable
during the rains. If our residence at J & B. should be sanctioned
by the British government, we think it important that, im-
mediately after the rains, the buildings should be thoroughly
repaired. In the mean time, we intend to apply ourselves to
the study of the Tamul language, instruct a few schools by
the assistance of native teachers, & preach occasionally by
interpreters.

That the Prudential Committee may distinctly understand,
what are our prospects of a permanent establishment on
this Island, it will be sufficient to copy two communi-

cations, which we received from His Excellency Governor Bro-
rigg. The following is an answer to our first petition, to-
tle in the District of Jaffna. It shows what are the feelings
of His Excellency toward us & toward our mission. For we a
happy to say, that his conduct toward us has uniformly co
responded with the sentiments contained in this commu-
cation. It was addressed to us through the Hon & Rev T. J. Twisle

"Chief Secretary's Office. Colombo 13th June 1816.

Sir

I have laid before His Excellency the Governor, you
letter of the 28 ultimo enclosing a letter addressed to you by the
American Missionaries, requesting permission to resid
in the Province of Jaffna, to preach the gospel, open a schoo
& establish a printing press there &c. — His Excellency, im-
pressed with a conviction that the labours of these Gentlem
will tend to the Religious & Moral improvement of the pe-
ple, & that no improper use will be made of the printing
press, which must be considered as subject to the censor-
ship of Government, is pleased to comply with the several
requests made. I enclose a licence under His Excellency's ha
& seal, empowering the American Missionaries to keep a
school; & the Collector of Jaffna will be directed to give
them every assistance in his power to aid them in their
missionary functions. — I have the honor to be, Sir,

The Hon & Rev T. J. Twisleton } your most obedt servant.
Chaplain to Government }

J. Gay. Dep. Se

The following is an extract of a letter in answer to our note
of thanks, for the favors we have received from His Excellen

Chief secretary's Office, Colombo 23d September 1816.

Sir. Having laid before the Governor, the letter from the
Rev Mr Meigs, Secretary of the American Mission, forwarded
with yours of the 19th instant. I am directed to request you will
be so good, as to express to the Gentlemen of the Mission, the
great satisfaction with which His Excellency receives the sen-
timents of attachment declared on their part towards the
Government of this Colony, & also his acknowledgments fo
the favourable opinion which these gentlemen are pleased
to

entertain of His Excellency personally, & of his publick administration. It became the duty of the Governor on the arrival of the mission here, to report the same for the information of His Majesty's Minister, with copies of credentials produced by the missionaries to Government. To this communication Lord Bathurst's answer has not yet been received, but may be daily expected." Signed ~~[illegible]~~ "Southerland. Had we been acquainted with the fact, that the Governor was waiting to receive an answer respecting us from England, we should have been satisfied, for the present, with his answer to our first petition, & should not have requested a deed or lease of the premises applied for. Now we understand the subject, our minds are at rest. We have but little doubt of our being permitted quietly to settle here, especially, if the subject should be refered, as we presume it will be, to His Excellency Governor Browning. — We take the liberty of suggesting to the Committee, the expediency of making application to Lord Bathurst in behalf of our mission. On mentioning to Sir Alexander Johnston our intention to make this suggestion, he very kindly offered to write to Mr Wilberforce Esq, requesting him to intercede for us. We learn that Sir A. has already written.

In regard to our past expenditures & present funds, we wish to state, that our current expences for the six months past have amounted to about two thirds of our salaries for the same period. The price of the principal articles necessary for the support of a family, are nearly the same here, as in America. The circumstances of our living in one family, — having occasion to purchase but little clothing for present use, & our having but few expences on account of the mission, have enabled us to support ourselves at a less expence than the amount of our income. Hereafter our family expences must be increased, but we may hope they will not exceed our salaries. The income of our European school, about 700 rix dollars, together with a few small presents, have been sufficient to defray the expences of our removal from Colombo to this place.

On the whole, according to our present calculation, we hope that our salaries, together with the remainder of the sum we received for our outfits, & a little private property which we have, will enable us to furnish our mission houses, support us comfortably through the year, & perhaps advance $ 2 or 300 towards thoroughly repairing the buildings after the rains. If, however, in March next, which closes the year for which our salaries were paid, we should have money on hand, we could not appropriate it to the buildings, unless our salaries for the next year should be received in advance, of which we have no definite prospect, at present. Should we have a fair prospect of a permanent establishment here, we should consider it a very serious evil to be prevented from going forward with the repairs for the want of money. Our attention is now turned to this subject. We have concluded to write to the agents of the Board, at Calcutta, to inquire whether there is money deposited in their hands for the use of our mission; if not, whether they could loan us money, if we should have an urgent call for it, until it could be transmitted to them from America. As it is very difficult in this country to procure money, & as the rate of interest is exceedingly high, generally 12 per cent. per annum we hope not to be under the necessity of hiring it. — It is proper here to state, that during the season we resided at Colombo, the common rate of exchange was four six dollars for one Spanish; but owing to the kind exertions of our friend the Hon & Rev T. J. Twisleton we disposed of $ 2500 at the rate of 4/5 six dollars; of $ 2000 of which are on interest at 12 per cent per annum; $ 1000 to be paid in 6, & $ 1000, in 9 months from the time the money was delivered. The remaining $ 500 we have received at different times for our current expenses. These facts show the importance of our procuring money in advance, & the evil of being obliged to hire it.

To assist the Committee in determining what sum of money it is proper to appropriate to this mission, we would inform them that it is practicable, & it is our earnest

sire to establish schools on an extensive plan, to be taught
native instructors under our superintendance. There
a prevailing disposition among the people to have
ir children instructed. Several have already applied.
me of the Brahmins have no objections to their children's
ading the Bible, or to our instructing them in the prin-
les of christianity, if we will but teach them the English
nguage. — Though some good may be done, by instructing
ative children, while they live at home, & are under our
e only when at school, yet it is the unanimous opinion,
th whom we have conversed on the subject, that the best
ethod of benefitting the natives by schools is, to select
e most promising children, take them entirely from their
eir parents, & have them day & night under our care.
this situation they may be kept from many & danger-
temptations, & be in the most favorable circumstan-
s for improving their habits & modes of thinking, & for be-
ng qualified to become schoolmasters & catechists for the
struction of others. A pious native, well educated goes
th to his countrymen under advantages incomparable
reater, than can be enjoyed by any foreigner. Hence we con-
ider it more important, thoroughly to educate a few, than
impart a small degree of instruction to many. Such is
e mode of living & dress among the natives, that the ex-
ense of supporting 20 or 30 boys, a month, would be very small
n this subject, which we consider one of the most important,
it regards the mission, we shall be able soon to write more
finitely. — We may have access to many here who are able
willing to read the bible, if they could obtain it without ex-
ense. The same remark may be made in regard to tracts.
ut our prospect of usefulness, arising from the distribution of
bles & tracts, must depend much upon the liberality of the
hristian publick in America. We do think that this people
have very powerful claims upon the generosity of the Bible
Tract Societies; & we hope, that without delay, their con-
ition will be represented to the managers of those benev-
ent institutions, by the Prudential Committee. We now

very much need some English bibles & tracts; but in view of our future course, we have greater need of money, with which to purchase or print these books in the Malabar language. — Informing plans for the instruction of heathen, we are constantly reminded of the importance of applying to the Committee for a printing press, a form of English types, & for some person who is well qualified to superintend the business of printing. The importance of a press is so great & obvious, that it is unnecessary to state further reasons, to influence the Committee to lose no time in sending one to us. — In prospect of establishing schools, we need a box of elementary books for the use of those who will study the English language: Viz, several dozen of Murray's grammar, abridged; as many sets of his books for reading, exclusive of the Reader & Sequel, which can be dispensed with; Walker's pronouncing dictionary, small edition; Emerson's & Wilbur's catechisms, Spelling Books &c. &c. — There are several persons here, & at Colombo, to whom we are under great obligations for services rendered us in various ways, whose kindness we can never repay. For these persons, we wish for several publications, which would be very acceptable to them, & be considered, not as a compensation for what they have done for us, but as tokens of that affection & gratitude which we wish to manifest. For this purpose we wish particularly for several copies of Mrs Newell's life; Dr Worcester's collection of psalms & hymns with tunes; interesting reports & new publications.

We have sent to our brethren at Bombay, Poole's Synopsis, Schleusner's Lexicon, & Calmet's Dictionary & Lempriere's Bibl. Dictionary. It appears that they have greater need of these books at present, than we. We consented to part with them, under the expectation that the Committee would send out an other copy of them for our public library. We wish also for a copy of Thomas's Practice, the Pharmacopoeia or Register of the Mass. Med. Soc. & Murdock's translation of Schleusner, as soon as it is published. — We wish also for two chests of carpenter's tools, one for each station. These would save us much trouble

much expence. For the 9 12 want of proper tools, the carpenters make very slow progress in repairing the houses.

On the subject of sending out more missionaries, we can write very decidedly. We think it important that they should be sent with immediately. We have here taken two important stations. Two missionaries at least are necessary at each station. If any one of our number should be removed by death, the mission would suffer for the want of help. There are many parishes around us, equally as eligible as those we have taken, in which it is very desirable for us to establish missions. But we cannot multiply our stations without more missionaries. Something was said in our journal of the importance of Travancore & the adjacent countries, as a missionary field. It is our wish & intention to seize the first opportunity of extending our missions to the Continent, as soon as we are firmly established here, & are strengthened with more missionaries. It is believed here that Governor Browning will continue in office a year & a half or two years longer. As it is wholly uncertain what will be the character of his successor, - whether he will favor or oppose missions, it appears desirable that the Committee should avail themselves of the present very favorable state of things on this Island, & send out more missionaries.

In making these remarks, we are aware, that we have not yet formal permission to establish ourselves at the stations we have taken. But we think that this circumstance should have but little influence upon our plans, or upon the arrangements of the Committee. Indeed, there is reason to believe, that the more missionaries there are here, if they be men of the right character, the less is the probability of our being disturbed. - Should more missionaries be sent out, we think it important that a physician should accompany them. The best place, on account of the harbour, at which missionaries can be landed, is Trincomale. The place most convenient for the missionaries, if they intend to join us, is Point Pedro.

pedro. Madras is the next most convenient port. Letter may readily be sent to Jaffnapatam by mail from an port in India.

Hitherto the Lord has greatly favoured us in regard to the object of our mission, & our hearts are much animated & encouraged by the prospect before us. But, Dear Sir, We are not making confident calculation on great & immediate success. In view of the deplorable condition in which we see the heathen around us, & the many obstacles to be surmounted in their being raised from their superstitions & degraded state we wish to have our own minds, & the minds of our friends at home deeply impressed with the belief, that such patience & perseverance are to be manifested, such expence incurred, & in a word, such exertions of various kinds made, as will in some degree correspond with the magnitude of the object we have in view.

In seasons of prosperity & adversity we would look to God for our principal support & consolation. Yet, we need, we greatly need to be strengthened & encouraged by the friends of missions in our own country. We are sometimes ready to faint in view of the responsibility of our station & the important consequences of our conduct. Here in this dark corner of the earth, the more aspect of things around us has a chilling influence upon our hearts, while we are deprived of those numerous excitements to active piety, which are felt by all who enjoy & prize the privileges of christian society. Hence we need evidence that the christian public in America are with us; — that they remember us in their prayers, & are forward to support that cause, to which we would ever consider ourselves most sacrifly devoted.

We hope, dear Sir, to be favored with frequent communications from you, that we may know the views & wishes of the Prudential Committee, & be assisted in adopting such measures as the welfare of the mission requires.

With sentiments of esteem & affection we subscribe ourselves your unworthy fellow laborers in the gospel vineyard.

Edward Warren
James Richards
Benjamin C. Meigs
Daniel Poor

P.S. Since this letter was written, we have with much pleasure, received letters from Dr Carey, dated, Calcutta, Sept 5th 1816, informing us that we may draw upon him for our proportionable parts of a $1000 which he has just received by the Ship Union, from J. Evarts Esq., to be divided among the two, including Br Bardwell & our brethren at Bombay. Dr Carey informs us also, that the Ship Agamemnon may be daily expected at Calcutta, & that she has on board a $1000 to be distributed in the same manner. Our minds are now at rest as it respects money. We shall prepare, for the inspection of the Committee, an exact account of our expenditures at the end of the year from the time we landed.

We learn that Br & Sister Bardwell & their child, sailed from Colombo to Bombay on the 5th instant.

The double parenthesis ((—)) which we have occasionally used in our journal, & may hereafter use in our letters, includes those parts which we wish not to be published. We are very desirous, that nothing should appear in print, which, if it should be read in this country, would excite the prejudices of the people against us, or be offensive to christians of other denominations. — We are very happy under His Excellency's ~~Government~~ Administration, & live harmoniously with all around us.

P.S. We have just received letters from Dr Carey informing us of the arrival of the Agamemnon with the other $1000.

Letter from Messrs. Warren, Richards, Meigs, & Poor —

Jaffnapatan Oct 9. 1816.

Rec^d. May 27. 1817.

Jaffna, January, 20th 1817.-

Samuel Worcester D.D. Secretary to the American Board of Commissioners for For. Missions.

Reverend and Dear Sir,

In October 1816 we forwarded to you by way of Calcutta, some extracts of our Journal kept during our residence at Colombo, accompanied with a Letter containing some account of our plans & prospects at this place. As we did not send a Duplicate of those communications, we shall now copy the substance of them, & give you some further information of our affairs.

If the Journals & letter refered to have been received, you have learned with much pleasure the goodness of God to us, in permitting us to enjoy an almost uninterrupted course of prosperity till we entered upon missionary Ground. From this letter you will perceive, that the favors of God have been multiplied, by which our hearts are encouraged, & our hands strengthened for the good work in which we are engaged.-

After our arrival at Colombo, it was our principal object to determine on some place, as the field of our future labors. Having obtained the requisite information, by conversing with gentlemen at Colombo, and by corresponding with persons abroad, particularly with our Dear brethren at Bombay, we were unanimous in the opinion that it was expedient that one of our number, Br. Bardwell, should strengthen the mission at Bombay & that the other four should be Stationed in the District of Jaffna.- As you are well acquainted with the principal reasons which render Jaffna a very eligible place for missions it is unnecessary for us to repeat them. We will only observe, that at the time we came to a decision on this subject, there was but a solitary missionary in the whole District (Mr Lynch from the Wesleyan Methodist society [& he we understood had relinquished the idea of learning the Tamul Language though we have since learned that this is not the fact]. On the 28th of May 1816 we made known to Government in an Official manner our Wishes & intentions, & soon after we received from His Excellency Governour Brownrigg the following answer addressed to the Honble & Revd. J. J Twistleton respecting us. -

"Chief Secretary's Office, Colombo 13th June, 1816.

Sir,

I have laid before His Excellency the Governor your letter of the 28th ultimo, enclosing a letter addressed to you by the American Missionaries requesting permission to reside in the Province of Jaffna, to preach the Gospel, Open a School & establish a printing press there. -

His Excellency, impressed with the conviction, that the Labours of these Gentlemen will tend to the religious & moral improvement of the people & that no improper use will be made of the printing press, which must be considered as subject to the censorship of Government, is pleased to comply with the several requests made. I enclose a license under His Excellency's hand & Seal, empowering the American Missionaries to keep a school, & the Collector of Jaffna will be directed to give them every assistance in his power, in the exercise of their Missionary function.

I have the honor to be Sir, Your Obedient Servant

"The Honble & Revd. J. J Twistleton James Gay Dep. Sec."
Chaplain to Government. - "

Having received this favorable answer, we resolved

that

that two of our number should be stationed at Batticotta and two at Tillipally, the former place being about 6 & the latter about 9 miles from Jaffnapatam and about 8 miles distant from each other. At the season of the year in which this resolution was made, it was impracticable for us in consequence of the prevailing monsoon to leave Colombo by water, & travelling by land with our baggage was both difficult & expensive.-

We therefore determined that Br. Warren should proceed to Jaffna & make some necessary arrangements for taking possession of the places we had selected, and that the others should tarry at Colombo and continue the schools in which we were engaged, until we could have safe Conveyance by water. Previously to Br. Warrens departure, which was on the 1st of July, we applied to Government for a grant of the publick land and buildings at Batticotta & Tillipally. We were informed that no definite answer could be given, until the land and buildings should be surveyed and estimated, and a report made to His Excellency the Governor, by the collector of the District of Jaffna. Br. Warren, however, had sufficient encouragement to go forward. The result of our communications with the Government on this subject was this: We were informed, that soon after our arrival, copies of our credentials were transmitted to Lord Bathurst, and that the premises refered to could not be given, sold, or leased to us, until the pleasure of his Lordship should be known, respecting us. We received new assurances of the friendship & approbation of His Excellency, & permission to take a temporary possession of the premises. Presuming that the subject will be refered by Lord Bathurst to this Government, & in view of what we knew of the state of things on the Island, particularly of the characters of the principal men in authority, & of their feelings toward us & our mission, we could not doubt as to the Course proper to be pursued. We proceeded nearly in the same manner, as tho' we had had full permission for a permanent establishment.-

We have not yet received any thing further from Government, but we have less & less reason to fear that we shall be disturbed.-

While at Colombo we assisted the missionaries there by preaching in English from three to Six sermons a week. We taught gratuitously four months and a half, a school consisting of 15 or 16 native youth, who had been for several years attending to the English language in the Rev. Mr. Armours school. They were instructed in the principles of geography and theology. Most of them were designed for the ministry. We were gratified & rewarded by their diligence and improvement. We instructed, also, for the term of three months, a private school, consisting of twenty five scholars, mainly, the children of Europeans. The profits of this school were about 650 Rix Dollars.

We have much reason to believe that our residence at Colombo will be in several respects highly advantageous to our Mission.

On the 20th of September, Br. & Sister Poor, and on the 25th Brethren Richards & Meigs with their wives left Colombo by water, and arrived at Jaffna about a week afterward.

We were received with Christian affection, and hospitably entertained by J. C. Mooyaart Esquire, in whose family Br. Warren resided. Mr. M. manifests a sincere and an ardent love for the Cause of Christ. With a zeal that is according to knowledge, and with genuine liberality of sentiment, which characterizes many christians at the present day. He

he is ever ready to cooperate with all those, whose plans are formed with reference to the promotion of Christ's kingdom.

Br. Warren has done much in making arrangements for repairing the dwelling houses at Batticotta & Tillipalley. So much was necessary to be done at B., that there was no hope of its being put into a habitable state before the rainy season commenced. Consequently, Brethren Richards & Meigs, who had been previously appointed to that station, hired a house in Jaffnapatam, in which they now reside. They have been employed in study, preaching occasionally, and in forwarding the repairs of the house at Batticotta when the weather has permitted. Tho' the house at Tillipalley was in a very unfinished state, Brethren Warren & Poor removed into it on the 15th October, believing that they should render it comfortable during the rains, and be in favorable circumstances for attending to the concerns of the mission. They have not been disappointed. They have been favorably situated for superintending the repairs of the house and the building of a bungalo, a small temporary building, for schools and other purposes. On the sabbath they have constantly preached by an interpreter in their dwelling house to an audience of from 30 to 50 people. They have a school at Tillipalley, consisting of 30 boys who are learning English & Tamul. They preach also on the sabbath at Chalagam, 2 miles distant from Tillipally to an audience of from 50 to 70 persons. At this place they have recently established a school. D. Bast Esqr. the sitting Magistrate at Chalagam, in whose court-house they hold public worship, is a native of Dutch extraction. He is a man of piety & good sense, has much influence among the natives, and is of essential service to the brethren at Tillipally.

As we are preparing some extracts from our Journals to be sent to Calcutta by private conveyance, it is unnecessary now to give any particular account of what has transpired, since we have been at Jaffna. We shall send by the same conveyance a small plan of the premises at Tillipally.

In our last letter we said considerable on the subject of schools. That it is practicable and very desirable that schools be established on an extensive plan, to be taught by native school masters under our superintendance. From the additional information we have obtained, we think that an attention to this subject may be urged with still greater force. There appears to be a peculiar preparation among this people for such exertions.

There is a prevailing disposition among them to have their sons instructed; their prejudices against Christianity are fewer, and the influence of the Bramins less, than in other parts of India.

The many advantages resulting from missionaries having influence with the rising generation are too obvious to the Prudential Committee to require a particular enumeration. We have only to remark here, that it will be our object to attend to the subject of schools to as great an extent as our means will permit, consistently with a due attention to other branches of our missionary work. Wherever we establish schools, there we can preach to advantage, and most effectually open the way for the distribution of the Scriptures.

A printing press we consider absolutely necessary to the prosperity

prosperity of our mission. A large portion of this people are able to read. Many of them would willingly read the bible if they could obtain it. We have frequent c for it, which we cannot satisfy. There is no printing press in the District of Jaffna. But few Books in the Tamul language have been printed on the Island; and there are none now for sale. Tamul books imported from the continent are excessively dear, even at the first cost, and the duties here are 25. per cent. The natives here have very few printed books, & m of these have been distributed by missionaries. There is a small differen between the written, and the printed characters. But those who have opp-tunity, soon become acquainted with the latter. It is very desirable that boo should be circulated in such numbers, that the printed character may be generally known. We think it an important object to introduce printed books into our schools. We are now in want of some Tamul Testaments for those under our care, who can read, and are now committing to memory por-tions of scripture, written upon ollas. ¶ We have applied to the Colombo Auxiliary Bible society for some English & Tamul Bibles. We have a prospect of obtaining a few. The Tamul Old Testament, we understand, is out of print; but this we much need, as many people here think that ours is a new religion. In view of the facts here mentioned, we feel Justified in applying to the Prudential Committee for a printing pre and for some person qualified to superintend it; for a fount of English ty a quantity of printing paper, ink & money, that will enable us to print such books in the Tamul Language, as may be most needed at the time ~~when~~ we may be prepared to print. We can procure here at a moderate price China paper, which serves well for common writing paper, and for the printing of tracts. But the paper used in this country for bibles & other books of impor-tance, is usually imported from Europe. We shall immediately take som steps for procuring Tamul types & for ascertaining what books it may be expedient to print first. The Rev. Mr. Glenie, the Colonial Chaplain at Jaffnapatam, who is a derided friend to missions and has showed us many favours, has assured us that he will use his influence for us in supporting a press. On the whole, we think that the sooner we have a printing establishment here, the brighter will be our prospects of usefulness among this people.*

The principal reason, that influences heathen parents to send their children to our schools, is, that they may acquire a knowledge of the English Language. We are therefore in immediate want of the books mentioned in a former latter Vizt. a box of bibles & testaments; 2 do of bibles with Scotts references, for some friends here, who wish to purch and for some native scholars, who may hereafter study divinity; sever a dozen Murry's English Grammer abridged; sets of his elementary boo for reading, exclusive of the Reader and Sequel, which may be dispense with Walker's pronouncing Dictionary, small edition; Emerson's and Wilbur's Catechisms; copies of Dr. Worsestor's Christian's Psalmody, 2 Do Copies of Mrs Nervell's life; a few copies of Cotton Mather's Essays to good and tracts of various kinds.

Such books as those, we have mentioned, cannot be obtained in this country, but are very much needed at every missionary station. We think it would be good economy for the Committee to send out 2 ~~boxes~~ chests of Carpenters tools.

In our last letter we suggested to the Committee the principa reasons which occur to our minds for their sending out more missio ries, as soon as it is practicable. Those reasons were drawn from th contemplation of the extensive missionary field into which we hav

* A printing press with types & paper have been entered sent out to them. Ed.

ted, - the Spiritual distresses and wants of this pagan people; the facilities here for using with them the means of salvation, and the importance of properly supporting the establishment, which we may be permitted to Commence. We should greatly read the Consequences of the removal of one or more of our number, after we shall have formed our plans, and engaged in the active duties of the mission, unless we had a fair prospect of soon receiving assistance from home. We believe that one principal reason of the failure of Mr. Palm's mission was, that he stood alone, and had not those means for carrying into execution the object of his mission, which were necessary. We might mention other instances of a similar nature, even on this Island, in which the exertions of missionaries have been almost in vain, for the want of others to Continue what they had begun. In this country where life is so uncertain, we think that proper precautions should be taken, that we may not labor in vain, and that the Board may not incur a useless expense. If any thing lasting and effectual is to be done, for the spiritual welfare of this people, we think it important, that in the Commencement, the mission should be placed upon such a foundation, that it will not be materially affected by any common casualty. We would however most scrupulously avoid forming plans which we shall not have the means of accomplishing, and which we must abandon, to the discredit of ourselves and of our mission. We therefore request, that the Precidential Committee would improve the earliest opportunity to inform us, how many missionaries they can consistently send to this place; - When their arrival may be expected, and how much money they can appropriate to this mission, exclusive of the stated salaries of the missionaries. Such information would greatly assist us in regulating our present Conduct. -

On the Subject of money, we remark, that we have sufficient for the present. We have received our proportion of the $2000 sent out by the Agawam & Union, & also Mr. Evarts Letter. At the expiration of the year from the time of our landing at this Island, we shall prepare, for the inspection of the Prudential Committee, an account of our expenditures. As, much depends on our having ready money to defray our monthly expenses; - as we may have urgent & unexpected calls for money, and as the Committee, by some unforeseen causes may be prevented from regularly remitting to us our salaries, we think it a matter of prudence to have money on hand nearly to the amount of a year's salary.

We wish the Committee to know, that in writing this letter we have had distinctly in view, the unhappy case of Brother Nott, refered to in Mr. Evarts' Letter, and which we sincerely deplore. We are fully aware, that the feelings of the Committee must be alive to every thing, which may have the appearance of extravagance in the Conduct of their missionaries. We believe however, it is their wish that we should express our sentiments with the greatest freedom on every subject that relates to our expenditures. We shall be happy to receive such cautions and advice on this subject as the experience of the Committee may suggest, that we may not be the instruments of perverting those charities of the pious community, many of which are the results of rigid economy and self denial, and are, by a thousand prayers & tears, consecrated to the Service of Christ among the heathen. -

We mention as an occasion of thanksgiving to God, that as a body we have been favored, since our arrival with much better health than is usually enjoyed by strangers in this climate. Brother and Sister Richards were unwell for a season, but are now better. Instead of diminishing our number, God has increased it by granting a daughter to Br. Meigs & also to Br. Poor.

On

On reviewing the providences of God toward us hitherto we discover much that is calculated to increase our confidence in him, and to encourage us to go forward in our work. In prospect of the future we have reason to proceed with trembling steps. We have reason to cultivate a spirit of dependence on God, and resignation to his will; as he can easily blast our pleasing prospects, and he only can crown our efforts with success. We therefore request, Dear Sirs, that you, & that the churches in our beloved country would pray for us, that utterance may be given unto us that we may open our mouths boldly, to make known the mystery of the gospel."

With expression of respect & affection we acknowledge ourselves to be your unworthy fellow labourers in the Gospel vineyard

Edward Warre
James Richards
Benjamin C. Meigs
Daniel Poor

P. S. In addition to what is said in the body of the letter on the subject of money, we wish further to observe that Spanish dollars bear a higher price in Calcutta, at certain seasons of the year, than at any other part of India. We have obtained for those we brought with us from America, 12½ per cent. above what is considered a par exchange; whereas for those that were sold for us in Calcutta, we have realized something less than four Six Dolls. for one Spanish, which is considered a par exchange. So that the difference between those we brought with us, & those which were sold in Calcutta is 17½ per cent. We may calculate that the difference would rarely be less, & frequently more than this; for we obtained a very good price for our Calcutta Dolls, greater than we can uniformly expect to obtain. We therefore think it advisable when any more missionaries come to this island, for the Prudential Committee to send by them as many Spanish Dollars as they can spare at the time. The advantage of having our Spanish Dolls. sent here from Calcutta would not be so great, as there would be a little risk & some expense attending it.

We are preparing a package of letters, Journals, &c which we shall send by the Rev. Mr. Hyde to Madras to be forwarded by him to Calcutta for America. We send this letter by mail to Col. Stevenson which will be the 23. Inst. Mr. H. also expects to set out for Madras on the morrow.

From Rev. Warren, Richards
Muys & Poor.
Jaffna Jan. 20. 1817
Rec. Sept. 5. 1817

Rec'd Coorey
11th March 1817

Rev.d S. Worcester D.D.

District of Jaffna Ceylon June 2nd 1817.

Corresponding Sec.y &c &c.

[In our publick journal of March 1816, and our letters and journals of Oct. and Jan.y following, directed to you, and sent by way of Calcutta, we gave an account of our reception on this Island, the course of conduct we pursued previously to our fixing on this district, as the field of our missionary labours, of our journey to this place, and some account of our prospects of usefulness here. These letters and journals, we trust, you will have received before this reaches you. We are sure it will afford you much satisfaction to learn from them the merciful dealings of God towards us. We are again, in addressing you, permitted to speak of his uninterrupted mercy. With favour hath he compassed us about as with a shield.]

Enclosed we send you the annual account of the brethren, Warren and Poor, stationed at Tillipally. The account contains a statement of receipts and expenses to April 1st 1817. The account of the brethren Richards and Meigs, stationed at Batticotta, would have accompanied this, and both would have been sent the first of May, had they not been prevented from making out their accounts, in consequence of their residing at different places, the weakness of Br. Richards eyes, and their being unable to complete a settlement with the man employed by them in the repairs of the house at B. It is now thought best that the accounts, already made out, should be sent without further delay, in the hope that the other will soon follow. We wish here to remark, that the necessary repairs of the house at B. have been much more expensive than those at Tillipally. The brethren at the latter place have been occupying their house since the 15. Oct. last. Br. and sister Richards moved to the former the 7th of Febry last. His time since his residence there has been principally employed in attending to the repairs of the house. Br. Meigs and family still reside at Jaffnapatam, that he may complete some work, which can best be done there. They expect however soon to join Br. Richards at Batticotta. The repairs of the house are now so far advanced, that (at) it will accommodate two families, which has not been the case before. [Our prospects for schools are at present flattering. The brethren, R. and M. have not been able to open a regular school at B; yet eight or ten promising boys attend at the house to be instructed in English. They are encouraged to hope that as soon as they can prepare suitable places at their station, and in the adjoining parishes, they shall have many boys under their care. The brethren at T. commenced a school on their first settlement there. About thirty boys were collected in a few weeks, who have been instructed in Tamul and English. Those who could read Tamul have committed to memory many passages of the S.S. much of Watts catechism, translated into that language, and many pious hymns. They commit with surprizing facility. Within a few weeks, since the gathering of their harvest, the school has increased. Some boys, who first attended have left the school, yet they have now forty boys under their care. They have opened a school at Mallagam, two miles distant from T. near the residence of D. Bast Esq. magistrate; who is a worthy, pious man, deeply interested in the conversion of the heathen. He has been of essential service to our mission. They expect soon to commence a school at Panditrapo, the adjoining parish, west of T. We think it interesting to remark, that the building for this purpose was erected by a man whose son was recovered from a state of mental derangement while under the care of the brethren. Many boys are, by his influence, engaged for the school. The building at Mallagum, which we expect will soon be completed, is built by subscription. The expense is defrayed principally by the native inhabitants of that parish. These houses are in the native style, and cost about 20 Sp dolls each. The brethren at T. have obtained permission from Govt. to repair a part or all of the old chh. buildings in two parishes near them (viz) Militty, east, and Oodeville, south, of Tillipally, for the accommodation of schools, and the people who may assemble to hear the word of God preached. The buildings at these places are in as favourable a state to be repaired, as those we now oc

were when we took possession of them.
cupy; and the situations are promising for missionary stations. — We fin[illegible] such di[illegible]
culty in procuring suitable instructors for our schools, particularly those who are
ified to teach both English and Tamul; and such instructors are necessary at our o[illegible]
stations, as all the boys who attend our schools wish to learn English. The wages of su[illegible]
teachers will be, we think, from three to eight Sp. dlls. a month, common Tamu[illegible]
teachers less. The natives have prejudices against having their daughters instr[illegible]
either in their own, or the English language. We are happy to perceive that these p[illegible]
dices are not so strong in the people round us as they were. Some now cons[illegible]t to [illegible]
their daughters taught Tamul. Their sons are generally taught to read and
write on the olla leaf, except those who belong to families of low cast, or are very
Such grow up as ignorant, as the cattle in the fields. Tho' we meet with many
comagements, at present, we expect to be called to encounter many obstacle[illegible]
attempting to establish schools on an extended plan. Prejudices exist in the [illegible]
of some against putting their sons under the instruction of christian teachers. [illegible]
are at a loss to conjecture, why we came so far to settle among them; as they hav[illegible]
idea that a person can be actuated by any motive superior to worldly interes[illegible]
Some fear that we wish to entice their children from their country. We [illegible]
that our conduct may be such, as to remove such fears from their minds. [illegible]
are aware that we must contend "with principalities and powers and spiritu[illegible]
wickedness in high places." We know that the great Adversary of souls will ex[illegible]
all his force to prevent the spread of the Gospel among this people. May we [illegible]
grace, patiently and faithfully, to use the appointed means, and look to God
pour out his Spirit, ~~and~~ break down the strong holds of Satan, and erect his ho[illegible]
kingdom in the hearts of this degraded people. — Beside the difficulties above m[illegible]
tioned, others are in the way of our successful labours among the children and yo[illegible]
which we can, in some degree, at least, remove. The rich are in general most stro[illegible]
ly attached to heathenism, and least disposed to send their children to our scho[illegible]
But the poor are inclined to send their children to us for instruction. This is no cau[illegible]
of wonder, or discouragement, when we recollect we are taught, both by precept and
example from the word of God, to look to the poor for the fruits of our labours. "For not
many rich, not many noble are called; but God hath chosen the poor of this world
— to be heirs of the kingdom, which he has prepared for his chosen. But the poor can-
not support their sons at school. They are obliged to send them out to beg their food
or earn it as they can find employment. Many of them often have nothing to eat but
the common fruits from the hedges, roots and leaves, which they eat to satisfy the
cravings of hunger. Many, who have some landed property, assure us, that they
cannot support their numerous families and send their sons to school, tho' they
wish to have them learn; and those who do send often detain their boys at home to
assist in the labours of the field, and earn something for their support. The conse-
quence is, their studies are interrupted and the religious impressions, which may
have been made on their minds are too often effaced. — The same effect is in a great
=er or less degree produced by the children spending their evenings at home, with their
heathen parents, and associates, and repeating heathen stories, and songs. To
counteract these evils, and enable the poor to attend school are desirable objects, which
can be obtained only by taking the boys to reside with us, and by giving them support. On inqui[illegible]
we are assured, that many active boys may be found, whose parents will gladly
put them under our care, if we will support them. The brethren at T. have been
solicited by parents to take their sons to live with them. They now give a small sum
weekly to twelve boys who could not attend their school without this assistance.
They have occasionally given cloths to those, who were detained from school for want
of them. The evils above stated have induced them to give much attention to this
subject, and they have ascertained, that twelve Sp. Dlls. will support a boy a year
if a number are together. The Revd. C. David, at Jaffnapatam, has a school on this
plan, supported by Government; and one is also attached to the Tranquebar mis-
sion. One great object of these schools is to qualify natives to instruct. The good ef-
fects which must result from the establishment of schools on such a plan, by which the
boys may be kept from the influence of heathen society, and be regularly employed in
useful studies, are so desirable, that the brethren at T. have determined to take ten

twelve of their most promising boys, who are anxious to be entirely under their care, and keep them in a building which they have erected in their garden, for the accommodation of a school. They will enter into a written agreement, in which the parents will engage not to take their sons from the school, without permission, nor by any thing to entice them from it. The brethren will engage to support, so long as they have means of doing it, and educate the boys, while they conduct with propriety, and show a disposition to learn; and when properly educated, they will either employ them, or use their influence to procure for them suitable employment. The importance of establishing such schools appears more striking when we consider the great need there is of well qualified native teachers, and the superiority they will have, in many important respects over foreigners, particularly if God should, as we would most fervently pray, prepare them by his grace. Should the Board approve of our supporting the boys we now take, and we feel persuaded they will, we trust we shall receive from them all the assistance that is necessary for the support of promising boys, at each station. Such, may, by the grace of God become distinguished blessings to multitudes who are now sitting in the region & shadow of death. If proper teachers could now be found, schools might be established and superintended by us in many parishes. Are there not pious individuals, who will cheerfully contribute for the support of one or more boys? We trust the christian publick will not permit an object so intimately connected with the success of our mission to fail for want of support. They feel as we do, that our success will be with the rising generation. We shall not, we trust, be disappointed in our belief, that the pious zeal and liberal charities of our sisters, in the churches, so often manifested on similar occasions, will be called forth to aid in the support of this object. Sewing Associations may be formed for the purpose of rescuing from the tyranny of Satan, these unhappy youths and bringing them to the light of the Gospel of the Prince of Peace. Their charities and their prayers will, we trust, cause many to rise up and call them blessed." —] In our schools we find ourselves much straitened for books, especially English. We have before written to the Am. Bom. on this subject. Murray's elementary school books, we should prefer. It will be desirable to have the same kind of books in all our schools. Murrays grammar abridged, and Walkers dictionary are much wanted, by many boys who understand some English. We could sell some of these, and other school books if we had them, & all quantity of English testaments, of fair print, religious tracts, catechisms &c would be very useful in our schools and to present to those who can read English. — We also espoused our need of a press in our former letters, and a font of English types, and a printer. A young man well acquainted with printing in all its branches, who is active and pious, may be very useful in the mission, tho' he be not an ordained minister, perhaps more so, than an ordained missionary could be, who should spend but a short time in a printing Office, with a view of superintending his time in managing a press. Under the impression that the Board would send a press soon after the receipt of our letter, we wrote to the Rev. Dr Rampon on the subject of Malabar types, and received an answer of which the following is an abstract. "Serampore March 20. 1817. "We can supply you with a font of Mal. types in about six months after the receipt of your order, that is, we shall be six months in casting them. Their passage to you must depend on the sailing of ships. We sell types, at 100 Rupees the mound, of 80 lbs. Six mounds will be necessary at the least." — On the receipt of this, we sent to commission a font that they might be prepared, if possible, when the press shall arrive. We engaged that the money should be transmitted to Serampore for them, either directly from our Board, or from us, as soon as we should receive answers, to our letters, from the Board. The expence of the font will be about 300 Sp. Dlls. or perhaps a little more, as we requested Rev. W. Ward to send us a full font tho' there should be more than six mounds. The present exchange of Sp. Dolls is a little more than two sicca Rupees to Sp. doll. — In commissioning this font of types, we acted from a full conviction that the Board would approve the step. We are more and more convinced of the great importance of having a press attached to the mission. The Old Test. in Tamul, is just out of print, other books scarce and dear. A small Tamul dictionary, for instance, with the duties, to be paid, on books imported into this Island, will cost us more than forty sicca Rupees. Grammars and other books in the same proportion. Rev Mr Ward advises us, if we should print the O.T. to make use of Amer. paper but for tracts, catechisms, &c he thinks the China paper may serve. We think, however, that it will be best to print school books on Amer. paper as the Country paper is not durable. — We trust the General Bible Society of U. S. A. will imitate the worthy example of the Brand & Bible Society, and furnish these missionaries with bibles, testaments, and donations in paper, and money, to enable them to give the holy Scriptures to this most needy people. [Our attention has been much called to the state

around us. Many flocked to our doors for medical aid, as soon as they were informed that
had the means of assisting them. We have reason to hope that God will bless our attempts
to them, for their spiritual, as well as temporal good. It affords us an opportunity to recommend
the great Physician to many from different parts of the district, whom we should probably
see. We may converse with them in the most favorable circumstances to impress
impression on their minds. Our morning prayers are often attended by many who come for
ical aid at which time we preach to them Jesus, and his holy religion. But we find
an attention to their wants subjects us to considerable expense, as many of the objects are
iving with hunger as well as disease, and some have no place in their sickness to shelter them
from the weather. — These circumstances induced the Brethren at P to solicit assistance
from their friends here. Through the active benevolence of the Rev James Glennie Chaplain
of this district, and J. P. Morgaart Esq. Magistrate of Jaffna, they have collected enough
put up a building for an hospital, and furnish it with some accommodations for the
destitute sick. Rev J Glennie gave the kinder for the building, and circulated a subscription
paper. Mrs Morgaart contributed very generously for the object and other gentlemen
very friendly, and also contributed. They now raise a small monthly subscription for
its continuance is wholly uncertain, as the contributors belong either to the civil or
tary departments and are liable to be removed to other stations. The Rev Mr Glennie
few weeks since removed to Pt. Galle. We regret this departure, as he is a devoted friend
missionaries, and feels deeply interested for the moral improvement of the people.
Morgaart is also a valuable friend to us. He is an active, zealous christain. Four persons
have already been brought to the hospital, with their limbs very badly broken and
other bad surgical and medical cases. The pressure of business induced the brethren
take a small boy from a Dutch family, to assist Br. W. in taking care of the sick, that
his time might not be too much taken off from the study of the language, and other
duties of the mission. The natives have no correct knowledge of surgery and even
little of medicine. We shall continue to assist these poor objects, as far as we can,
both our stations, and we hope the Board will give us a little assistance. We shall
be obliged to look to them, from time to time, for the principal medicines which cannot
not be obtained here. — If We cannot close our letter without expressing our earnest
desire that more missionaries may be sent to assist us, in this field already white
for harvest. Tinnevelia more may now be as profitably employed here as ourselves
We are but a few hours sail from the coast where we can doubtless gain access to thousands as
soon as we have any missionaries to spare. The friendly disposition of the present Govt and, the
Chaplains towards us, is a powerful reason why others should join us soon. We anxiously hope
that the Board will succeed in obtaining permission from the English Govt for those who
may follow us to reside here, and also for us. — Should any of us go to the coast we should need
permission from the East I. Company. It will not however be necessary for missionaries to
delay coming for the want of such permission. It can be sent to them after they arrive here.
Let them not fail to bring a passport from the British Consul in the U.S.A. We hope you
have received our letters in which we have written more fully on this subject. With re-
gard to money we wish to repeat what we have said in former letters, that the exchange
of Sp. Dolls is much better here than at any other port of India. Sp. dolls sent to the care of the
Hon and Rev. Thos. J. Twisleton, or Rev James Chater Bapt. Miss. in case of his absence, the Rev
J. Glennie Chaplain, Pt. Galle, or in case of his absence to the Wesleyan Miss. or to the Wesleyan
Miss. at Trincomalee or Pt Pedro, will soon be received by us. If they cannot be sent to this
Island we may soon receive them from Madras if sent to the care of Rev. Mr Lowell or a mer-
cantile house under the firm of Arbuthnot, D. Monte & Co. or M. Taggart & Co. Any packages of books, papers or letters sent to the
care of either of the persons above mentioned will soon reach us but it is difficult to get them from
Bombay or Calcutta. We hope to receive regularly the periodical works. A few setts to be pre-
sented to a few of our very kind friends here will do much good. — We close with expressing
the hope that we shall continue to have your fervent prayers for our success, particularly
that God would sanctify and prepare us for our arduous work.

We subscribe ourselves your unworthy fellow labourers
in the vineyard of Christ.

Edward Warner
James Richards
Benj. C. Meigs
Dan. Poor

Copy of a letter from the Revd. Mr. Fisher one to the East India Company's Chaplains in Bengal, to the Revd. Mr. Thompson of Madras.

R. Ap. 1. '18

"You know Anund Messee is baptized. The other day he asked my permission to go over for a few days to Delhi. During his stay at D. a report was in circulation that a number of strangers from several villages to the west of Delhi had assembled (nobody knew why) in a tope near the imperial city, & were easily employed, apparently in friendly conversation, & in reading some books in their possession, which had induced them to renounce their cast & to bind themselves to love & associate with one another, & to intermarry only with their own sect, & to lead a strict & holy life. This account filled Anund with great anxiety to ascertain who and what they were; & he instantly set out for the tope which had been pointed out as the place of their rendevous. He found about (500) five hundred people, men women & children seated under the shade of the trees, employed, as had been stated to him, in reading; & conversation. He went up to an elderly looking man & accosted him, & nearly the following conversation ensued. Anund. Pray who are all these people, & whence came they? "We are all poor & lowly & read and love this book." But what is this Book? "The Book of God." Pray let me look at it, if you please. On opening the Book he found it to be the Gospel of our Lord translated into the Hindustanne tounge in many Copies of which seemed to be in their possession, some printed, & others written by themselves. From the printed ones, Anund pointed to the name of Jesus & asked, who is that? "That is God; He gave us this Book." When did you obtain it? "An angel from Heaven gave it to us." An angel? "Yes; to us he was an angel. But he was a man — a learned Pundit." Doubtless these translated copies must have been the books distributed five or six years ago by the missionaries. "The written copies we write ourselves, having no other means of obtaining more of this blessed word." These books, said Anund, teach the religion of the Europeans. It is their Book, & they printed it for our use. "Ah no," replied the Stranger, "that cannot be; they eat flesh." Jesus Christ, said Anund, teaches that it does not signify what a man eats or drinks. Eating is nothing before God. Not that which enlereth into a man's mouth defileth him, but that which cometh out of his mouth this defileth a man; for vile things come forth from the heart. Out of the heart proceed evil thoughts, murders, adulteries, fornication, theft & these are the things that defile a man. "That is true; But how can it be the Europeans book, when we believe it is Gods gift to us? He sent it to us at Hundwar." God gave it long ago to the Sahibs; & they sent it to us.

I find from Anund, that these testaments were circulated at Hundwar (I believe by Chamberlain) & falling into the hands of different people residing in different, but neighbouring villages, they were soon found to be very interesting records, & well worth the attention of the people.

A public reader appears to have been selected by themselves, for the express purpose of reading this miraculous book; & their evenings have been habitually spent for many months in this blessed employment, crowds gathering to hear Gods Book. The ignorance and simplicity of many were very strikking, never having heard of a printed book before; & its very appearance was miraculous. A great stir was excited by the gradually increasing information hereby obtained, & all united in acknowledging the superiority of the doctrine of this book, to every thing they had hitherto heard or known.

An indifference to the doctrine of cast soon manifested itself; & the interference & tyrannical authority of the Brahmins became more offensive and contemptible. At last it was agreed to separate themselves from the rest of their Hindoo brethren & establish a party of their own, chosing four or five who could read the best, to be public teachers from this newly acquired Book. The number daily & rapidly increasing, especially among the poor, at last suggested the idea of invoking a public meeting of all their congenial associates & ascertaining how many accepted their newly acquired doctrine. The large grove of trees near Delhi seemed a convenient spot, & this interesting group had all now met for the purpose, when Anunds visit took place. They seemed to have no particular form of congregational worship but each individual made daily & delligent use of the Lords prayer.

Anund asked them, why are you all dressed in white? "The people of God should wear white raiments" was the reply, "as a sign that they are clear &

rid of their sins." Anund observed, You ought to be baptized in the name of the Fat
& of the son & of the Holy Ghost.— Come to Marat. There is a Christian Padra ther
he will show you what to do. They answered "Now we must go home to the harvest & b
as we mean to meet once a year, perhaps the next year we may come to Marat. In
= sequence of this information I have thought it advisable to make all possible fur
inquiry respecting these promising blossoms of hope; & I hope to be enabled very so
to give you more diffinite information."

Ex Offg. Rev. Mr. Fisher
to Rev. Mr. Thompson.
Recd. from Jaffna
April 1. 1818.

NEWPORT MAR 28 R. 1810

SHIP

14th

GPO E18

Rev. Samuel Worcester D.D.
Secretary to the American Board of
Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
Salem
Massachusetts
U.S. America.

Care of the Rev. Dr. Carey
Calcutta.

G.P.O.
r

17 Jaffna / Ceylon September 1st 1817

Sam.l Worcester D D Secretary to
the Amer.n Board of Comm.rs for For.n Miss.

Rev.d & Dear Sir

Since we came to Ceylon we have sent to you the following communications. viz: On the 26th of March 1816 an abstract of our journal Kept during our voyage, an account of the manner in which we were received at Colombo. On the 5th of October 1816. A copious abstract of our Journal Kept during our residence at Colombo, up to the time of our departure for Jaffna. This was accompanied by a letter of the same date signed by all the brethren. These communications were sent by the way of Calcutta. On the 13th of January 1817 we directed to you a long letter, which was signed by all the brethren, and which was intended as a duplicate of our Journal and public letter sent in October. It also gave an account of our situation, wants and prospects, up to the time in which it was written. About the 20th of the same month, we also transmitted to you extracts from our Journals kept from the time of our leaving Colombo, up to the last mentioned date. From the time of our arrival in Jaffna it became necessary for us to keep two Journals, as the Brn: Warren and Poor removed almost immediately to Tillepally, and the Brn: Richards and Meigs remained in Jaffnapatam.

On the 1st of June 1817 we sent a letter signed by all the brethren, inclosing the yearly accounts of the Brethren at Tillepally. We have also sent duplicates of some of the above mentioned communications, for fear that some of them might be lost on the way.

By these communications, if they have been received, you will perceive that we have according to your request, been "free and full in communicating to you our circumstances, our desires, our plans, and our prospects." We have endeavored, with perfect freedom, to express to you our views and our wishes, and we have written at large and number of subjects; particularly on the subject of Schools, of a Printing press, & more Missionaries. On these subjects we have written so freely and fully, that were we certain you would receive our communications, we should feel it unnecessary to add much at the present time.

We have many facilities for establishing and superintending schools for the natives, & we wish to engage in this business to a great extent as may be consistent with our other missionary avocations.

Respecting a Press, we wish to remark, that we consider it essential to the permanent prosperity of our missionary establishment. We have given our reasons at large in our former communications for wishing to have one sent to us as speedily as possible. By the close of this year, we are in hopes of receiving a fount of malabar types from Calcutta. It is now four months since we gave orders to have them cast. They will cost between three and four hundred Sph: Dollars, as we gave directions to have a full fount. As no one of our number here is acquainted with the business of printing, it will be necessary that the Board send out some person who is skilled in the art in all its branches.

On the subject of more missionaries, we cannot too often repeat the fact, that many more are needed. We can however say nothing more appropriate than the language of the man of Macedonia, "come over and help us", for verily we are in need of help. There are thousands and thousands of heathens in the parishes around us, who have precious immortal souls, and who are rapidly hastening to the bar of God without a Saviour. They hear not the Gospel for want of missionaries to proclaim it in their ears. Send them, we beseech you, send speedily to our assistance. Send pious devoted servants of Christ. You will allow us to be importunate on this subject, while pleading for miserable idolaters. We behold their spiritual misery We witness the abominations of pagonism; and while we behold their moral degradation, our hearts are pained within us. We cannot but feel for them. We are constrained to plead in their behalf, and to beseech our patrons and friends in our native land, to have compassion upon them; and to use still greater exertions to impart unto them the blessings of that gospel which they so richly enjoy.

You are already acquainted with most of the reasons which render this district a very important field for missionary labour. We need not therefore repeat them. There is one however, which we have not, we believe hitherto distinctly mentioned; and which has an important bearing upon this subject. It is the comparative Cheapness of living. The necessaries of life are found here very cheap & in abundance. Our experience has not yet been very great upon this subject, yet from what we have seen ourselves, and learned from others, we believe that we can live plainly, though comfortably in this district, at a cheaper rate than in any other part of Ceylon, or probably than in any other part of India. The price of labour also in this district is uncommonly cheap. From this statement it will be readily seen, that a proportionably greater number of Missionaries may be supported here at the same expense. In order, however, to give a correct view of this subject it is proper to state that the articles of Clothing and generally those articles which are imported into the district, are necessarily dearer than at the places from which they are imported.

In your letter of December 18th 1816, which is the last we have received from you, you mention the number of letters that you have sent to us since we left America.

We have the pleasure of informing you that that they have all safely arrived in India, except the one sent in October by the Bengal for Calcutta. This we fear is lost, as we have heard nothing of it, although we saw the murs of the arrival of the Bengal at her place of Destination.

We cannot but feel great regret at the loss of it especially as you allude in your last to information which was probably contained in that. Your letters, Dear Sir, were exceedingly refreshing to us all. They were read, we assure you with no common degree of interest. We wish to express to you our gratitude, for these tokens of your affectionate remembrance of us in this land of Strangers. We trust, that for our benifit, you will embrace every opportunity of writing to us, that we may know the wishes of the Board on every important subject that relates to our duty – that we may receive your Paternal advice – that our hands may be strengthened and our hearts encouraged in the great and arduous work in which we are engaged – We will not cease to address the throne of grace in your behalf, that you may be divinely directed and assisted in discharging the arduous and responsible duties which devolve upon you.

In your letter of May 7th 1816. you dwell upon the importance of Bombay as a Missionary Station, and urge upon us the duty of using every exertion in our power to Strengthen the Mission at that place, particularly since the departure of Br. Nott.

This letter was received on the 7th of February 1817, at which time you will perceive by our former communications, that four of our number were quietly settled in this district and that only one of our number had been sent to assist our brethren at Bombay. After Consulting with our brethren at that place, and deliberately, and we hope prayerfully weighing the subject for a considerable time, we were unanimous in coming to the decision we then made. The reasons upon which this determination was founded, we have already stated to you at large in our former communications, and we trust they will be satisfactory to the minds of the Prudential Committee. We have since had much time & opportunity to review our conduct in that particular, and we have hitherto met with nothing which led us to wish that our determination had been different. Neither have we any reason to believe that our brethren at Bombay differ from us in opinion on this subject after having stated to them the reasons upon which our determination is founded.

We sincerely hope that more Missionaries from our native land will soon arrive and be permitted to join our brethren at B, and assist them in cultivating that truly important and extensive field of missionary labour. We are persuaded that they need assistance as much, & perhaps more than we do. But we trust that a sufficient number of missionary brethren will soon arrive, to supply both the Stations which we now occupy, & not to form new ones.

We were exceedingly rejoiced to learn from your last letter, that Mr. Ringsbury has met with such success in his attempts to establish a Mission among the Choctaws Chactaws and Cricks. May the Lord God of Israel be his Strength and his Shield! May his labours, & those of his associates be crowned with abundant success. The scattered heathen tribes of our native land, have souls equally precious with the Pagans of India; and in proportion to their numbers, and the prospect of success among them, have claims equally strong for the exercise of Christian benevolence.

By your letter we also received the first information respecting the establishment of a Foreign Mission school for the education of heathen youths in our own country. We greatly rejoice to hear of its establishment.

With regard to our plan of polity, we wish to observe, that we have not yet made all the particular rules & regulations which the future circumstances of the Mission & of our families may require. We find that experience is indispensably necessary to direct us on the Subject. We of course, however adopt the principles which the Board have laid down to regulate us in forming our plan of polity or Social order. In some respects we must be considered as forming two Missionary Stations, and must necessarily act independently of each other. e.g. We must keep Seperate Journals to send home to the Board. We must also regulate our Schools and Domestic Concerns without often Consulting together. But on every subject where we can consistently act together, we wish to Consider ourselves as forming but one missionary Station. accordingly we make it a rule to meet and consult on every important measure, and to act agreably to the decision of the whole. We have hitherto also thought it adviseable to unite in sending but one Public letter to the Prudential Committee. Perhaps if our Station shall hereafter be multiplied we shall think it adviseable to adopt a different course.

We have determined also in conformity to the same general principle, to have but one common treasury in which is to be placed our Salaries and all public money sent us by the Board, also all presents, and all the earnings of any of our number. This is to form a common fund. from which we are to draw according to regulations hereafter to be agreed upon.

at

At each station we form literally but one family with the exception of a few things which are considered as private expenses.

We have, we believe, safely received all the money that has been sent to us since we left America. We received in October last, from Dr Cary of Calcutta, our share of two thousand dollars sent by the Agawam and Union Viz. for the Brethren Richards Meigs and Poor, three eighteenths each; and for Br. Warren two eighteenths of the above Sum. We received also about the 1st July 1817 from our Brethren at Bombay in a Bill on Calcutta, our part of two Thousand dollars sent for Ceylon. Br. Bardwell's share of this sum was deducted at Bombay. We received also in the same manner and at the same time ₨ 500 for the Colombo Bible Society. The books and pamphlets which were sent by the Cecira, are yet, we believe remaining at Bombay for want of an opportunity to send them to Ceylon. We trust however that in due time they will arrive. We feel exceedingly anxious to see the Panoplist and other American publications, as we have not seen one additional number of the P. or Chr. Ob. since we left America, a period of one year and ten months.

We have already given you some account of the repairs that we have made and are still making at both our Stations. We have also given you some estimate of their probable expence. On the subject of expense that has been or may be incurred by building and repairs at Tillipally we wish to refer you to some remarks connected with the annual account of the expenditures of the brethren at that Station, A duplicate of which has been sent to you. It is proper here to remark, that during the past year, our accounts have been, in some degree connected with each other, & it has not been convenient fully to seperate and adjust them till the present time. It now appears that there was a mistake in the annual account of the brethren at B. of ₨ 563 five hundred and sixty three Rixdollars or about ₨ 125, ℔ One hundred twenty five Spk: Dollars and eleven cnts. This must be added to the sum of their expenditures principally to that part of their family expence, including board, house rent, servants, washing, horse keeping, & a few other smaller expences.

The brethren at Batticotta have been employed most of the year in repairing their dwelling house. As the building is large, and as it had gone much to decay in consequence of having been unoccupied for about 25 years, they have been under the necessity of occupying more time, and of expending a larger sum of money, to render it comfortable, than the Brethren at Tillipally. They have already expended about ₨ 561 and in order to complete the necessary repairs on the dwelling house, small outbuildings & Garden, they will be obliged to expend about ₨ 138 more, making in all ₨ 749. They will not attempt at present to make any repairs to the Church at B. as they have no particular use for it now; and as it is in so good a state of preservation that it will not sustain any particular injury by remaining in its present state for a considerable time.

The buildings at both our stations, when completed, will be very valuable. They are pleasantly situated, and the dwelling house will form very comfortable habitations for this country, though far from being elegant. The interest of the money which we shall expend in repairing the Stations, will at six percent per annum, be about half as much as it would cost to rent houses of the same goodness in Jaffnapatam, and about one fourth as much as in Colombo; so that there will be a constant saving of expense to the Board in the article of house rent to a very considerable amount.

We have already mentioned, in a former communication, that the brethren at Tillipally have been at some expense in preparing suitable houses for schools in four of the parishes near them, and we wish to remark further on this subject, that as it is our present intention to establish schools in all the parishes around us, as fast as it lies in our power, we shall be under the necessity of constantly expending small sums of money for this purpose; at some places more & in others less, according to the Size and Excellence of the buildings which may be prepared. At some places we propose to build small houses in the native Style; and at others, partially to repair either the dwelling house or the Church, when either of them remains in a suitable state to make it an object to preserve them.

It is impossible for us now to state the Sum that we shall want for this object as it will depend in a great measure on the number of the schools we may establish.

Should any more Missionaries be sent to join us, (as we expect they shortly will be) we shall probably think it advisable to repair other publick or Church buildings for their residence, similar to the ones which we now occupy, as there are many others like them. It will be important, therefore, that they bring money with them for this purpose.

On the subject of sending Spk: Dollars to this Island in preference to any other part of India, we wish to repeat what we have already in part mentioned in our former communications on this subject. If our Spk: Dollars can be sent to us so much in advance, that we can take advantage of the market at Colombo at the season of the arrival

of

of the Chinese and Portuguese Vessels we can easily obtain a premium upon them of from 12 to 16 percent. For ₱ 1000. of the Sum sent us to Calcutta by the Agawam and Union, we obtained, at the best exchange we could make for Calcutta Bills through the assistance of our very kind friend the Hon.ble & Rev.d T. S. Twisleton at Colombo, only 3900. Rix Dollars. Whereas, by disposing of our Sph. Dollars at Colombo, instead of Calcutta, we should have received, even at a par exchange, 4000 Rix dollars. But for the same Sum Viz. ₱ 1000 which we disposed of while at Colombo we obtained 4333 Rixdollars. The difference therefore between a ₱ 1000 sent to us by the way of Calcutta which we received in Calcutta bills, and the same number of dollars disposed of in Colombo amounts to ₱ 133. 33.

For the money lately received from our Brethren at Bombay in a bill on Calcutta we shall not probably receive quite so much as for the money sent to Dr. Carey of Calcutta by the Agawam and Union. Our brethren would have sent the Spanish dollars to Ceylon if it had been in their Power. But this they could not do without waiting several months.

These facts we presume, are abundantly sufficient to Convince the Prudential Comm.tee of the importance of sending our Sph. Dollars to this Island when it shall be in their power; or at least when future Missionaries shall be sent to this Island, of sending by them as many as they can conveniently spare.

In the Situation in which Providence has placed us we have had many things to interrupt us in our studies during the past ten months. The principal thing however has been the necessary attention that we have paid to the repairs of our stations. In accomplishing these we have met with many difficulties which have occupied much of our time. We feel that our attention to this business, though absolutely necessary is not appreciably a Missionary work; and we often very much lament, that we have been under the necessity of spending so great a part of the first year after having entered the Missionary field, while the vigor of our constitution is wasting in this sultry climate, without making rapid progress in preparing ourselves to preach the Gospel to the heathen, who are almost daily perishing around us. Yet we can find no adiquate remedy for this evil; and it affords us some consolation to feel a firm persuation that we are in the path of duty—that we are preparing important Missionary Stations, which will probably be occupied by our successors when we are removed to some other place, or are called to give up our final account. (Two paragraphs the next section)

They may then immediately commence their Missionary work, & reap the fruits of our labour. We have already mentioned that Br. Richards has been so much afflicted with weak eyes that he has been wholly disqualified from studying the language from books. He has however made some progress in acquiring the Spoken Language of the people. The rest of the Brn have pursued the study of the language as they have found time and opportunity, and have made very considerable progress in the attainment of it, some however have made more than others.

We are under the painful necessity of informing you that our dear Br Warren has had another attack of bleeding from the lungs, resembling the one which he had before he left his native land. He was attached on the 13th of Augt. For the greater part of the time since he arrived in Ceylon, his health has been uncommonly good; & from the day before he has attached, it remains apparently as good as usual. But notwithstanding this trial, we are under the greatest obligations of gratitude to the Author of all mercies that he saw fit on a former occasion, contrary to human expectation, to restore him to health and to his friends, and to continue him unto us so long. He is in the hands of the same merciful God now; & there we can safely leave him, knowing that the Judge of all the earth will do right, & not doubting that God is able, if it shall be for his own Glory, to raise him to health again. He is however feeble and his lungs very irritable, and we are greatly concerned for the health, if not for the life of our dear Br. May a gracious God hear our prayers in his behalf & Restore him unto us.

We are happy to inform you that the rest of our number are through the blessing of God enjoying a very comfortable state of health. Br. R. who has been feeble most of the time for the year past, we think has been gaining health and Strength for about a month. We have great reason for thankfulness that we enjoy so much of this inestimable blessing and though we have experienced considerable sickness in our families, it is worthy of particular observation that not one of our number has been visited with any acute disease peculiar to the climate since we arrived in this Country.

Accompanying this letter we transmit to you a Copy of an interesting letter from the Revd Mr Fisher, one of the East India Company's chaplains in Bengal, to the Revd Mr Thompson of Madras. It furnishes another very strong example of the beneficial effects of circulating the Holy Scriptures, even among unenlightened heathen nations; and it will, no doubt, prove a great encouragement to the friends of the Bible throughout the world, to proceed with increased alacrity in their glorious career.

We send also the account of the Brethren at Batticotta for the year ending the 31st of March 1817. They have necessarily been delayed for Several months. The principal

principal reasons for this delay we have already mentioned in a former communication

At the conclusion of this letter permit us Dear Sir, most earnestly to request an
rest in all your prayers: in the prayers of every member of the Board & of the christian
ublic throughout our land. We greatly need them. Our situation loudly calls for the exer=
ise of effectual fervent prayer from every friend to the prosperity of Zion. The miserable
ndition of those around us demand their prayers, As embassadors for Christ, we plead
their behalf. We beseech them by the mercies of God, by the dying love of the Redeemer,
the worth of immortal souls, by the spiritual misiries of idolaters, by their regard to
their own eternal welfare, and by all that is interesting in the eternal world, we beseech
them to be more faithful, more fervent, and more persevering in their prayers for the hea=
thens. Remember also the Missionaries of Christ who are labouring among them. In the
closet, in the family, in the social circle, in the house of God, and especially on the first
Monday evening of every month, may the united prayers of our American Israel ascend
to the throne of grace. Then will our hands be strengthened and our hearts encouraged
in the discharge of the ardous duties of our station. Then will our heathen neighbours
be converted to Christ, and multitudes of proud though stupid and ignorant idolaters
will become the humble worshipers of the Lord of Glory. God the Father son and
Spirit will be glorified, and new songs of Joy will be heard throughout the ha=
penly world.

Accept, Dear Sir, our christian salutations for yourself and all our
dear patrons and friends in our native land. With sentiments of respect we subscribe
ourselves your unworthy fellow laborers in the vineyard of our common Lord

James Richards
Benjn C. Meigs
Daniel Poor

P. S. We neglected to insert in the body of the letter our votes passed on the 4th of
Aug.t last respecting our outfits & our furniture. We now add them in a postscript as they
have an important bearing upon our yearly accounts. The annual accounts of the brethren at
Batticotta, which we now send, are made out in conformity to them. They are the following

1st "That all the furniture which we have hitherto purchased, shall be paid for
from the remainder of our outfits"

2nd "That if any part of our outfits shall remain on hand, after paying for our
furniture, the portion belonging to the brethren at each station shall be paid to them
by the treasurer, to be expended in the same manner."

P. S. Nov. 15th On the 5th October Br. Warren left Jaffna for
Colombo by land & arrived there in safety in about a fortnight after.
The last news that we heard from him was favorable. The journey appears to have been beneficial to his health; & his physician there, thinks that there is a fair prospect of his speedy recovery, at least to a comfortable degree of health.

To save expense, we here insert a copy of a letter from the Rev. Mr Fisher, one of the East India company's chaplains in Bengal, to the Rev. Mr Thompson of Madras. This is a duplicate of one which we have before sent.

"You know Ananda Masseeh is baptised. The other day he asked my permission to go over, for a few days, to Delhi. During his stay at Delhi, a report was in circulation that a number of strangers from several villages to the west of Dr. had assembled (nobody knew why) in a Bagh near the imperial city, & were busily employed, apparently by friendly conversation & in reading some books in their possession, which had induced them to renounce their caste & to bind themselves to love & associate with one another, & to intermarry only with the known set & to lead a strict & holy life. This account filled Ananda with great anxiety to ascertain who & what these men; & he instantly set out for the spot which had been pointed out as the place of their rendevous. He found about 500 people, men women & children seated under the

shade of the trees, employed as had been stated to him, in reading & conversation. ...ment sat an elderly looking man, & assisted him. & nearly the following conversat... ensued. Amund. "Pray who are all these people & whence came they? We are poor & lowly, & read & love this book." "But what is this book?" "The book of ... "Pray let me look at it if you please." On opening the book, he found it to be the Gospel of our Lord translated into the Hindoostanee tongue; many copies of which seemed to be in their possession, some printed & some written by themselves. From the printed ones, Amund pointed to the name of Jesus, & asked, "who is this?" "That is God; He gave us this book." "When did you obtain it?" "An Angel from heaven gave it to us!" "An Angel?" "Yes, to us he was an Angel. But he was a ... a Islam Pundit." Doubtless these translated copies must have been those distributed five or six years ago by the missionaries. "The written copies we ... ourselves, having no other means of obtaining this blessed word." "These books," said Amund, "teach the religion of the Europeans. It is their book & they printed it for their use." "Oh no" replied the strangers, "that cannot be. They eat flesh." "Priest" said Amund, "Rather that it does not signify what a man eats or drinks. Eating is nothing before God. Not that that which entereth in to a man defileth him, but that which cometh out of his mouth, this defileth a man. For evil things come forth from the heart. Out of the heart proceed evil thoughts, murders, adulteries, fornications, thefts, & these are the things that defile a man!" "That is true. But how can it be the European book, when we believe it is Gods gift to us? He sent it to us at Hundesvar man!" "God gave it long ago to the Jewish, & they sent it to us." I find from Amund that these testaments were circulated at Hundesvar (I believe by Mr ... brethren) & left with the hands of different people, residing in different ... neighbouring villages, they were soon found to be very interesting records, & well worth the attention of the people. A public reader appears to have been selected by themselves, for the express purpose of reading this miraculous book & their evenings have been habitually spent, for many months, in this delightful employment; crowds gathering to hear Gods book. The ignorance & simplicity of many were very striking. Some had heard of a great book before. But the ... of reading was miraculous. A great stir was in the village the gradually increasing information spread attracted, & all united in acknowledging the superiority of the doctrine of this book to every thing they had hitherto heard or known. But no difference to the doctrine of Christ soon manifested itself, & the interference of the spiritual authority of the Brahmens became more offensive & more public. At last, it was agreed to separate themselves from the rest of their fellows by the establishment of a society of Christians, choosing four or five, who could read the best & the whole readers from this newly acquired book. The number daily & rapidly increasing, especially among the poor, at last suggested the idea of ... by a public meeting of all their congenial associates, & ascertaining how many had adopted their newly acquired doctrine. The large grove of trees near Dehlee seemed a convenient spot, & this interesting group had all gone out for the purpose when Amund's visit took place. They seemed to have no particular form of congregational worship, but each individual made daily & diligent use of the Lords prayer. Amund asked them, "Why are you all dressed in white?" "The people of God should wear white raiment," was the reply "as a sign that they are clean & rid of their sins." Amund observed, "you ought to be baptised into the name of the Father & of the Son & of the Holy Ghost." Some to Moradabad. There is a christian padre there, & he will shew you what to do." They answered, "now we must go home to the harvest, but we may meet once a year, perhaps this next year we may come to Moradabad." In consequence of this information I thought it advisable to make all possible further inquiry respecting this promising blossom of hope, & I hope to be enabled very soon to give you a more satisfactory information."

GPO
DEC 7
1817

G.P.O.
DEC 24
BPS 14

~~Duplicate~~ Letter
Messrs. Richards, Meigs & Poor
Sep. 1. 1817.
Rec^d. June 1818.

Post paid.

Rev^d. Samuel Worcester D.D.
Secretary to the Amer^n. Board of
Com^s. for For^n. Missions.
Salem
Massachusetts
U.S. America.

Care of the Rev^d. Dr. Carey
Calcutta.

District of Jaffna Dec.r 27.th 1814

Samuel Worcester D.D. Cor. Sec.
to the A. B. C. Foreign Missions

Rev.d & dear Sir.

About three months ago, we forwarded to you, by way of Calcutta, extracts from the journals kept by the brethren at Tillipally & Batticotta, from January to September of the current year. At the same time we wrote you a letter of considerable length, in which we gave you a full account of the principal things relating to our mission. On the 15.th of Nov.r we sent a duplicate of the letter, to which we added a postscript containing information of a later date. At the same time the brethren at B. sent a duplicate of their journal. — Trusting that either the extracts from our journals, or one copy at least, of the letter will reach you in due season, we think it unnecessary to repeat what those communications contained. — It is our object in writing at present, to inform you, that with the exception of the particulars to be now mentioned, the state of the mission continues the same as it was at the date of our last letter.

In our letters to you heretofore we have had occasion, not only to dwell largely upon the special encouragements afforded us by the Great Head of the church to prosecute our missionary work, but also to inform you, that we were almost entirely exempted from those perplexities & trials to which other missionaries have been subjected. But in seasons of prosperity we did not forget the lessons taught us by our Lord & his apostles, that trials of various kinds were to be expected, that we might have proper opportunity for manifesting our faith & patience, & for making full proof of our ministry among the heathen.

These expected trials we begin in some degree to experience. We have already informed you that on the 15.th of August, Mr Warren had an attack of bleeding at the lungs; that on the 6.th of October he left Jaffna for Colombo, that he might avoid the rainy monsoon then about to commence here; & that our accounts of his health after his arrival at Colombo were very favorable. We must now inform

ever, that later accounts, particularly the last, are of an unfavourable nature, & very much damp the pleasing hopes we have indulged, that his health would be so far restored, as to render it proper for him, after the rains, to return to his station. He has gained but little strength & the affection of his lungs is no better. He is now residing in Br Chater's family, from whom, & also from other friends at Colombo, he receives the kindest attention. The physicians at C. strongly advise him to take a voyage, as they consider it the most effectual means that can be used for his recovery.

We have also informed you of the ill health of Br Richard that for more than a year past he has been unable to study, in consequence of weak eyes; & that for several months he has been in a debilitated state. We now inform you that since we wrote last, his symptoms have become alarming, & we have many fears respecting his recovery. (He has a bad cough, - his lungs are very considerably affected, & his whole system is much reduced.) As he is unfitted for actual service in the mission & appears to be declining, we have lately taken into serious consideration the subject of using some more effectual means for his recovery. After due deliberation we thought it expedient, that he should go to Colombo by water; & that unless some special reason should prevent, he & Br Warren should thence proceed to Rombay. Br R. left Jaffna for Colombo on the 11th instant, leaving sister R & son at Batticotta. We have since heard, that the boat in which he sailed was detained at Manaar about a week, during which time Br R was afflicted with a bowel complaint; but that he was so far recovered that he expected to sail from Colombo at the date of his last note, which was on the 22d instant.

The nature of the complaints of our two brethren, - the advice of physicians here, - & the experience we have had on the subject, particularly in the cases of Br Warren & sister Hoisington on our passage from America, & the recovery

Mr Bardwell's weakness on his passage to Bombay
the considerations which united in directing to a voyage
as the most probable means of restoring them to health.
We think also that some other purposes might be an-
swered by their taking a voyage to Bombay. The brethren
at each station will obtain a profitable acquaintance
with each other's affairs & manner of conducting the
mission, & some information may be obtained that
will tend to open the way for hereafter extending our
mission to the Malabar Coast. — The consideration
here suggested, appeared to be sufficient to outweigh
almost the only objection to their voyage, which is the
expence of $2. or 300 that must be incurred in their going
& returning. (Considering the value of the life of a
missionary who has entered upon his labours, we
trust it will appear that in incurring this expence
we have acted in view of the rules of economy, pre-
scribed to us by the Prudential Committee.)

By the removal of these two brethren in such circum-
stances, we feel that our strength is greatly reduced.
Whether we regard them as beloved companions & fellow-
labourers in the mission, or as physicians, whose ser-
vices our families, situated as they are, at a distance
from the European settlement, greatly need, we cannot
but regard their removal as a great affliction. But
our minds are more deeply affected when we consider
its influence upon the state of the mission. Just at
the time in which we have nearly completed the neces-
sary repairs, for living comfortably among the heathen
& some degree prepared ourselves for engaging with
undivided attention to the appropriate duties of the
mission with pleasing prospects of success, we are de-
prived of half our strength. (In this connexion, our
concern is much increased, as we learn from a letter
recently received from J. Evarts Esq. dated May 24th that
the letter & journal which we sent directed to you
soon after our arrival at Jaffna, had not been received
at the date of his letter. In our letter to which we now

ter, we stated such reasons for sending out more
missionaries to this station, that we hoped for their ar
rival at this season. On this subject we would now re
mark, that the same reasons which influenced the
Bud-Com- to send us here; — the additional ones
contained in several of our letters; & now, the reason
arising from the importance of supporting an esta
blishment already commenced, & rendering
it important, that more missionaries should be sent
out without delay.

With much pleasure we acknowledge the receipt
of Mr Evarts letter, informing us that he had sent
£2.000 to Bombay, being a half years salary for the
brethren at each station. (His letter was received
on the 27th of November. Our Treasurer was aware
of the mistakes to which he refers, & gave credit
accordingly.) Many thanks are due to the Committee
for their prompt attention to our pecu
niary wants. — The $500 previously remitted from
the Colombo Bible Society has been presented, &
receipt of it very thankfully acknowledged.

On the 7th of November we received a letter from
our Baptist brethren, Calcutta, dated Sept 27th in
forming us, that the fount of Tamul types, which
we commissioned last year, is ready to be forwarded
to us the first opportunity. The amount of the in
voice of the types is 705 Sicca Rupees. They have requ
ed us to pay this sum to Br Chater at Colombo, as
they think it would be most convenient to us, &
would save them the trouble of remitting money
to Br C. In a letter to you, which we trust must duly
received, we requested the Bud-Com to send
to Calcutta to pay for the types, & think that by the
time it may have been received. We have not written
to Br Chater on the subject. If he is in want of mon
ey, we shall pay him a part, or the whole amount
of the types. Having types in readiness, we are again
reminded of our need of a printing press & Printer

Since we wrote to you last, the Brethren at Batticotta have obtained official permission from Govern.t to repair the publick church buildings at Manapoy & Changane for the purpose of opening schools & preaching.

We have now taken possession, & have permission to take possession of eight of the most fertile & populous parishes in the ~~Province~~ District of Jaffna. These are all contiguous to each other, lying on the N. West point of the Island. "Truly the harvest is great, but the labourers are few."

The Brethren at B. opened a school in their house about three months ago, which now consists of 40 boys, who are instructed in the Tamul & English languages, & in the principles of christianity. Besides the morning service held on the sabbath at their house, they have lately begun to hold an afternoon service in an adjacent village, with encouraging prospects of success.

The school at Tillipally is in a flourishing state. Sixteen boys are able to read with a good degree of facility the Tamul & English Testaments; & as many more, who are younger are making good progress in both languages. A considerable number of boys have received some instruction in the school, but for various reasons have left it. The boys in the school are instructed in the principles of the Christian religion as fully as tho' they were the children of christian parents. Most of them have committed to memory two or three catechisms in Tamul & large portions from the scriptures. They are now engaged in transcribing or else the book of Genesis. This exercise is particularly important, as the Tamul old testament is now out of print, & it is very desirable that the absurd notions of this people respecting the creation, the fall of man, & commencement of idolatry, should be corrected. On the sabbath, immediately after the morning service, the boys rehearse a part of what they have committed to memory, & are questioned respecting their knowledge of christianity.

On the 19th of October, being the first anniversary sabbath

going to Tellipally. Br Boor preached his first sermon in Jaffna. — Within two or three months an important opening has presented itself for preaching the gospel at Tillipally in one of the principal rent houses, which is the common place of resort for the headmen & others which we have considered one of the strong holds of heathenism. The audience is often larger, than at the morning service at their dwelling house, & composed almost entirely of different persons.

As we intend shortly to send extracts from our Journals, we think it unnecessary to prolong this letter by a recital of particulars respecting our mission that has been stated you will perceive. Dear Sir, that the labors of the missionaries become more interesting to ourselves, & that a variety of circumstances unite to encourage us in our work. The principal cause for fearful apprehensions is, lest the sphere of our exertions should be contracted for want of assistance, instead of being extended agreeably to the course we intended to pursue. Yet we have much reason to quiet ourselves with the belief, that the great Head of the Church will continue our health as long, & restore the health of our brethren, or send out more missionaries as soon, as the welfare of this common cause among this people requires.

With sentiments of sincere respect & affection we subscribe ourselves your unworthy fellow Labourers in the vineyard of our Lord

B. C. Meigs
Dan'l Poor.

(P. S. We have received no letters from you, since we wrote last. We sincerely regret the loss of the one you sent by the Bengal. We are very desirous to know the views of the Prud. Com. respecting our past & future proceedings.)

Rev. Meigs & Poor

Dec. 27. 1819

Rec.d by Adams

July 23. 1818.

Jaffna 21 Ceylon May 29th 1818.

To Samuel Worcester D.D.
Secretary to the American Board of
Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Rev. & Dear Sir.

It is with sincere pleasure that we acknowledge the receipt of yours of June 2. 1817 by the Nassau Capt. Preston, & also one by the Capt. dated Sept 25th of the same year. The former was received the 8 the latter the 15th of April 1818. The first was sent to us from Calcutta, & the last was forwarded to us by our brethren at Bombay, together with a large number of letters from our relatives & friends in our native land. All your letters to us, we believe, have been received, except one, the failure of which we have before mentioned. The perusal of your interesting & affectionate letters, afforded us all much gratification & encouragement. We were enabled to forward them to Colombo in season for the perusal of our sick brethren, before their departure for the Cape of Good Hope.

We were very happy to learn that our letters & journals that we forwarded to you soon after our arrival in Jaffnapatam, had been received, We had for some time feared that they were lost! As we have adopted the plan of sending duplicates of most of our communications to you, we have good reason to expect that one copy at least, of every communication will reach you in safety. This will, in a great degree, prevent the necessity of giving, in each letter, a summary of the contents of our former communications. Our last joint letter to you was dated Dec. 1817 & sent the 7th of Jan. 1818, by the way of Bombay. On the 20th of the same month, a duplicate of this was sent by the way of Calcutta. The brethren at Batticotta sent extracts from their journal from the 1st of Sept. 1817 to the 28 of Feb. 1818. This was sent by the way of Calcutta. But on account of the delay occasioned by sending it to Colombo for the perusal of our brethren, it was not sent away for Calcutta until the 14th of March. On the 21st of the same month, a duplicate of this communication was sent by the way of Bombay. The brethren at Tillipally sent extracts from their journal from Sept 16th 1817 to Jan. 12th 1818. This was sent by the way of Bombay on the 28th of Feb. A duplicate of the same was also forwarded by the way of Calcutta on the 26th of March. On the 15th of this month Br. Poor sent extracts from his journal from Jan. 12th to May 9th by the way of Calcutta. Accompanying this journal, he also sent a copy of the annual accounts of the brethren at Tillipally.

By a letter lately received from our beloved brother Capt. D. Fitzroy, we learn that he is in Calcutta & hope that he will come more by the means of despatches from us to our friends in our native land.

We were, as you will readily believe, greatly rejoiced to hear of the arrival of the brethren Graves & Nichols in India, particularly as we were informed that it was the expectation of the Prudential Committee that Br. G. would join us in Jaffna. We were therefore considerably disappointed, when we were informed that they were both to remain in Bombay. Our brethren at that place have given us the reasons of their determination, & we do not feel disposed to find fault with their decision, having full confidence in the purity of their intentions, & knowing also that their need of assistance was very great. But if it was the expectation of the Prud. Com. that one of them should join us, even when they supposed, (as we learn from your letter that they did) that there were four missionaries here in health, how forcibly will they feel our need of more missionaries to strengthen our hands, when they learn that we are left alone, by the removal of two of our brethren by sickness. We feel that this single fact will plead more strongly in our favour, than all the arguments we might use in other circumstances. We need not therefore spend time in endeavouring to convince you of our urgent necessity for more missionaries to assist in cultivating this extensive & promising field of missionary labour. We have already mentioned & informed you that we have

permission from Government to occupy the public buildings in six of the best parishes in the district, & that we have established schools in two others; so that in fact, we have possession of eight adjoining parishes each of which there might be very advantageously stationed a missionary family. You will learn from our former communications, what were our plans respecting schools for all these parishes. In some of them there ought to be three or four schools; for the children will not come from a great distance to attend them. When these plans were formed our number was four; now it is but two; & however great may be our desire to accomplish our original plan without delay, we find it impossible to do it, without neglecting the great business of a missionary for some of the first years after his arrival among the heathen, viz the acquisition of the native language; & to establish schools without properly superintending them is doing nothing as it ought to be done.

We are happy to inform you that the boxes of Spanish dollars, the books & the Types sent out for us in the Saco, have already arrived in safety at Colombo from Bombay, directed to the care of Br. Chater. But on account of the S. W. monsoon which has now set in, we shall not be able to get them till August. We are highly gratified with your liberality & that of the christian public at home, in regard to schools. The $1000 which you have sent us, only if we have more help, will probably be more than we can prudently & economically spend for two years to come. The expense of native schools is a mere trifle. For the erection of a suitable building in the first instance, we must pay about $16. This will also answer very well to preach in to the people where there is no better building. Such teachers as the country affords, who teach only Tamul, may be obtained for six Rix Dolls, or $1,5 per month. To those who have sufficient education to teach English, as well as Tamul, we must give from 15 to 30 Rix Dolls per month. The expense of supporting boys in our families is also very small. We think we may safely say, that with proper economy, a boy from six to twelve or fourteen years of age, may be fed & clothed in the native stile, for one Spanish Dollar per month or twelve per year. Older boys will require a little more, principally because their dress must be a little more expensive. The dress of the native children, & even of most of the men, is of the most simple kind. It consists merely of a piece of plain India cotton, of one yd. in width & two, or two & a half in length, wound around the waist. From the statement which we have made respecting the education & support of children, you will see that we have here an opportunity of doing great good, at a comparatively small expense. We have no doubt but that many benevolent individuals, of both sexes, will be found in our native land, who will rejoice in the opportunity, of contributing the small sum of $12 annually, if by that means they may rescue a heathen youth, of promising talents, from the miserable condition of those who worship idols, & place him in a missionary family, where he will possess many of the advantages of being educated in a christian land. In what way can they dispose of this sum to better advantage? In what fund can they vest it, where it will yield them a greater profit? What pure & exalted pleasure will it ~~yield~~ afford them in the Day of Judgment, to meet some of these heathen ~~youth~~ children, rescued from their miserable condition, & made happy forever through their liberality! Surely the object is great enough to warrant the sacrifice necessary to obtain it! Any individual or society, contributing this sum for the support of a boy, may give to him what name they please. We regret exceedingly that we cannot educate female children as well as male. If we inquire of the natives why they do not teach their girls to read as well as their boys? their only reply is "we have no such custom in our country."

The prejudices of many of the heathen parents are still very strong against permitting their children to live entirely with us, & we have no doubt but that we shall meet with considerable difficulty on the subject. But judging from the trial which has already been made at Tillipally, & from what Christian David has done in Jaffnapatam, we have reason to believe that

shall eventually succeed in removing in a great degree the prejudices of the
nts & in convincing them of the great advantage which it will be to their chil
to be educated under our care. Our progress in obtaining boys will prob
be slow at first, yet with the blessing of God upon persevering efforts, we
t, that ere long, we shall be able to obtain a large number of boys, of prom
talents, selected from our various schools, to be educated entirely
th us. In furnishing them with food however, we do nothing to offend their
. They are not constrained to eat with Christians, or with those of any
cast. They have also a person of their own cast to prepare all their
. At Batticotta, their heathen prejudices are so strong, that they cannot
persuaded, either to have their food prepared, or to eat it on any part of the
uch lands. The necessary preparations for taking boys to support were almost
pleted before this fact was fully ascertained. Br. Meigs will be obliged, for
resent, so far to comply with their prejudices as to erect a small building, in the
ive stile, at the expense of a few dollars, on the ground of a heathen,
ch lies adjacent to our land. We regret this circumstance principally
ccount of the delay which it will occasion.

We were led to expect from your letter, that a Printing Press was sent
t with the types by the Saco. But we learn from our brethren at Bom
that this was not the case. As Br. Graves is stationed at Bombay,
our strength is so much diminished by the sickness of our two brethren
we are unable to establish & superintend schools to the extent of our
ectations, we do not much regret the circumstance that no press was
at this time. We have now more business upon our hands than we know
to attend to, & should not be able to spend any time in establishing a
nting office, without neglecting other important duties. We have rea
also to think that there will be no great loss sustained by the people
ided a Printer & a Press be sent out by the next opportunity. We find
experience, that very few of the people are able at first to read with
ility the printed ~~books~~ character. It is very important therefore that the youth
ld be taught to read & understand printed books & tracts, before many can be
lated among them to much advantage. We believe therefore that by estab
ing & superintending schools, we are preparing the way, so that a printing
blishment may be made an instrument of great good to this people.

Our minds have been so strongly impressed of late, with the im
tance of having a Printer by trade, that we think it our duty to
he a few remarks upon the subject, & to request the Board, if pos
le, to send us such an one. If an intelligent, pious & active young
n, who is thoroughly acquainted with the business of printing could
found, who would be willing to be employed by the Board as a Printer
this place, we think that he would possess many advantages over a miss
ary who has merely attended to the business for a short time.
He would understand his business better.

No difficult trade can be thoroughly acquired in a short time
we think of greater importance that a printer in a heathen land should
derstand his business well, than it is in a christian land; for in the
n place the means of further information is always at hand; but not so among
heathen. A deficiency in his education here, may ~~afford him~~ occasion
n very serious inconvenience & trouble. We need not spend time
convince you that it is very important, that whatever books are
sented to the heathen, should be printed correctly & handsomely.

It will be a saving of expense.

A printer of this description might probably be obtained for a smaller
ary than is given to a missionary. But even if we suppose the same
ry to be given to him; & also that the missionary understands the business
ally well with the professed printer; there is still, we think a great
ing of expense. A missionary before he comes to India, usually spends
ne years in acquiring an education, & that at great expense; & per
ps after this, he spends from six months to a year in a printing office.
it economy then for him to be taken from the appropriate business of
missionary, & spend most of his time in a printing office, in doing that
hich another can perform much better than he can? Besides we
nk that the great scarsity of faithful missionaries deserves much consideration
ly. A printer of this description, whose heart was warm with love to
d & men, might be of very considerable service to the mission, in commu
(nicating

knowledge to the ignorant heathens to whom he might have access, during the hours in which he was not engaged in printing.

These remarks which we have made we consider as only the outline of the subject, & we would submit them with deference to your consideration. We do sincerely hope that such a young man will be found, who will be willing to make the sacrifice of leaving his native land, for the sake of the spiritual welfare of the heathen.

We have already, we believe informed you that a fount of Tamul types have arrived at Colombo for us from Calcutta. We have paid the Chater for them 1292½ Rix dollars, or about 323 Spanish. His Excellency Governor Brownrigg was so kind as to give orders to have them pass the Custom house free of duty. He will in all probability do the same with regard to the fount of English types & the books which have recently arrived.

For the establishment of a printing office, it will be necessary either to build anew, or to make pretty extensive repairs at some one of the stations which we have now permission to occupy. We have not yet decided at what place to locate it; but wherever it may be placed, we shall need considerable money to defray the expense of the necessary repairs. It is impossible, however at this time, to say how much money we shall need, as that will depend on many circumstances which cannot be foreseen.

We have before stated to you the probable expense of repairing the two stations at which we reside. The sum which we then mentioned will probably be sufficient to complete the repairs which we then contemplated. But since that time, we have learned by experience, that the Olla roofs upon our houses are not sufficient to protect us from the heavy rains which fall in the month of Oct. Nov. & Dec. Besides, an olla roof, upon a large house, in order to be in any degree secure, must be renewed every year. This subjects us to great inconvenience & considerable expense. We meet also with much difficulty in procuring good ollas in sufficient quantities. The people, knowing our necessity impose upon us, by greatly raising the price. Although a tiled roof will at first, be attended with very considerable expense, yet on account of the great length of time that it will last, it is thought by good judges that in the end it will be as cheap as an Olla one; & it is certain that it is much better & more comfortable. Br. Poor has already informed you that he expects to tile the house at Tillipally this season; the probable expense of which will be about 800 Rix Dalls or $200 Spanish. As we have not money enough at command at this time to tile the house at Batticotta, Br. Meigs will delay it till the next season. As the house at B. is large & calculated to accommodate two families the probable expense of covering it with tile will be about 1200 Rix Dalls. or 300 Spanish.

In connexion with repairing our houses, it is proper to speak of the title by which we hold the places which we occupy. His Excellency Gov. Brownrigg has not yet felt himself at liberty either to sell us these places, ~~which we occupy~~, or "secure them to the mission in perpetuity, or for a length of time". He informed us, at the time we left Colombo for Jaffna, that he wrote to England respecting us soon after we arrived in the Island & that in the course of a few months he expected directions from home on the subject of his communication. He has for many months been so much occupied with the unhappy Candian war, which still rages with violence, that we have not judged it prudent to trouble him with a petition upon the subject. When a convenient time arrives, we shall probably do it, & then inform you of the result. We have not the least doubt of His Excellency's friendly regards to our mission, & of his disposition to protect us while we conduct ourselves agreeably to our profession. In the Hon. & Rev. T. J. Twisleton, now "The Venerable the Arch Deacon of Colombo", we possess a tried friend, & judging from past experience, we know that he will do every thing for which he consistently can for the prosperity of our mission. From many circumstances which we need not particularize, we feel a good degree of confidence that we shall be permitted to occupy free of expense, the public buildings & lands already granted us, & that more will be granted to us as soon as we need them. We have therefore deemed it prudent to go on making the repairs which appear necessary to render our situation comfortable, & our mission useful to the natives. A circumstance much in our favour is, that we are so far out of the way among the ~~natives~~ heathen, that we do not interfere with the labours of others. We therefore expect to be permitted to pursue our work in secret, unobserved by the busy world.

It is certainly of great advantage to the mission that we are permitted to occupy, free of expense, these public buildings & lands. It is also deserving of particular consideration, that these buildings may be repaired at a comparatively small expense, on account of the cheapness of labour, & ~~[illegible]~~

ost of the materials for building. We here hire coolies in abundance for
nts per day; barpunters for 8; Blacksmiths for 8; & Masons for 10 or 12, &
without food. Stones, bricks & lime, the principal materials for building
, all in abundance & very cheap. The timber & boards for our doors
indows cost as much here as they do in most of the large towns in Amer
. The Palmyra timber, however, of which the rafters are made, is cheap.
connection with what we have said about the cheapness of labour,
ought to remark that a laboring man in America, will usually acc
more than the quantity of labour that a man will in India. This is
ing to the facts that they have better tools, better food & more bodily
ength & vigor. Still, however, after making this allowance, labour is
marvellously cheap. They are very fond of working for us, even at these prices,
it is more than they usually get from each other.

In seven of the eight parishes which we now occupy, the churches
in so good a state of preservation, that they may be easily rendered suitable
es for the public worship of God. We mention these things to show the
portance in point of economy, of sending a number more missiona-
to occupy these important stations. The longer they are left unoccupied
less valuable they are becoming. They have now been so long deserted, that
are beginning to go rapidly to decay. We have, however considerably arrested
progress of decay, by cutting out the Bonians, which were fast bearing
on the walls of the buildings.

You will learn from the extracts from our journals which
occasionally send you, the detail of our missionary concerns,
hich supersedes the necessity of being very particular in this letter.

Our schools, for reasons which we have before mentioned, are not
numerous as we hoped they would be before this time. But still, we
gradually making progress in this good work. The school at Tillipally
in a flourishing state & consists of 40 boys. Seven of them Br. D. has
en from their parents, & supports at the expense of the mission. They
making very good progress both in Tamul & in English. The school
Vandeteipoo, between 3 & 4 miles west of Tillipally, established & su
intended by Br. Poor, consists of about 36 boys.

The school at Batticotta consists at present of 40 boys. Since
wrote last it has for a time been much less than that. Many boys will
nd the school for one, two or three months, & then be taken away by
ir parents, for various reasons, but principally because they need them
labour. A number of the best boys in the school have been taken
ay in this manner, after they had made very good progress in their
dies. This is indeed a trial; but one which we must expect to
et with very often, until this people have learned by experience
value of an education.

About the middle of April Br Meigs opened a school in another
t of Batticotta, where he goes to preach every sabbath afternoon, which
eady consists of 30 fine boys, & is almost every day increasing. He has
so opened a school in Chavagane the next parish North of Batticotta
he school has been opened about a fortnight & consists of upwards of 30
ys. The whole number of boys in the schools superintended by B. M.
100, which added to the 76 of Br P's. make in all 176 boys.

You will probably learn from the journal of Br. Poor, & also from
ivate letters, before this reaches you, that our sick brethren have taken
assage from Colombo to the Cape of Good Hope. You will also learn from
former letter & journals, that they were prevented from taking a passage
Bombay, by the sickness of Br Warren.

As sending our brethren to the Cape was a measure necessarily attend
with considerable expense, we deem it important to state to you
initially the reasons of our conduct; & in doing this it will be necessary
give you a concise history of the business. The last attack which Br
ren experienced of bleeding from his lungs, was so severe, & reduced
so low, that we greatly feared he would never be able to be removed
Colombo. We had strong desires that if possible, he might be remo
d to this place, & spend his last days with his missionary brethren
isters. But for a long time it appeared to those about him, that on
count of the great weakness & instability of his lungs, it would be high
imprudent to attempt to remove him.

On the four part of March, Br. Richards, who had been at Colombo for
e time, found an opportunity of engaging a passage in a small vessel that

was going the circuit of the island; & in this he first came to Jaffna, wh
he arrived on the 16th of the same month. While Br. R. remained here,
letter arrived from Colombo, inclosing a certificate from the two principal
physicians at that place, who attended Br. Warren, very strongly recom
mending that he should take a passage to the Cape of Good Hope; & on account
the need that he would have of a physician, ~~to accompany him~~, & the great b
efit which Br. Richards would in all probability experience by the voyage,
was thought best that he should accompany Br. Warren. We should h
insert the certificate, but from some accident it has been either mislaid
lost. We have however, given the substance of it above.

When the subject came before us at our meeting, we had many doub
as to the propriety of the measure. The principal objections against it
were the following. The little probability in our minds that Br. W. wo
ever regain his health, or even live to return; the great expense that it
would probably be to the mission; & the desirableness, that he should, if po
sible return to Jaffna. We felt however, that we could, by no means, judge
so correctly at this distance, as to the prospect of benefitting his health a
his physicians could who were with him, one of whom had spent ten
years of his life at the Cape. We felt unwilling therefore to take upon our
selves the responsibility of saying at once that they should not go. We wish
if possible to obtain more light upon the subject, & to follow the leadings
Divine Providence. We had strong hopes, that before the time
arrived in which they ~~they~~ would find any opportunity of going, that such
circumstances would occur as to render the path of duty plain. Afte
much deliberation & prayer we came unanimously to the following
conclusion. That it was expedient for Br. Richards to return imm
diately to Colombo & not to prosecute his voyage round the Island. If af
his arrival at that place, all things appeared favorable for their going, they
had our permission to go. We also concluded that Br. R. must be the ju
whether all things were favorable or not, after knowing our opinion & fe
ings upon the subject. We had however but faint expectations that our
brethren would go. We thought it hardly probable that any good opportunit
would be presented, as vessels would not come to Colombo ~~[illegible]~~ after the
middle of May. We feared that Br. W's health would be such that it wou
not do to attempt to remove him to the vessel. We did not know that a
funds would be sufficient to meet the expense, without very much curtail
our missionary operations here. All these difficulties were, in the Providen
of God, to be removed, before they could go, as it will appear in the sequel tha
they were.

[It is proper, however, in giving a history of this business, to stat
in this place, that after our vote was passed, & before Br. R. returned
Colombo, Br. Poor, after reflecting more upon the subject, saw fit to change h
opinion, & wished to be considered as dissenting from the measure. He thoug
we had sufficient data before us, to render it proper for us to decide at o
that it was improper for them to go. Br. Richards & Br. Meigs thought differe

Soon after Br. R's arrival at Colombo, the weather there became
suddenly cooler, & Br. W's health was evidently considerably benefited b
the change. The physicians had before given it as their opinion that he ought
be removed to a cooler climate, in order that he might recover strength. They no
urged this as an additional reason why he should go to the Cape, in preference t
any part of India.

The Venerable Arch Deacon Twisleton was so kind as to offer to wri
to the Governor, then in Candy, to request that a free passage might b
granted to our brethren on board one of the government transports, whic
was expected shortly from the coast, & would then sail immediately to the Ca
This request was very generously complyed with by His Excellency Govr. Bro
rigg. Our brethren were however, to provide their own provisions for the voyag

We are informed that Br. Richards spent much time in conversation w
Br. Warren upon the subject, & particularly with his physicians. He found
Br. W. very desirous to go. He felt a strong persuasion that a voyage to the Cape
& back again, would be the means, under God, of restoring him to a comforta
ble degree of health; & he felt a strong desire to live that he might do some
thing more for the heathen. His physicians also concurred in the same opin
ion respecting the probable benefit which he would experience by the voyage
In conversation with Br. R. they stated distinctly, that in their opinion there
was a great degree of probability that the voyage would be the means of so far
restoring Br. W. to health, that he might be useful in the mission for some
years, although they did not think that he would ever again be able to preach
After this opinion was given, Br. R. said that he felt it to be his duty to advi
Br. W. to go. All other circumstances appeared to him favorable. The oppor
tunity which presented itself was a very good one — the exp[illegible] would no

very quat; & Br. D's health was so much better that it was thought best to attempt to remove him to the vessel.

After the return of the two transports, they were offered their choice of the one in which they would sail; & the B.M.B. & B. chaplain, & been on board of both; they chose the Bryalia. Every thing on board, found to be convenient for their voyage. The capt. was a very agreeable religious man, & the ship in which they were to sail was almost empty. As the rules of the ship would not permit them to provide their own provisions, the capt. agreed to furnish them with every thing necessary for £35 each, which was considered at Colombo to be very reasonable.

On Saturday the 25th of April, they made the attempt to remove Br. D. to the Ship, & succeeded beyond their expectations. When he arrived at the wharf, however, he had symptoms of bleeding from the lungs; & soon after he was put on board the vessel, these symptoms subsided; & when Br. Ondaatje left them in the evening, Br. D. was quite comfortable. At 8 o'clock the next morning the Transports set sail with a fair wind, & proceeded on their voyage.

We regret exceedingly the necessity which occasioned the departure of our two brethren; & the circumstance that they were both physicians, adds not a little to our loss. That we should both be removed from us by sickness, we consider, in our situation, a peculiar trial. We are placed here in the midst of the heathen; removed from any European settlement, & no physician at hand in case of sickness or distress in our families. Still the Lord has hitherto graciously preserved us, & we will not distrust his faithfulness in time to come. We hope that our destitute situation will be taken into consideration by the Board, & that they will take such measures for our relief, as shall appear to them proper, & may be in their power.

[Enclosed in this letter, you will find a paper containing Br. Daor's reasons for dissenting from the vote of his brethren on the subject of Br. Ward's & Mrs going to the Cape. We both agree as to the statement of facts made in the letter & in the inclosed paper, but differ as to the conclusion to be drawn from them respecting the propriety of our brethren's taking this voyage. We regret exceedingly that we have had occasion to differ in opinion on any important subject. This is the first time that the thing has occurred. We pray however, that we may agree to differ, & that our christian fellowship remains unbroken. You will unite with us in praying that this may ever be the case. We are left, as it were, alone among the heathen, & are constrained by the most urgent & powerful motives to possess a unity of feeling, & to exercise fervent charity among ourselves.

It is our wish that our difference of opinion on this subject, & that we have inclosed in brackets, may not be in any way communicated to the public. We write to you with freedom & confidence, & are perfectly willing that you should know all our difficulties & trials.]

We conclude this letter by requesting an interest in your prayers & in the prayers of every member of the Board, & of all who wish for our prosperity & the welfare of the heathen around us. Although we have several trials, yet we have much to encourage us to proceed with alacrity in our work.

With sentiments of affection & esteem we subscribe ourselves your unworthy fellow labourers in the vineyard of our Lord.

Benjamin C. Meigs

Daniel Daor

P.S. It is thought best to add Br. D's objections by way of postscript.

Br. Daor feels strongly opposed to the practice of missionaries leaving a missionary field, for any considerable length of time (unless in some extreme case) in consequence of ill health. His objections are in substance as follows; some of which he thinks apply with peculiar force to the case of our brethren.

If there is a fair prospect that a missionary will be restored to health by means of a voyage, there is good reason to hope that the blessing of God would attend the means that might be used for his recovery at or near the station; unless his disease is manifestly occasioned by the climate, of which he sees no evidence in the case of our brethren, but the contrary in regard to Br. Warren. Here it should be noticed, that for ten or twelve days previously to his sailing, Br. W. was very materially gaining in health.

The most important & laborious part of a missionary's work for several years is, to acquire a knowledge of the language of the heathen. But by his absence from the country for many months, when he has but partially obtained a knowledge of the language, he will unavoidably loose much of what he has acquired. If he continues at or near the station, he may, though in feeble health, retain, & perhaps increase his knowledge of the language, & be in the most favorable circumstances for improving the first moments of returning health in the service of the mission.

Situated as we are among the heathen, at a distance from any European settlement, missionaries are disposed to look to each other by more than ordinary ties. Though our brethren are in feeble health, their presence & counsel would comfort & animate us in our work, & not only in appearance, (which however, for various reasons, at the present time would be of some consequence) but actually in various ways would impart strength to the mission. In the present forming state of our mission a small degree of assistance may be of more

essential service than a greater assistance hereafter.

Our brethren were physicians; the only physicians provided by the Prudential Committee for our families. In consequence of the Candian war, there is now no physician in Jaffnapatam, who can come to our assistance. Br. P. feels particularly on this subject, because he thinks his family has already suffered much for want of medical assistance, which the brethren might have given if they had been here; & because he cannot look forward without distressing apprehensions that he will be obliged ere long, either to leave his station for a season, or imprudently put to hazard the health & welfare of his family. He knows that many enemies of the mission are anxiously hoping for the time when he will be obliged to follow the steps of his predecessor Mr Palm, & quit the station.

In view of the long absence of the brethren from their stations, & the means they had already used for regaining their health, Br. P. fears that both the friends & the enemies of missions, may justly urge objections against incurring the further necessary expenses of their voyage; especially as the physicians give no encouragement that Br. W. will ever be able to preach; & one of them says with no confidence that "he is a dead man if he returns to this country."

It is a subject of sincere regret to Br. P. that he feels constrained to differ from the opinion of the brethren on this subject; it being the only subject of importance on which we have not been unanimously agreed since we were called to labour together. He thinks that the brethren who have left were conscientious in the belief, that by yielding to their advisers they were going in the path of duty

Messrs. Meigs & Poor.
Jaffna, May 29. 1818.
Mex. Econ. 19. 1819

JUNE 27 1818
BSPS

Rev. Samuel Worcester Jr.
Secretary to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
Salem
Massachusetts.
U. S. America.

BOSTON
JAN 25 1818

GPO
JUL 11
1818

But for the reasons above mentioned, he urged them to spend their remaining strength & the health which God might give them in the service of the mission, rather than to leave us to mourn their absence, while they are spending their time & money with the precarious hope of doing greater things hereafter.]

P. P. S. [Since writing the above letter some rumors have reached our ears which we think proper to state you. Though they are but rumours, yet they come to us in such a shape as to excite our fears.

You will undoubtedly know before this reaches you that Ceylon is placed under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Bishop of Calcutta. He is expected in Ceylon in a few months to ordain all the native preachers who are ready for ordination, to consecrate the churches, to confirm the children & youth &c &c. He & the Arch Deacon & suite will probably be in Jaffna as soon as Aug.t or Sept. next. The Bishop is a member of the Soc. for prom.g Chr. Knowl.e, & when he was at Colombo last year, established an auxiliary Soc.y there. It is said that when they come to Jaffna, they intend to establish schools extensively in the interior of the district & also to order the repair of some of the old churches. How extensively they will do this we do not know. We wish them success in their work & think there is room enough for us all. But our fear is that they will disturb us in the possession of some of the & parishes which we wish to occupy. We have no fear of being removed where we have actual possession, as at Batt.a & Till.y. But we have some fears lest they should think that our number is too small to occupy so much ground as we are grasping at. We now greatly feel our need of more missionaries to station in at least two more of these parishes. It will be eventually a serious disadvantage to us on account of this situation, to have them occupied by others. If the Board contemplate a permanent & respectable* in J. it is of the greatest importance that they send us more help speedily. We are teaching other people the value of these places in the interior.

Still our help & our trust is in the Lord who will do all things well, & for the good of those who love him. We hope we feel the need of looking to him in earnest prayer to protect & bless our infant mission.]

* establishment

Jaffnapatam Octb 16th 1818.

Samuel Worcester D. D.
or: Sec: to the A. B. C. F. M.

Rev. & Dear Sir.

Our last communication to you, was a joint letter, ated May 29. sent by way of Calcutta; a duplicate of which was sent way of Bombay, June 27th. Since the date of that letter, nothing es, entially affecting the state of our Mission has transpired. We have enerally speaking, enjoyed the smiles of Divine providence, both in our milies, & in our Missionary pursuits. We have been subjected to no other ials than those, which it is natural, to expect, would happen to fa, ilies situated, as ours are, & we have been enabled to make, more pro, ress in our Missionary work, than we anticipated, at the date of our st letter.

In a Post, script, contained in the duplicate, of our last letter, we cknowledged the receipt of yours of Decemb. 8th 1817. forwarded by the icero Capt: Preston, by way of Bombay. That is the last letter, we have d the pleasure of receiving from you.

We are happy to learn from your letter, that our views on the subject of tablishing Schools, are in accordance with yours. We have now under r superintendance, twelve schools, containing upwards of four hun, red, & seventy boys. We have one School at least, in each of the eight parish, we have taken. The number of our schools might easily, be increased we had suitable persons, to assist in superintending them.

We are highly gratified, & encouraged, by your views, & remarks, the subject of "taking children into our families, under our entire immediate direction." We have from the beginning considered this, one of e most important, & interesting branches, of our Mission; & the expe, ence, we have had on the subject, strengthens, our belief, of its importance utility. But in effecting our object, we find many obstacles to encounter. he whole current of feeling, & the prejudices of the people, are very strong against ildren being united with us. especially against their eating, on land, longing to Christians. But the experience, which they have had at the ation at Tillipally justifies the belief, that these prejudices, may in a od degree, be overcome. At first, three boys, who had been boarded in the eighbourhood, at the expence of that mission, with reference, to their being ken into the Boarding school, which was to be establised, chose to be de, rived of a support from the mission, rather, than eat, on the church land. But the number, that has been accepted, at that station, after having li, ed there, for a time on trial, has gradually increased to seventeen. It is orthy of notice, that when a child is given up to us, both the child, & his

his parents, feel obliged to vindicate, their conduct, before others, who oppose, & thereby, they become advocates for our cause.

We Observed in Our last letter, that so strong were the prejudices of the heathen at Batticotta, against their Children eating on the Church land, that Br. Meigs built, a small house, upon an adjoining piece of for the boys to eat in. This has had, in some degree, the desired effect. He has taken Four boys to be supported by the Mission, & has Ten, or Twelve more on trial. In view of the present State of things, we hope to be able ere to take, as many boys, as can profitably be Supported by us.

Brother & Sister Poor wish, through you to tender, their most cordial thanks to their Sisters the members of "The Tabernacle Thanksgiving Society". That they were pleased to make it the first object of their Society "To support a youth in the missionary family at Tillipally to bear the name &c:". Please to assure the Society, that their "Thanksgiving offering" will, with many Thanksgivings to God, be sacredly devoted to the object for which it was designed. From the Journal kept at that station it will be seen, that the Missionary family fully participate in these feelings of the society, which influenced them in the selection of a name, for the youth to be supported by them, & had anticipated their wishes.

Br. Poor has much pleasure, in acknowledging with gratitude, his Obligations to our Masonic brethren, the members of Jordan Lodge, Danvers, for their liberality, in voting to appropriate $30, annually, for the support, of a heathen youth, to be placed under his care, to bear the name of "Jordan Lodge."

We have also to acknowledge a donation of $12, to be continued, annually, from our friend, & Brother John Lawrence, Salem, for the support of a heathen youth in the family at Tillipally. You, Dear Sir, & the other members of the Board, doubtless participate, in our feelings of gratitude towards those, who are disposed to assist the cause, in a manner so suited to our wants, & so directly calculated, to strengthen, & encourage us, in our work. It can hardly be conceived by persons in our Country, how great is the difference between the generality of boys, in this country & those, we have taken, & upon whom we expend 75 Cts or 1 Dollar per month. Their manners, dress, mode of living, as well as the state of the minds, are essentially benefitted. Verily, the blessing of those, who are ready to perish, will come upon those, who, with a right spirit, give, but a mere trifle, for the support of heathen boys.—

We have often expressed to you, our conviction, that the most effectual means that can be used, for extending, & perpetuating, a knowledge of christianity among the heathen is, that of training up natives preachers, who may go forth properly qualified to preach to their countrymen. It is with reference to this, that the object of taking children into our families, appears to be of primary importance, & presents powerful motives to us, for using special exertions, for them

im

improvement of those, we have taken.

We have before made mention of Franciscus Challeappa, a native of the country, who for a year & a half served the brethren at Tillipally as an interpreter. About four months ago, he was stationed at Malla, gam, an adjoining parish on the south of Tillipally. He there instructs a few boys in English, attends to the moral instruction of the Tamil School, established in that parish, reads to the people on the sabbath, & assist in superintending, two other schools in that vicinity. We indulge a hope that he will be of considerable service to our mission.

Your remarks on "the medical department," do but revive the recollection of seasons we once enjoyed. Instead of imparting medical assistance to others, we are suffering, for the want of it, in our own families. This subject is closely connected with the sickness, & departure of our brethren. We are concerned to state, that we have heard nothing from them since they left Colombo. It is reported that the Ship in which they sailed arrived at the Cape. No other particulars have reached us. Our hopes, & fears, are greatly excited in regard to them.

The boxes of books, & types sent to us by the Saco, we have received. In consequence of an application made by us to His Excellency Gov. Brownrigg, he was pleased to permit these articles to pass the Custom house free of duty. We have frequent occasion to acknowledge such acts of kindness from his Excellency.

We are still in want of school books. Whether we have received all that were designed for us or not, we cannot know, as there was no catalogue of the books received. It is desirable, that we should use the same kind of books, in all our schools. We received two dozen Copies of Webster's spelling books. These are not sufficiant for our present use. We should be happy to receive by the next opportunity four or five dozen more. — We received 2 Copies of Walkins pronouncing Dictionary, abridged. We think we can soon profitably use two dozen. We are in want of a box of small slates & pencils; a few small systems of Arithmetic, Murrays Grammar, small system of Geography, 2 quills & Penknives. it is very difficult for us to procure such articles, in this country. We received four Copies of Christian Psalmody; we need more, especially of the select Hymns, & tunes. On the subjects of a Printing press & printer, & of sending out more missionaries, we have nothing to say, in addition, to what was contained in our last letter. —

We trust, dear Sir, we understand some thing of the nature of those feelings, which dictated the closing injuction in your last letter to us. "Forget not, that your great commission is to preach the Gospel." Could we attend to this duty with Apostolic zeal, we should act agreeably to our convictions of duty. We wish to have the truth more deeply impressed upon our minds, that it hath pleased God, by the foolishness of preaching to save them, that believe.

It is our practice to preach, ~~twice~~ once on the sabbath the sabbath in the morning

ing, at our stations & in the evening at some places, in our parishes. We occasionally preach in other parishes, where our schools are established. Two evenings, in the week, we give religious instruction, to such as are inclin to attend at our houses. During the week, we converse more, or less, with the people, ~~according~~, as our other avocations will permit.

A few weeks ago Br. Meigs commenced preaching in Tamul. — Tho often preach, & give religious instruction in Tamul we more frequently do it, by the assistance of our interpreters.

We have been, & still are much occupied by worldly concerns in repairing our houses, &c: which is a serious hinderance to us, in our appropriate work. We are often times, ready to faint, & be discouraged, in view of the many duties, & important service, that devolve upon us. In proportion to our interest, for the mission, in the places we have occupied, we tremble at the thought, of either of us, being laid aside, before others come to our assistance; as we have much reason to fear, that if either place should be deserted, but for a short time, the adversary would gain, an advantage proportioned to the alarm, which our residence here has occasioned him. —

In view of the extent of the harvest here, while we will pray the Lord of the harvest to send forth labourers, we will take the Liberty to remind you, that you are the instrument in his hand, on whom it much depends, whither our prayers shall be speedily answered or not.

With esteem & affection.

Yours, &c.

Benjn. C. Meigs

Daniel Poor

P. S. In our last letter we informed you, that the Bishop of Calcutta was about to visit this Island. We now learn that he will defer his visit till next year. We earnestly hope that by that time we shall have more missionaries to welcome His Lordship's arrival.

Messrs. Meigs & Poor
Jaffna, Oct. 16. 1819
Recd. May 14. —
— — — —

Jaffna February 11th 1819.

Samuel Worcester D. D.
Cor: Sec: &c:

Rev.d & Dear Sir.

Our last letter to you, was under date of Oct: 10th 1818. We then informed you, with much concern, that we had received no intelligence from our absent brethren, altho the time allotted for their voyage had elapsed. During nearly three months from the date of that letter, tho there were several arrivals from the Cape of Good Hope, we received no certain information concerning them: consequently our anxiety & fears were greatly increased. On the 16th January, we learnt from a gentleman who had recently arrived at Trincomale that he was at the Cape of Good Hope, at the time the Regalia arrived at that place, & that he noticed on the list of passengers published in a newspaper the names of two American missionaries; but did not recollect that any mention was made of the circumstance of their being sick. This, being the first information concerning them, was of such a nature as caused us greatly to rejoice. Our hopes, that God would smile upon us in regard to the object of the voyage, & return our brethren in health to rejoin us in our missionary work, were brighter, than they had before been, since their departure from Colombo. "But the Lord knoweth the thoughts of man that they are vanity." He is pleased to bring us to the test of experiment, whether with a right spirit we can resign ourselves to his will, & trust his promises, while he is blasting our fondest hopes & expectations in that, which appears to be intimately connected with our personal comfort, & the prosperity of our mission. Long before this letter reaches America, you will, dear Sir, have learnt from other sources, that the hand of God is heavily upon us, by the removal of our brother Warren.

About a fortnight ago, we received a letter from Br. Richards, dated Madras, Jan: 20th informing us that he arrived there, the day before, after a voyage of two months, from the Cape. He communicated to us, the first information of our dear brothers removal, & also the afflicting intelligence, that his own health, tho in some respects better, is in other respects worse, than when he left us.

A few days after the receipt of this letter, we received two communications from the Cape, containing Br Richards' journal from the time of his leaving Colombo, to the 6th of Oct: 1818, & also a consolatory letter from the Rev. G. Thom. One of these communications, was forwarded from the Cape, on the 2nd Sep: & the other early in October. We know not the cause of their being so long delayed, nor how they came together. In his first letter, Br R. requests us to communicate to you, the intelligence of Br Wpdeath & the substance of his journal. But we have the journal in our possession more than a fortnight, we have delayed writing to you, wishing first to see Br Richards, whom we have daily expected. But as it is possible, he may be detained at Madras several weeks for want of a passage, we have thought it best to send you, without further delay extracts from his journal, to the time of Br. W's death, & burial.

The

The extracts are as follows.

"Cape Town. July 18th 1818. I have been able yesterday, & to day to write a letter to Dr Worcester, in which I have given an account of our arrival from Colombo to this place, & our present state of health."

Note. This circumstance, we think, renders it unnecessary to make extracts from that part of the journal, which was written prior to the date of the letter above referred to, But lest that letter should not reach you, we will remark, that the substance of it was, that during the first part of their voyage to the Cape Br Warren gained so much health as to be able to walk about the vessel, but afterwards gradually grew worse. On the contrary, Br Richards gained but little the first part of the voyage, but was better the latter part of it. Soon after they landed at Simons Town, which was the 3d of July Br W had some unfavourable symtoms which indicated a return of bleeding at the lungs, but means for preventing it, were succesfully used. They both continued at Simons Town, about a fortnight, for the 14th of July, were removed to Cape Town.

"July 20th Monday. Yesterday & to day Br Warren has been weaker, & his breathing more difficult. He has kept his chamber since his arrival here, being unable to go upstairs. — It being a fine day yesterday, I walked out a considerable distance, but am obliged to keep within doors, to day, on account of the wind, & rain. I hope my cough is a little better. The physicians are trying with me the effects of cathartics. yesterday was the first sabbath we have spent at Cape Town. Tho neither of us, was able to attend public worship, we had, I trust some religious enjoyment in our private chamber. I find great delight in committing my family, & all my concerns into the hands of God.

"21st Tuesd: Both of us are a little better to day than yesterday, May the Lord continue his goodness, & if consistent with his will, raise us to health again; but the will of the Lord be done.

23d Thursd: Br Warren is not so well, being still more troubled, with a sense of fullness, & difficulty of breathing.

25th Sat: Br W is still quite weak; his bowels are much disordered. Since Br W has been more unwell, I have been better able to take care of him. The Doctor expresses to others, as well as to me, considerable hope of my intire recovery. We are surrounded with pious friends, who in various ways contribute to our comfort. What shall we render to the Lord, for all his goodness to us!

27th Mond: Yesterday Br W was very much troubled, with a cough; to day he is better; tho so weak, that he cannot dress, & undress himself, without my assistance. He feels very much, the want of his Battecotta, & Tillipally nurses. Being in a Dutch family, we are not able to get our food cooked in the style we have been accustomed to have it.

29th Wed: Both of us rode out to day in a carriage; tho the weather was favourable, & we rode but about 3 miles out, Br W. was much fatigued."

The following part of the journal was addressed to sister Richards.

"August 1st Br W's company is a great comfort to me, tho his breathing

is so difficult, that he converses very little. To him I can speak of my domestic trials of leaving my dear wife, & chil. At present I have a strong hope of seing you, in better health, than when I left you. — Br. W. is much in the same state of health, as for some days past. He has however one bad symtom, which was not noticed till lately, that is, the swelling of the feet.

Mond: 3d Yesterday for the first time Br. W. was so weak that he could not sit up all day. He was very much troubled for breath. To day he is better; but he is now, at one oclock in his bed. He is troubled with hot flushes. My health remains the same. It is now one month since we landed, & Br. W. has on the whole, been growing worse. His breathing is extremely painful, & difficult. Doctor Baily speaks in a doubtful manner concerning him. But our hope is in the Lord our God. He bringeth down to the grave & he bringeth up. We have great reason to be thankful, that Br. W's mind is in so happy a state. He is perfectly quiet, & submissive, & appears to me, like one rapidly preparing for the heavenly state. At one time, I expected to go before him, but now the prospect is that he will go first. The Doctor thinks that he may live only a few days. Speaking to him this evening of the near approach of death; he said "no matter how soon." & repeated "No matter how soon." I replied, If you have a comfortable hope, & the Lord is pleased to grant you the light of his countenance, I do not wonder, that you do not wish to live long, as you cannot converse, so as to be of use to any one. He then replied in broken accents. "I hope he does." "No extacies." — "a calm, humble dependance is all I want."

Wed: 5th Yesterday morning for the first time Br. W. was unable to get up before breakfast. He had during the day severe flushes of heat, which made his breathing extremely difficult. This morning he was more comfortable, & rose at the usual time. He says "I do feel a calmness in calling on my Jesus." — "I feel that I have committed myself into his hands." It is a great grief to him that he can have no more of heavenly contemplations. His body is so weak, that he can have, but little regular reflection. My own health continues better. O that I may be more thankful for Gods distinguishing mercy.

Thursd: 6th Br. W. continues to grow weaker. He is able to speak, but a few sentences in the course of a day. But I trust that while his outward man decays, his inward man is renewed. He can hear, but little reading, or conversation.

Frid: 7th My own health is not quite so good to day. The matter, which I expectorated this morning before breakfast, was strongly marked with blood.

Sat: 8th Br. W. continues very weak, & is afflicted with frequent hot flushes. His difficulty of breathing, especially when his fever is on, is extremely great. He has been up to day, but took his dinner in bed. His mind is in a comfortable frame. I asked him to day, if he was ready to have his earthly tabernacle dissolved. He replied in broken accents. "Yes. — I think, I am. — I sometimes long to depart." I consider myself better to day, as I raised no blood.

Mond: 10th Yesterday Br. W. breathed more freely, than usual, & slept considerable part of the day. He had a little appearance of diarhaea, so, I persuaded him to let a friend, sit up with him last night, for the first time. He slept better, than usual; but to day is still weaker, than yesterday. All the hours

ers of his body appear to be failing together. His eyes grow dim, & his voice is fa
ing. I asked him, if he felt as comfortable in his mind, as he did two, or three
ago, He said, he could not contemplate much, but when he could, it was very
pleasing. I asked him, what it was, that he contemplated. He said "Jes
Jesus, & the way of salvation." He continued "I have a remarkable calm
ness." "I feel that Jesus will not leave me." — "I cannot doubt — I try to do
but cannot."

Wednesday Aug: 11th This has been a trying day to me, & to Br Warren. I desire
be thankfull, that my health is as good, as in days past. — But how shall I
say — Br Warren has gone to the world of spirits. He departed at 7 o'clock, th
morning. according to the watcher's account, he passed a comfortable night
ett a quarter before 6 o'clock, I was awake, & heard him ask for drink, & tak
as usual. He then bade his watcher good morning, & thanked him for h
kindness during the night. Br H, & I were left in the room alone. I continu
to awake. Br H. began to groan, as he has for some time past when asleep
He then began to talk nearly in the following manner; repeating the word
many times, & making long pauses. "Is this death? — Yes — this is death. — C
Lord Jesus come quickly. — This day I shall go." He then called me, to w
I answered "What do you want Br Warren? his answer was "death." E
for repeating what he had said before, he called me again, & gave the same
sons for it. Soon after he said "Br Richards will not come. — I would tell
him" "Give my love to them all, tell them to be faithful unto death. — Fa
well — Farewell — Come Lord Jesus — O thou first angel, conduct me —
conduct me — Come Lord Jesus, come quickly." Here he ceased speaking
& as I lay in bed, I thought he was falling asleep, as it was usual for him
to sleep awhile at that time in the day. But I soon perceived, that he did
not breathe naturally. I started from my bed, ran to him, & found to my
utter astonishment, that he could no longer speak; he breathed but a few
times more; & died without a struggle, or a groan: and I doubt not that the "bri
angel" conducted him to the realms of bliss.

Thurs: 13th yesterday the body of our dear Br Warren was interred. I follow
ed it to the grave, & saw it committed to the dust. It was a fine day, & tho the
funeral was late in the afternoon, I was able to go out, & walk all the way
to the burying ground, notwithstanding the distance is considerable. I sha
received no injury from it. About thirty Gentlemen of respectability
followed the corpse, & twelve persons assisted in carrying it. It was laid
next to the body of a converted Mahometan, who died a few days ago, in
the triumphs of faith. His name is Spadillie. He was baptized three ye
ago by the Rev. Mr Thom. He is supposed to be the first Mahometan in Afri
ca, that has left the Coran, for the Bible.

I seem to hear you ask me, how I have felt since Br Warren died. In gen
ral I have felt calm & cheerful. He died in such a happy frame of mi
that it gives me pleasure to think of his departure. It was evident seve
days before he died, that his work on earth, was nearly finished; he lived
in misery; — he longed to depart — he could not converse, & therefore
could be of no use to any one. Under such circumstances, how could

wish him to live? Though he could not converse, he was however company to me. My loss in this respect, is great, for which I deeply mourn. Indeed I have not had my usual sleep since he died. — I suppose you will wonder that I did not get up, the morning he departed, as soon as I heard him say "This is death." or at least as soon as he called me. Now I wonder myself; but then I had no suspicion, that he was so near his end. He had watchers only two nights, & the first night, it was with difficulty I persuaded him to have one; I urged it on the ground, that his disorder might be troublesome, & he consented; he however wished his watcher to lie down & sleep; but during the night, he was obliged to get up three times. The morning before he died, the physicians, called, & ordered a preparation of Opium. He took his meals as usual. At night the medicine was given which was ordered in the morning, & appeared to have the desired effect. He took his cup of drink during the night, as he had done before. He talked with the watcher considerably, as he was leaving him, & used some expressions, which I thought indicated a little derangement; such as "why he" with a peculiar tone of voice, when at his request the watcher left him a candle burning, which was not quit so large & handsome as he wished. Then when he began to say "This is death," he repeated the expression many times with a low voice. From all these circumstances, I thought he was delirious, & had not the least suspicion that he was dying. I thought therefore it would do me no good for me to get up; & as I had been disturbed in my rest, the two preceding nights, I thought I would lie, till my usual time of rising. But now I regret, that I did not go to him when he called me. However I have this consolation, that I meant right, & that he had another friend, that sticketh closer, than a brother, who never slumbers, nor sleeps.

Having made extracts from that part of the journal, which relates to Br Warrens sickness, & death, our feelings prompt us to pause a moment, & take up a lamentation, that so wide a breach has been made among us. Regarding our brother, as a friend & Companion, we are afflicted, that one who had endeared himself to us, by innumerable kind offices of christian love, & friendship, should be so soon removed from us. This affliction is increased by the circumstances, that we are deprived of the privilege of administering to his comfort, during his sickness, & of the pleasure, & profit of witnessing his dying behaviour. Regarding him as a Missionary, we should, in any state of our mission, deeply lament his loss. But it is more sensibly felt at present, that while we have been disappointed in not receiving assistance from home, our missionary cares have been increasing, & but half of our original number are able to labour. We would not, however, on this occasion unduly indulge our grief nor yield to despondency. We are not ignorant that we sorrow not even as others, who have no hope, "being assured that them also which sleep in Jesus, will God bring with him," when the Lord shall descend from heaven with a shout, & appear in the clouds of glory to crown his redeemed. Regarding this event as produced by the Great Head of the Church we are quiet, not only by the belief, that it is right, but that it may be made subservient even to the prosperity of this mission.

and

And if we who are personally, & immediatly concerned in the event, are able to discover, & rightly improve, the motives to constancy, & faithfulness which this case obviously furnishes, we hope to increase our diligence, & agreeably to the injunction given by our Lord, & enforced by the last mess of from our departing brother, we may "be faithful unto death," & tho' gra receive a crown of glory.

Before we close this letter, we think it a duty which we owe to the members of the Board, & to the memory of Br Warren, to make a few remarks which they will be enabled to appreciate the services of their missionary, living & to estimate the loss which the mission has sustained by his dea During our voyage from America which appeared to be the princ means of protracting his life & of raising him from that critical state of he in which he was at the time he embarked, he was a help, & comfort to our num mission family, & instrumental of good to the souls of some who sailed with us.

On our arrival at Colombo after we had determined to establish ou selves in the District of Jaffna & while we were prevented by the then prev ing monsoon from removing our families, Br. Warren could for obvious sons most conveniently leave Colombo, & was the most suitable person proceed to Jaffna by land to make arrangements for the others to follow. At this time, he acted with his part & rendered essential service, in the establishment of our mission. Having obtained permission to proceed to Tillipally, & Batticotta, while we were communicating with His Excell cy on the subject of purchasing the premises, or of procuring a lease, of the but could not succeed, & were in doubt what course it was proper to purs Br W. in the mean time, commenced the repairs of the dwelling house at each station. Amidst various embarrassments, & discouragements, which it is not necessary to particularize, he supperintended the work at both stations for about two months, & thereby greatly facilitated our ob ject, in taking actual possession of the places we now occupy. This is parti cularly the case in regard to the station at Tillipally, at which he labou ed. It would have been highly imprudent, if not utterly impracticab for a family to remove to that station, just at the commencement of th rainy season, & in the then unfinished state of the house, had it not been for Br Ws special exertions in labouring with his own hands, to for ward the repairs, & had he not been peculiarly calculated to render that aid which is indispensably necessary to a family, that is removed from civi lized society & medical assistance. At Tillipally he acted in the doub capacity of a missionary, & a physician to the heathen. His knowledge of medicine was the means of bringing multitudes to our doors, to whom no only bodily assistance was administered, but to whom, in circumstan the most favourable, the unsearchable riches of the gospel were unfol ed. In the hospital, established for the natives, by the suggestion & as sistance of the Rev. J. Glenie, Colonial Chaplain; besides many common cases, a number of very difficult surgical cases were attend ed to with much success. We see a number of people around us, who so fa as means are concerned, owe the use of their limbs, & their lives, to his medi cal skill, & kind attention. In view of what we have witnessed, we think that

at the hopes, & expectations of the Board, must be fully realized, that a
nowledge of medicine would be a powerful auxiliary to the missionary
use. Notwithstanding Br. W's attention to the concerns of building,
of the medical department he never lost sight of what he thought
hould be the first object of a missionary, after his arrival at ~~the~~ his sta-
ion, viz. a speedy acquisition of a knowledge of the native language.
To this, he closely applied himself, when not necessarily employed
n other concerns. His progress in the language was encouraging. Nine
months after he went to his station, he began to read the Tamul scrip-
tures at family prayers. He had a fair prospect of soon being able, wi-
hout an interpreter, to make known to the heathens, the object of his mis-
sion. A few days before his first attack of bleeding in this country, he
as preparing ~~in preparing~~ a Tamul prayer. Tho' he was never able to
se it, we trust that his petitions, as they appear in his English copy,
were accepted by Him, who regardeth the desires of the upright, & ack-
nowledged as a testimony, that our brother had that essential qualifi-
cation of a christian missionary, fervent love to the souls of the heathen.

The family at Tillipally had particular opportunity of noticing his
daily walk, & deportment, while actively engaged in his work, & of becoming intimately acquainted with his views, & f-
ings, on whatever related to our missionary pursuits. All the members
of our mission were sufficiently acquainted with his disposition & con-
ct to unite with them, in considering, that the traits, in his charac-
st worthy of imitation, were, a uniform, & particular attention
ver relates to the social, & relative duties of life; consequent
a k of disinterestness in his feelings, & conduct, he was eminently
in assisting to preserve that good degree of peace, & harmony, that ha
therto existed among us;— a settled determination to refrain from a
lerior pursuits, that appeared either to stand in competition with the g
object of the mission, or not to be in some way subservient to it;— and fi-
nally his example of piety, as it appeared, both in his conduct, & conver-
sation.

Br. & Sister Poor, as he was a member of their family, & a fellow la-
bourer at that station, are deeply sensible of their loss. It affords them how-
ever much pleasure to reflect that in reviewing the past, they can adopt the
language of Br. Warren in his last letter to them, & say "we consider the year,
we spent with him at Tillipally, the happiest year of our lives."

The accompanying journal will inform you, that he who endeared him-
self to his fellow labourers, adorned his profession, & honoured his Master by
his life, was no less lovely in his death. While we congratulate the members of
the Board, & participate in their consolations, that the first missionary, that
has died in their service was "kept by the mighty power of God," & enabled to
hold on his way, & to finish his course with rejoicing, we
will solicit an interest in their prayers, that the same grace may be
granted unto us; that we also may be found faithfull unto death, & then
give up our account to God, with joy, & not with grief.

Benjamin C. Meigs
Yours in the bonds of Christian affection
Daniel Poor

Missionaries at Ceylon.
Feb. 11. 1819. —

Recd. by way of New York
Nov. 22. 1819.

Recd. sealed in the mann

[illegible]

P.S. The remainder of Mr. Richards journal, Br. Warren's Will, & a letter relative to the present state of our mission will soon be forwarded to you. — His quarters to state, that from information received from Mr. Richards, since the date of this letter, we have cause for very serious apprehensions. Mr. Richards will not live to each Jaffna. He expects to leave Madras on the 17th instant, in a vessel bound to Colombo.

SHIP

The Rev. Samuel Worcester Dd.
(Con. Sec. to Mr. A. B. C. For. Mis.)

Salem.

Mass.
U.S.A.

NEW-YORK
NOV
19

(Duplicate) 26 Jaffna Ceylon July 29th 1839.

Rev. & Dear Sir

In some of our first communications to you after our arrival in ylon, we had occasion to say much of the Goodness & mercy of our Heavenly Father towar & little, or nothing of his judgements. Untill the commencement of the sickness of Br Wat n, we experienced an almost uninterupted series of prosperity. But since that time, the scene s been changed, & we have been repeatedly called to drink deep of the cup of affliction. God is asticing us severely; but we trust for our profit. While we mourn under our trials, we would not murmur against him, from whom they proceed. Undoubtedly we need them. They are lighter, tha deserve. Even in trouble God is dear us, & granting us many tokens of his loving kindness, & ten mercies.

Judging from our last accounts, you will undoubtedly expect to hear, that before this time, Br Richards has gone to his final rest; & you will rejoice to hear that this is not the case; but that is yet spared to us in mercy, to be our physician & comforter. God has dealt very gently with our ar brother. His life has been continued much beyond the expectations of all his friends. With e exception of a few days, his decline, since he returned, has been so gradual as to be almost imper ptible to us. He still continues to ride out in a palanquin morning & evening for exercise, a distance about two miles, making about eight miles a day. For about a fortnight past, however, he has disco many symptoms of a dropsy. How long he will be continued with us, it is impossible to say. We (1a ot be unmindful of the goodness of God, in sparing him so long. He is not only able to ride out in a alanquin, but to sit up several hours in the course of a day & converse much with his friends. He also occasionally walks about the house for eight or ten minutes at a time, without assistan

You will probably expect to hear that the rest of our number are in the enjoyment of alth, & able to prosecute our work with vigor. But alas, how shall we inform you, that another o r number is taken off from his labours by sickness, & that of a dangerous kind! Br Poor has been oubled with a severe cough for more than two months; but we live in the constant expectation of s amendment. About three weeks ago however he began to raise blood, & raised a little at three several time lthough we are not confident, yet we have great reason to fear, that it came from his lungs. The uantity raised was not very large. Since that time, he has wholly laid aside his active labours, except far as to continue a general superintendance of the station. By the assistance of Nicholas, a ative young man of whose qualification to serve the mission, we have mentioned before) & by the assistan some of the most forward boys in the school at that place, the preaching schools & other missiona y concerns have been attended with a good degree of regularity, but this will not long be the case, without more efficient aid. The object of suspending his labours for the present is, that he may use the most probable means in his power of regaining his health. We consider his situation very criti cal, & have at least reason to fear, that his lungs are considerably affected. You will not wonder my dea ir, if in our present situation, we feel considerable solicitude on this subject. Out of four missionaries ent to this district, only one remains in health! How mysterious are the ways of divine providence. But though clouds & darkness are round about him, yet justice & judgment are the habitation of his throne. In view of our present situation we are forcibly reminded of a passage in our public communi ication to you signed by Br Aleigs & Br Poor, under date of Oct 26th 1838 during the absence of Br Rich ards. The passage is as follows. "We are often times ready to faint & be discouraged in view of the many duties important services that devolve upon us. In proportion to our interest for the welfare of the mission & the places we have occupied, we tremble at the thought of either of us being laid aside before others come to our assistance." We have long been anxiously waiting for the arrival of more missionaries from America, but hitherto we have waited in vain. Our prayers are to the Lord of the harvest, that He would speedily send forth more labourers. If then we were "ready to faint," what shall we say now? a weight of active service devolves upon your only missionary, who remains in health, which he is not able to perform. We are happy however to state, that amidst so much sickness, as has prevailed amongst our num ber, Br Aleigs constitution remains unimpaired, & that with few exceptions, he enjoys uniformly good health. Did we not hope, that other missionaries are near us, Br Poor would not think it prude dent to continue all the branches of missionary service, at the station which he now occupies.

Such Dear Sir, is the present state of your missionaries in Jaffna as to health. You will no wonder under our present circumstances, that this subject occupies so prominent a place in this le ter. It has for some time occupied much of our thoughts, & has been the subject of all our prayers. Did we not know that our Redeemer lives to plead for us, at the right hand of God ——— that he loves his Church, & that he will take care of his own cause in the world, & will accomplish all the glorious pro mises in his word; & that he will raise up instruments for this purpose, in his own time ——— had we not confidence in this, we should indeed have cause to be faint, & discouraged. May the Lord grant, tha

this trial of our faith, may not be lost upon us — that we may not grow hasden under the chastis
with which our heavenly Father is afflicting us, for our profit!

In other respects however we rejoice to say that our missionary stations, may be said, on the wh
to be in a prosperous condition. Connected with the station at Tillipally are nine schools contain
about 400 boys. About 300 attend daily. In all these, Scripture tracts are read, & the first rudim
of Arithmetic, & of the christian religion are taught. In the Boarding school at that place ar
22 boys. Many more might have been taken, had it been thought advisable under present circum
stances. At that place also five girls are supported in the same way. Two or three others are ready to co
as soon as means, & accomodations for their support can be provided. Including those, who are
at the 10, or 15 are taught at that station. The prospect respecting a school of female child
is pleasing.

In our letter of October last, we gave you some account of Francis Mattheapha, a young m
who was stationed as a school Master, & Catechist at Mallagam, about two miles south of
Tillipally. We are now under the necessity of informing you, that on the 20th of last May, he left the
place to accompany his father who was aged & infirm to Colombo. His father was one of the native
is employed by Govt. He is since dead. But it remains doubtful whether his son will return,
not. He was very useful in the situation in which he was placed & his departure must be considered a
to the mission. The congregation on the sabbath at Tillipally usually consists of from 300 to 350 per
There have been some instances of pleasing attention to preached gospel, but it is evident that a large m
jority of adults in the parish, who have most frequently heard the word preached, have thereby become more
hardened in sin.

Connected with the station at Batticotta are six schools. The number of the scholars in them for a
months has been very various. The principal cause of this variation however has been the prevailing epidemic which
raged so much throughout the district. Whenever it makes its appearance in the neighbourhood of a school
the school is immediately or quite deserted. Two of them at this time are seriously injured from this cause.
are at present however about 200 boys belonging to these schools. The schools might easily be greatly enl
larged, but for want of time to superintend them. Three of the nearest schools are visited every day, by some
of the largest boys in the boarding school at that station, who attend very particularly to their reading
the scriptures & reciting their Catechisms &c. The boys in general make good progress in their studies.

A considerable number of boys also from the nearest schools attend public worship on the sabbath at the
mission house at that place, where from 80, to 100 hearers commonly attend. In the boarding school at
that place consists at present of 18 boys & three others on probation. They have not yet been able to collect a scho
of female children, but have no doubt of eventually being able to succeed in this object also. The Lord has
been graciously pleased to pour out his Spirit in some degree upon that station, & to bless the means of gra
there used. A number belonging to the school, & two, or three not belonging to it, have been for some time
past the subjects of serious impressions; some more & some less seriously impressed. These young men, how
ever give, so far as we are able to judge, very decided evidence of real piety. The particulars of this
pleasing work you will shortly learn from Br. Meigs' journal. Thus in the midst of all our trials
& discouragements God is not leaving us without some tokens of his special favour. These seasons
of the outpourings of God's spirit have proved a cordial to our thirsty fainting souls, & have greatly encou
raged & strengthened us in our work. I only it may be said, that with respect to the eight parishes, of which
we have partial possession, "the harvest is great, & the labourers are few." If we had one mission
ary station in each parish, there would be labour enough to employ all his strength. In the single parish
of Batticotta, we are informed, that before this sickness commenced, there were 1800 families. Tillipally
is nearly as populous. The other parishes probably fall a little short of this. But the smallest is sufficiently
for one missionary to labour in to advantage. Nothing is commonly gained by attempting to cultivate too large
a field. A small field well cultivated, in our opinion affords much the fairest prospect of success, es
pecially in the first commencement of a mission.

In this point of view, we consider our boarding school for heathen boys & girls as of very great im
portance. Here we may be said in some measure to reap the fruit of our labours, as we proceed. Although
we are much pleased with our common schools, & think, they will be the means of doing much good, yet
they will hardly bear a comparison, in point of probable utility with our boarding schools. From the
former we do not expect to raise up preachers of the gospel; but we do from the latter & that at no
very distant period of time. This is an object of primary importance. For however valuable foreign mis
sionaries may be considered in establishing & superintending missionary stations, yet it is very obvious to all
who are acquainted with the subject, that the natives of India, & in general the natives of all uncivil
ized countries must be converted to Christianity, principally by means of preachers raised up from
among themselves.

On the subject of money it will not be necessary for us to say much in addition to
what is stated, in a letter from our Treasurer to the Evans. You will perceive by that letter, & the

counts which accompany it, that our expenditures during the past year for various objects have been ge, & at the close of the year our Treasury was in debt for a small sum.

By receiving our money through so many different channels, we have experienced great inconveni ce, particularly in the time, & trouble of correspondence, & in keeping accounts, with so many different rsons, in different currencies. To avoid this inconvenience as much as possible, & others connected with we felt very desirous to adopt some plan, by which we can receive money with regularity, & facility through e channel. This we could do, at no place so easily & profitably as at Madras; for Madras bills, sell higher in ylon, than Bills in any other part of India. On the 1st of June last, we accordingly made application to house of Arbuthnot, De Monte, Mc Taggart & Co. to become the agents of the American Board Commissioners for Foreign Missions, for their missionaries in Jaffna. On the 21st June, we received answer of which the following is an extract.

Sir. "We were favoured in due course with your letter of the 1st Ultimo. We will with pleasure ndertake the management at this place, of the pecuniary affairs of the American Mission to Jaffna, on the terms, on which we have been accustomed to manage the affairs of other missions. Viz charging no commission, & allowing no interest on the receipt or payment of money.

American Ships, trading to this country, do frequently call at Madras, on their way to Calcutta we would recommend your making arrangements for having your Dollars sent always, if possible to this lace direct, when a ready, & advantageous sale may usually be made of them, & you may always draw for their proceeds at a favourable exchange. But when circumstances occur to prevent a remittance of your dollars to this place, we would recommend their being sent Calcutta in preference to Bombay, as they will command a better price at the former Presidency, & the ntercourse between it, & this Presidency is more easy than between this place & Bombay.

When your dollars are carried to Calcutta, you may direct their being consigned to the care our correspondent there Messrs Hogue Davidson, & Robertson, to whom we will take care send instructions for the eventual disposal of the dollars in your account."

This is the house, that has formerly done business for us in Madras. It is considered we believe the most respectable house there. Br Richards, when in Madras, became acquainted with some the members of it, who are pious men. It is with this house that the Ceylon Govt transacts all their business in Madras. We would therefore recommend to our Board to constitute them, their agents for their missionaries in this district, on the terms, which they propose. You will perceive from their letter, that they are unwilling to receive our dollars in Bombay but will receive them in Calcutta, although they prefer having them sent directly to Madras. From the manner in which we have hitherto received our money, the labour of our Treasurer has been very great. We would still however recommend that when missionaries are coming to Ceylon, that they should bring with them, as many Sph: Dollars, as they can get for reasons mentioned in our former letters.

On account of the length of time which is necessarily occupied in sending letters from Ceylon to America, & in receiving supplies of money from them, we feel it to be very desirable, to say the least, that money in advance should be in the hands of our agents to a considerable amount. Our calls for money, as during the past year, may sometimes be very urgent, & unexpected; & it is very difficult as well as expensive to borrow money in India to any great amount. We have now however been under the necessity of making application to the house in Madras, above mentioned for permission to draw on them, for what money we shall need before our money may arrive for us, in India. We expect an answer to our request in a few days. Probably we may be able to inform you of the result of the application before this letter is sent away.

We have not yet been able to complete our Plan of Polity but still we have made some progress towards its completion. We of course adopt the principles laid down by the Prudential Committee, in their instructions to us, as the basis of our plan. You will see what progress, we have made by reading the following votes passed at different times. Augt 4th 1817. Voted. "That Edward Warren, James Richards, Benjamin C. Meigs, & Daniel Poor, consider ourselves as forming, but one missionary station, so far as it regards our pecuniary concerns, & that we have a common Treasurer."

Oct. 1st 1817. "Voted, that the common fund, which is to be formed agreeably to a vote of Augst 4th (the last vote) be considered as beginning at the commencement of the current year."

"Voted. That that part of our salary, which was not expended last year, the profits arising from the school, & the presents received during the year, be put into the common stock."

March 29th 1819. Voted. "That hereafter each brother & wife shall receive from the Treasury Rix Ds 170 per month to defray their family expenses, & also Rix Ds 18 per month for each child."

"Voted That a missionary's widow receive 60 Rix Ds per month, & for her children the same sum, that is specified in the last vote."

Voted. "That all our expenses for the support of our families & for voyages, be defrayed from our salaries, & that the remainder be considered the property of the Board."

These are all the votes, that we have passed, which have a direct bearing upon the subject.

We do not consider our plan of polity as complete; but you will see from this, what progress we have
We have endeavoured to put our monthly allowance for a married missionary as low as we consistently
you will see by our annual account, for the last year, pretty distinctly, what we intend by "family ex-
ses," & what by "mission expenses." We do not think that we have yet had sufficient experience to decide
certainty as to the sum that will be found sufficient for the support of a missionary & his wife or of a m
or of our Children. We consider what we have done this year as an experiment. We hope however that
sum allowed will be found sufficient. With regard to the support of a widow, we have as yet had no ex-
rience. Although we have as yet passed no vote respecting the allowance of a single missionary, yet
understood, that he will receive two thirds as much as a married brother.

On the subject of the support of widows, we have as yet received no directions from the Prudential
Committee. We hope they will attend to the subject as soon as possible, & communicate to us the
of their deliberations. In the mysterious providence of God, we are called to consider this subject very
riously at the present time, in view of the dangerous sickness of two of our number.

There is another subject, which we wish to present to your consideration, as it may at some pu
time, become the subject upon which we may be called to act viz: the return of missionaries; & of mi
sionaries & their families; or of widows, & their Children, to their native Country. We do not know, that
ny such case will ever occur. Still it is possible. It would be, for obvious reasons, our wish in every
where it could be done, to obtain your consent previously to sending any of our number from this Count
But still we conceive that cases may occur in which a delay of a year, or a year and a half, which
be necessary in order to obtain your consent, might prove of essential injury to the persons concerned.
there any circumstances therefore, in which we may have liberty to act, without previously obtaining
the consent of the Board? If so, what are they? Will the Board sanction the proceedings of their mi
sionaries, if, after mature deliberation & consultation they are unanimously of opinion that su
a step is necessary?

The following is a list of such medicines as we stand in need of at present. Aloes Socotori
nae; Alumen Purificatum; Anethi Foeniculi Semina; Aristolochia Serpentaria;
Camphora; Empl. Meloes Vesicatorii; Carbonas Ferri; Carbonas Potassi Purissimus;
Cassia Senna; Anthemis Nobilis; Colocynthis; Colomba; Convulvulus; Scammonia; Cr
mor Tartari; Creta Preparata; Dolichos Pruriens; Elixir Parigoricum; Elixir Solutis;
tiana; Gummi Arabicum; Pilula Aloeticae; Pulvis Doveri; Rheum Palmatum; Rhu
a Tinctorum; Scammonium; Sulphur; Oleum Terbinthinae Volatile; Crocus Satin
Add to these if convenient James Powders, Antibilious Pills, Staughton's Bitters, Essence of
Tansy, Rue & Wormwood.

The medicines, & Books, which you was so kind, as to send us by the way of Calcutta, did
not arrive in Jaffna until July 26th 1818. They were detained by the monsoon a long time at Colombo. It
pears, that the list of medicines which we sent you in 1816 did not arrive. Some of the medicines which
last received we needed, & of other kinds we had a supply. The books mentioned in your letter, most of them
arrived here uninjured. They were much needed. We have already mentioned to you, what additional sh
books we are in want of.

We are in want of another copy of each of the following books for ourselves. Viz: Thomas
Practise. Thatchers Dispensatory. Underwood on the diseases of Children, & Bards Compend
Our Wesleyen brethren request us also to send for one copy of each of the above mentioned books for them
also. On account of our destitute situation as to physicians, we need all the help that such books
afford us.

You sent $1000 for schools. We wish to know whether in this sum was included the
Donations from Danvers Lodge, the Tabernacle Society in Salem, & Mr John Lawrence,
for the support of heathen children in the family at Tillipally?

The last letter that we received from you was dated Jany 6th 1818. We received it on the 18th
of the following November. On the 23rd Feby 1819 we sent by the way of Bombay an account of Br Warrens sick-
ness, & death directed to you; & on the 10th of March following a duplicate of the same via Calcutta.
On the 15th of March 1819 Br Meigs sent to you his Journal via Calcutta; & on the 14th May a
copy of the same communication via Bombay. On the 21st June Br Poor sent you his jour-
nal inclosing a copy of Br Warrens Will via Bombay; & also a copy of his accounts
for the past year. It is now a long time since we have received any commu-
nications from our native land. We hope that the delay is occasioned by their
waiting to send by missionaries coming direct to Ceylon. This letter will shew
you how much they are needed. Remember us in all your supplications at the
throne of Grace. With much esteem we subscribe ourselves, Dear Sir, James Richards
Rev. Saml. Worcester D.D. your unworthy fellow labourers in the vineyard Benjamin C. Meigs.
Sec. B. C. F. M. of our Lord Jesus Christ. Daniel Poor.

P. S. In the list of medicines in the foregoing letter, we have set down the names of the medicines without mentioning the quantity. With respect to most of them, a physician there will be as well able to judge the quantity we want as we can ourselves. Another reason why we have not mentioned the quantity is that we do not know what medicines may be sent to us by other missionaries before this list arrives.

Of the following medicines we wish for an extra quantity; viz. Aristolochia Serpentaria, Semina Sartari, Cassia Senna, Anthemis Nobilis, Colomba, Gentiana, & Pulvis Rhei.

Since the foregoing account of Br. Richards' health was written, he has declined more rapidly than heretofore. Besides his symptoms of dropsy, he feels great weakness at his lungs & increase of pain, indicating the advance of his disease, & the nature approaches that messenger (to him a welcome one) which will release him from this world of sin & sorrow & suffering, & introduce him into a world of perfect holiness & joy.

The foregoing letter, & the duplicate of it, which we shall probably send in a few days, are probably the last that Br. R. will sign to you.

P. S. Sept. 3. We are happy to be able to add that since the foregoing postscript was written, Br. R. has recovered in a considerable degree from the ill turn which he had a few weeks ago. Although we consider the continuance of his life for many months as very uncertain yet we can see no prospect of immediate death. His appetite is good. His sleep is quiet, & his strength so great that he is able to ride in a Palanquin or chaise, about eight miles a day; & also to walk about the house for eight or ten minutes at a time without assistance. His decline since he returned from his voyage, has, on the whole been very gradual.

We are happy also to be able to say of Br. Poor, that his symptoms are more favorable at the present time, than they were one month ago. Still, however, we consider his case to be very dangerous and critical. He is expecting to leave Jaffna tomorrow to take a voyage to Trincomalie & Batticaloe, with Mr & Mrs Osborne who are stationed at the latter place. Br. P. expects to return in the same vessel in a few weeks.

The result of our application to Arbuthnot & Co, Madras for money was favorable to our wishes. We have permission to draw on them for about £750. This however will last us but a short time. However, we are not anxious, as we believe that "the Lord will provide".

Since writing the foregoing letter we have agreed upon a plan of polity & social order a copy of which we now inclose.

Missionaries Jaffna
Duplicate 29th July 1819

Rev. Samuel Worcester D. D.
Secretary to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Salem
Massachusetts
U. S. America

~~27~~ 28

Plan of Polity

adopted by

James Richards Benjamin C. Meigs & Daniel Poor
American missionaries in the district of Jaffna Ceylon on the
3 day of September A.D. 1819.

Article 1st We consider ourselves & our families, as under Providence, dependent upon the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions for our support; & we therefore consider all the earnings, either of ourselves or our families, as the property of the Board.

Article 2. The salaries & earnings of all the members of the mission, whether male or female, & all presents made to them or any of them, shall constitute a common stock from which they shall severally draw their support, in such proportions & under such regulations, as may from time to time be found advisable, & be approved of by the Board, or by the Prudential Committee; provided that nothing in this article be so construed as to affect our right to receive legacies or presents from our friends in our native land.

Article 3. We consider all the members of this mission, as having, under similar circumstances, equal claims upon our common fund for their support.

Article 4th All questions relating to the concerns of this mission, shall, at our regular meetings for business, be decided by a majority of the brethren present.

Article 5th A President shall be annually chosen from our number, whose duty it shall be to preside in all our meetings for business, & also to call special meetings whenever in his judgment it is necessary.

Article 6th A Secretary shall also be annually chosen from our number whose duty it shall be to perform such business, pertaining to his office, as may be at any time required.

Article 7th A Treasurer shall also be annually chosen from our number whose duty it shall be to manage the pecuniary concerns of the mission in such a manner, as he shall, from time to time be directed by the brethren.

Article 8th In case a vacancy shall occur in either of the above mentioned offices previously to the annual meeting, such vacancy may be supplied at any regular meeting for business.

1 29

Jaffna Nov 13th 1819.-

Revd & Dear Sir

Our last joint letter to you, under date of July 29th was sent to America, by way of Calcutta; a duplicate of which, containing a Post Script, dated Sept 3rd was forwarded by way of Bombay. From that letter, from some extracts from the journal kept at Batticotta, which were sent on the 6th of September, you will learn the prosperous, & the adverse circumstances which have attended our mission. You will perceive, that while we were mourning the loss of a departed brother, & were loudly called in the mysterious course of divine providence, to prepare our minds to bid a final adieu to another, the hand of our God was laid more grievously upon us, by visiting a third, with the same sickness, which had already been the means of instrument of our afflictions. You will perceive, that while our hopes relative to the arrival of new missionaries, & the consequent extension of our missionary plans, had been (& still are) long delayed, there appeared a strong probability, that the important concerns of both of our stations, would devolve upon a single brother, or pass at least in some degree, into the hands of other missionaries. From those communications you will also learn, that in the midst of our grief, & anxieties, it pleased the Lord, in his boundless grace, & mercy to visit us, with some special tokens of his loving kindness, by widely opening the door of usefulness among the natives, & by the hopeful conversion of a few souls, thro' the instrumentality of our exertions; & to the praise of His grace, be it recorded, that amid the most gloomy apprehensions, as to what might be the result of our mission, we could heartily rejoice in the belief that the great Head of missions, to whom the heathen have been given for an inheritance, would in the best time, & by the fittest instruments, cause this people to bow to the sceptre of his grace.

Since those communications were forwarded to you, there have been some pleasing alterations in our affairs, which affect the present state, & future prospects of the mission. Br Richards, who at the date of our last letter was visited with what are usually the last symtoms of his disease, has been gradually, from month to month (for we could scarcely perceive a change from week to week) been gaining in health, & strength. Tho' we have little or no reason to indulge the hope of his being restored to health, we rejoice to say, that he is now able to sit up most of the day, can walk a half a mile at one time in the course of the day, & is exercised with but little pain. Consequently, he is able to assist in the mission, not only by his counsel, & advice as a missionary, & physician, but by visiting almost daily some schools connected with his station. Tho he can speak only in a whisper, he is able by the assistance of an interpreter, to direct the heathen to the Saviour of sinners.

Br Poor, at the date of our last letter was about to take a short voyage to the South East part of the Island, for the benefit of his health. He was absent 25 days. No immediate beneficial effect was perceived from the voyage. In the course of a few weeks however, he became so much better, as to be able to attend to the principal duties of his station, tho he has been obliged to deviate in some respects, from that course which he would have pursued, if his health had been good. By these favourable circumstances, respecting the two brethren, together with the confident hope, & belief that the Prudential Committee have already sent others to our assistance, our minds are in a good degree relieved from the unpleasant apprehensions that our mission would suffer essential injury, before new missionaries would arrive, & enter into our labours.

Since the date of our last letter, we have received to our communion, Gabriel Tisseira & Nicholas Paramanander who have served us, in the mission as interpreters. They appear to us to give decisive evidence of saving conversion, & to manifest a becoming zeal, for the honour of Christ, & for the salvation of the heathen. By their being thus closely united with us, at this time, we feel much strengthened, & encouraged in our work. They are at present valuable assistants to us, & we have reason to believe, that they will render important service to our mission, & become lasting blessings to the heathen. At each of our stations, there are several persons who give pleasing evidences of faith in Christ, & will probably ere long be admitted to our Church. Two of the persons here referred to, are members only of our boarding schools. We notice also with much pleasure, that there is an unusual degree of seriousness upon the minds of

of several other boys, who are under our instructions. We feel that we are at this time a special manner called upon by the providences of God towards us, to humble ourse before him, on account of our past deficiences in his service, & to redouble our diligence in the use of the means of grace, that we may be prepared to experience, what we would ever consider, the greatest of all blessings. Viz. a special outpouring of the Holy Spirit. We do hope, that the American churches, especially on the first monday in the month, unite their supplications with ours, for such special manifestations of Divine grace among this heathen people.

One principal object of our writing to you at this time is, that from some communications recently received from our brethren at Bombay, we have some apprehensions, that our proceedings on the subject of our charity boarding schools are not all respects agreeable to the views & expectations of the Prud. Com. & of the christian public in America. We trust however, that by this time, you have correct ideas of the we have pursued; for as we have had a strong belief, that the object would be extensive patronized in proportion as it was distinctly understood, we have endeavoured in our communications to be very full & explicit on the subject. Tho we may not now communicate much that will be new to you we think it safe to write again, especially as what we have to say is the result of additional experience, & we can now adapt our remarks to what we understand were the expectations of the American Churches. It should here be noticed, that we have received no definite instructions from the Prud. Com. on this subject, & that we had taken several boys to be supported before we knew of the readiness of the Christian public, particularly to encourage such an object.

Immediately on our coming to reside among the heathen our minds were forcibly impressed with the desirableness & importance of Charity Boarding Schools. The two principal objects which we thought to secure by them, were, first, that we should have boys for a long time under our instruction, & secondly, that they would pursue their studies, freed from those interruptions, & restraints, which the system of idolatry imposes upon all, who are under its immediate influence. ¶ An experiment on this subject was first made at Tillipally. The brethren there conversed much with the people around them on the subject, & told them, it was their intention at some future time, when it was convenient, to support, & educate some boys gratuitously on their premises. It was more than a year however before they thought it safe, directly to offer to take any one. For it was the general impression, that the Church, & its premises were the peculiar abodes of Devils, & that it would be a great sin, & disgrace, for any one to eat on land, belonging to christians, or drink water from our wells. By much conversation, & free intercourse with both parents, & children, their prejudices were gradually diminished. At a favourable time, after some persons had expressed a willingness to give up their children, Br. Poor gave notice (Br. Warren, having at that time left the station in consequence of ill health) that he was ready to receive a few boys, who might apply to him, if they were poor boys, — such as had made good progress in their learning, & whose parents were willing to sign a written agreement, specifying on what conditions their children were taken. This proposal produced much excitement among the children, & people. Several of whom had had the strongest hopes, drew back, & refused from religious scruples to commit their children to his care, & there was much reason to fear, that his plan would be entirely frustrated. At length, four boys, who belonged to the same family circle, were given up by their friends, & immediately after, two others. In order to quiet the fears of their parents, Br. P. promised, that the children should be required to eat nothing, that was contrary to their cast — that they should have a seperate cook, cookroom, & dwelling house, upon the premises, & that their water should be brought from a heathen's well. He insisted only, that the boys should remain constantly with him, (excepting that they should have occasional permission to go home) & that they should learn, such things, as he might think proper to teach them. ¶ Thus the two principal objects of a boarding school, above mentioned, were fully secured. The principal motive, which induced the friends of those six boys to part with their children was, we have no doubt, that they might be freed from the trouble, & expence of supporting them. They also had a vague impression, that our favour would be advantageous to them. These boys for about three months, were the objects of much ridicule,

so

reach, & envy, without any addition to their number. The number of boys at that station has gradually encreased to 30, & as many more might have been taken, had it been thought expedient. They have now, no hesitation in using the water at the station, a part of their food, when it is convenient, is prepared at the family's cook room, — & other similar changes have taken place, but without any interference on our part. If such things as they now do voluntarily, had been insisted on, as necessary, before boys could be supported by us, we should probably have been without a boarding school, till the present time. Parents do not now, when they come to offer their children, even make an inquiry, or request on the subject of our indulging their heathen prejudices. Their usual plea is, that they bring a poor boy, or an orphan, & beg that we will support him. Seeing the operation of this experiment at Tillipally, Br Meigs did not hesitate so far to comply with the prejudices of the heathen at Batticotta, as to build a cook house, upon a piece of land, owned by a heathen, which adjoins the Church premises. This measure did not interfere with any important object, which we hope to gain by a boarding school. We might probably purchase that land now, for a few Rix Dollars, without giving the least offence. We feel it to be our duty to yield so far to the prejudices of this people, as is necessary in order to make known to them, in the most favourable circumstances the gospel of Christ, provided, our ~~not~~ concessions do not imply any thing morally wrong. Such is the dark, & ignorant state of this people, that they are altogether more tenacious of their external rites, & ceremonies, than of their sentiments on moral subjects; & from the conversation of many, they appear to think, that they would have no great objection against receiving the Christian religion into their hearts, provided, they would not be under the necessity of changing their external conduct! How to require of such a people a formal relinquishment of every vestage of idolatry, in regard to their children, before we will place them, in the most favourable circumstances for gaining a knowledge of divine truth, to us seems to be no less injudicious, than tho in attempting the conversion of a Jew, we should make his eating Swines flesh, a prerequisite to our making known to him, the contents of the New Testament. We do not perceive how the boys in our boarding schools could be advantageously more closely united to us. We could not receive them into our houses, both for the want of room, & because they would be constantly, under strong temptations to small pilferings. We do not admit them to our table, because this would be a disgrace to them, & unpleasant to us. It would be more difficult for them to eat with knife, & fork, than for us to eat with our hands; & should they so far violate the rules of their cast, as to take such food, from our table, as we eat, it would be of no advantage to them, while the expence of their board, would be more than doubly increased. We learn from our brethren at Bombay, that our patrons & friends in America suppose, that we have received these children by adoption, & that consequently they ought to be baptized. We wish to state freely our objections to both of these measures, viz adoption, & baptism. Should we adopt these children, they would have a legal claim upon us, or upon the Board, for a future maintainance, however bad their future characters, & conduct might be. We now pledge ourselves to support, & instruct them, so long as their good conduct shall entitle them to our support, & until, in our judgement, it is best for them to leave the school. These conditions are as a strong rod of discipline, the influence of which is much felt, both by parents, & children. It is important that the way should be open for us easily to dismiss a boy, when circumstances require it. Our greatest security, that these boys will continue with us so long, as our object requires it is, that it is obviously, even in a temporal point of view greatly for the boys interest. We have also a written agreement, & a heavy forfeiture annexed, in case a boy should be taken from us, without our consent. Should we adopt these children, they would probably soon become orphans, either by our death, or by our removal to other stations; in either case, it might be difficult, or impracticable, for others, to render them that attention, which adopted children would require. We can perceive no real benefit, that would result to the children from such a measure. After we have instructed them, it would be much more difficult for us to find suitable employment for them, than for them to do it for themselves; we shall however always feel ourselves obligated to exert ourselves in their behalf. But even if these boys should now be considered in such a sense our "household," that it would be lawful for us to baptize them, we should deem it highly inexpedient to do it. The heathen judge of our religion, mainly by the externals of it. Should we baptize these boys, they will become

ii

sidered as christians, such christians, as we have come to make. We wish to guard again
such an idea. We must expect, that some of these children will prove to be bad characte
& will be sent from us. If baptized, they will be regarded by the heathen as our christians, & m
probably become as great stumbling blocks, in the way of the salvation of others, as many
nominal European christians are in heathen lands. We are even now surrounded by b
tized heathens. Many of our Brahmins, & all the elderly people around us, were baptized
constraint in the time of the Dutch. They are now greatly ashamed, when the subject
alluded to, often deny the fact. It is reasonable to expect, that some of our boys will turn
ing us, relapse into idolatry against the light, & dictates of their consciences. It will then
a cause of grief to us, & of scandal to our religion, that such persons had received baptism
at our hands. We are very desirous of knowing the views of the Board on this, as well, as
several other subjects relative to our mission. On the whole respecting our boarding schools,
have much pleasure, after two years of experience, in assuring the Prudential Committee
that our warmest expectations, have thus far been fully realized; that we now experience m
portant advantages, which we did not anticipate; that we do not realize those difficulti
& impediments to improvement, which we expected would arise, from the circumstance of o
taking the children of idolaters; but on the contrary, we do not see, how we should mater
alter our plan of instruction, or our course of conduct, in case the same number of chil
belonging to christian parents, should be committed to our care. Judging from what we
really experience, & from what we may with confidence, anticipate, we consider our boarding
as holding the second place, in the system of means, which are to be used, for the conversion of this
people; we consider them, as second, only to the preaching of the gospel. You, dear Sir, can rea
ly estimate the probable advantages to the cause of christianity, from the Christian educati
on of 50 youth on heathen ground, in circumstances, which almost entirely free them, fro
the baneful influence of idolatry. Our boarding schools are going shape to all the schools con
nected with our stations. The progress, which our boys have made, has become a most powerf
stimulus to many, who attend our day schools. Several boys of the first families around us,
whose parents would not permit them to eat on land occupied by christians, spend most of th
time, day & night upon our premises, that they may enjoy equal advantages, & make equal pro
gress with our boarders. It would give us much pleasure to draw out this subject at length
as it appears to our own minds. But having brought it so fully before you we think your own
reflections will supercede the necessity of further remarks.

We are very desirous, that this subject should be distinctly before the American
churches. We wish them to know, & attentively consider the peculiar advantages with which the
state of this people furnishes them, for the exercise of their charity.

In the first place, this is a very poor people. To their poverty we are greatly indebted for
the success we have had in obtaining boarding schools, & for the influence we have, among
people, by which many have been brought within the sound of the gospel. We therefore confi
dently believe, that their poverty will, in the course of God's providence, be made the occasion of
many receiving the unsearchable riches of divine grace.

Probably in no part of the heathen world, can children be supported, & educated in
a decent, comfortable state of living so cheap, as in this district. We repeat now with confidence
as the result of experience, that which we ventured to conjecture three years ago, Viz, that $12 are amp
ly sufficient for the annual support of boys from 6 to 15 years of age. Tho we labored a long
time, without success, to obtain boys to be educated, such is the change that has taken place
in the minds of the people, that as many children could now easily be obtained, as we can find
means, & accommodations to support. Considering the rank, & influence which females ought
to hold in every society, & the well known state of degradation, in which they are held in this, as
well as in every idolatrous country, your mind, & the minds of the Christian public, will at
once be deeply impressed with the importance, & utility of female Charity boarding schools.
The obstacles to such a measure, we have found to be very great. Sometimes we have thought them
insuperable. But we are now greatly encouraged on this subject, by our present success, & future pros
pects. We have at present 9 girls, who reside in our houses, & eat on our premises. These are taught
house affairs, sewing, reading &c. About the same number, occasionally attend the day schools
at Tillipally. We are therefore greatly encouraged to hope that we shall be able to obtain as ma
ny promising girls, as we shall be able to support. In taking these girls, we make no compromi
whatever

whatever on the subject of idolatry, excepting that they eat in a seperate building; they however [illegible] Christian blessing upon their food.

On the subject of giving Christian names to these children, we wish the public in America to know, that in Ceylon, no evil whatever can result, from the practice. The heathen children, received into the Govt. School at Jaffnapatam, receive Christian names. Such boys are known among the heathens by their old names, & among Europeans by their new ones. It often happens, for various reasons, that persons among the heathen are called by names, different, from those, which are registered. Most of the children around us, bear the names of imaginary deities & devils, which are held in high veneration by the people; & they are usually much pleased with the new names, which we give them, as they consider them, as tokens of our approbation, & a sort of pledge, that we regard them in some sense, as our children. And let it not be thought, that the subject of naming children is devoid of interest to us. What, dear Sir, can be a better, what in our minds, can be so good a substitute for the society of beloved brethren, sisters, & friends whom we have left behind, as the presence of a circle of males, & females, bearing their names, snatched from the ignorance, & misery of idolatry, thro their instrumentality, & placed in circumstances favourable, for cultivating the same virtues, which our brethren & friends possess. Surely in the countenances of such native children, we shall recognize our American friends, saying unto us, in the language of encouragement, & exhortation, "Go on, be courageous in your work: we are ready to support you, with the aid of names, & with the aid of our property." The facility of supporting children here, forms but one of the strong claims, which this people have upon the charity of the American public. Within a short time, we have had five or six pressing requests to establish free schools in the neighbouring villages, where as yet there are none. The monthly expense of such schools, after suitable buildings are prepared, is from $1. 50. to 2 Dols. We have now 15 such schools & they might easily be greatly multiplied. Applications have also been made from other Parishes, that missionaries would come, & establish themselves among the people as we have done at Tillipally, & Batticotta. And we may say generally, that our influence, & missionary operations, which were at first feared, & dreaded, are now welcomed by many, & sought after by some. Think not, however, from this, "that the people are hungry for the bread of life." No, dear Sir, they are stout hearted idolaters, & bear striking marks of their captivity to Satan. They wish us to take their children, to establish schools, & to come, & dwell among them, partly on account of their poverty, & partly because their eyes are open to see some of the worldly advantages, which result to them from our mission. But tho their sordid motives of worldly gain, become the means of opening the way for publishing the gospel among them, we may confidently indulge the hope, that many will learn by blessed experience, that temporal advantages rank lowest in those blessings, which christianity ever carries in her train.

From the observations we have now made, we presume, that you will, in some degree, enter into our feelings, & will readily perceive that our hearts must be drawn out with enlarged desires, more fully to improve the advantages, which God in his providence has afforded us for publishing the gospel among this heathen people. If you participate in our feelings on this subject, we know that you will be prepared to sympathize with us, while we state to you, the present impoverished state of our mission. From our annual accounts you will learn that on the first of April last, we were in debt Rix Dolls 168. Since that time, we have received half of the proceeds of a bill on sent by way of England to our brethren at Bombay. The amount of our half of that bill was Rix Dolls 3,355. We have borrowed, & hired Rix Dolls 9,893. We calculate that these sums will meet our expenditures till the end of February 1820. We exceedingly regret the circumstances, which oblige us to hire money in this country, both because it is a source of perplexity to us, & because the rate of interest is high. We are well aware, that during the last 48 months our expenses for travelling, building, & schools, have been twice as great, as the Pruden, Com. had reason to suppose they would be, & we wait with solicitude to know the views of the Board on our expenditures for each of those objects; for we feel it to be a sacred duty, to regulate our conduct according to their instructions, & to what we may conceive to be agreeable to their wishes. In view of the usual punctuality of the Committee heretofore in sending us money, we impute our not receiving seasonable supplies of late, mainly to the circumstance of our unexpected expenditures. We fear however, there may be an other cause. We know that large demands are continually made upon the Board, for various, & highly important purposes. We recollect also that in one of your last letters, you informed us, that in your expenditures, you were brought, nearly to the bottom of your treasury.

sidered. We greatly fear therefore, that you are unable to send us, supplies to the extent of your wishes. This is one strong reason, why we wish the public to have a full knowledge of our circumstances.

We have now more health, & strength, than for months past. We have in some degree struggled with the pressure, & expense of building, & the drudgery of learning a new language. We might therefore superintend a few more schools, take many more children, & in other respects enlarge our missionary plans. But, we dare not further hazard the consequences of involving the Mission in debt. We look to America, with great anxiety for adequate supplies. We wish to tell you more distinctly, how much our hearts are pained within us, on witnessing the forlorn state of many children around us. More than 20, principally orphans, many of whom appear to be in a starving state, have appeared at our doors, intreating, often times with tears, that we would receive them into our boarding school, but whom we have felt compelled to reject for the want of means to support them. Thus these miserable objects are cast back again upon the world; some probably to perish in the streets; others to drag out a long, & miserable existence in ignorance, & poverty, all to live in the darkness of idolatry, till they go down to the regions of death. It is an awfully interesting inquiry with us, to know, in whose skirts, the blood of those souls will be found. We see their misery. We know that by the assistance of a few Dollars, we could snatch them from their present circumstances, & point them to Jesus, the Redeemer of men. Even since this letter has been on hand, a boy, about 8 years old, an orphan entirely naked, has been brought by a distant relation, & urged upon us; but to whom we could only say, that we have so many already that we have no room for more. Consequently he was taken away. But again to day a small but heavy shower of rain he presents himself at our doors, & seems to say, that his claims upon our charity are not to be resisted. The language of our hearts is to him is, that he may tarry with us for the present, till we can represent his case to our Churches, & learn, whether there be any there, whose bowels of compassion will prompt them to extend the arms of charity to such as he; — whether there be any there, who if this starving wanderer were a son of theirs, would think it our duty to welcome him to our dwelling, or exert ourselves in his behalf. For the parents of this boy live not in America, let all, who are parents then consider, that he is their brother & their sisters son.

The committee are sorely acquainted with our circumstances, & views & feelings on the importance of sending out more missionaries to this place that it is almost unnecessary to say any thing at present on this subject. We presume that our views & feelings are in union with those of the Parent Board at Com— on the comparative advantages of their occupying a few stations & of rendering them strong & permanent, rather than of occupying many stations, some of which for the want of means & money must either be abandoned, or continued in a weak, or languishing state. In consequence of the sickness of two of our remaining number, our thoughts have been turned to the painful enquiry, In what manner must the affairs of the mission be disposed of, in the event of their removal by death? We have feared, that ours would be added to that unhappy list of cases, which might be found in the history of missions, in which, missionaries have made a favourable beginning, but for the want of proper support, & timely succors, their labours, to human appearance, have been almost in vain. We notice that in all wars, which are conducted with judgement, & success, great attention is given to the subject of recruits & seasonable reinforcements. This surely cannot be less important, in the missionary contest, which is carried on "against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places". Instead of assigning a solitary missionary to an extensive district, as frequently the case, it would accord much better with our experience, & observation, to assign two missionaries to a single village; at least, until they had learned the language of the country, & surmounted some of the first & greatest difficulties, which ever attend the establishment of a new mission. A striking illustration of this, may be drawn from the state of our own mission. If on our arrival at Jaffna, the four brethren, had occupied four stations, two of them, must of necessity have been abandoned, & the labours bestowed upon them, nearly lost. When missionaries have firmly established themselves in a place, it will be easy for them to extend the sphere of their operations. But while the mission is, in its infant state, even a temporary failure of a missionarys influence, & superintendance will be a serious injury to the mission. The main advantages gained by some years labours, will be lost in the course of a few months.

Connected with both stations, we have 15 schools, containing about 700 children. In this number are included 43 boys, & 9 girls, who are supported in our boarding schools.

If any of the remarks made in this letter, on the subject of schools, & of taking children to be supported, do not apply with equal force to both stations. One obvious reason is, that missionary labours were not commenced so soon at the one, as at the other.

Our course of preaching at present is the same as heretofore. We are happy to say, that the number of persons who have of late attended at our stations, on sabbath mornings, has been greater than at any former period.

Our faith & patience have been greatly tried, in consequence of our receiving no intelligence, for a long time, from America. The last letter, which we have had the pleasure of receiving from you, was dated "Jan 26th 1818". ~~nearly two years ago~~. We have had no periodical publications of a later date; & are almost entirely ignorant of what has taken place in our beloved country for nearly two years past. The frequent receipt of letters from you, would be to us a source of high gratification & encouragement, & the contents of them could not fail of having an important & favourable bearing upon our missionary operations.

Requesting your prayers, & the prayers of the churches in America, that the blessing of God may rest upon us, & upon the heathen around us, that we may be richly endued with every missionary gift & grace, especially "that utterance may be given unto us, that we may open our mouths boldly to make known the mystery of the gospel," we subscribe ourselves, yours in the bonds of Christian affection.

James Richards
Benjamin C. Meigs
Daniel Poor

Rev. Samuel Worcester D.D.
Cor. Sec. to the A. B. C. F. M.

The Rev Samuel Worcester D.D.
(Cor^ng Sec^y to the A.B.C. For-Mission)
Salem.
(Massachusetts)
U.S.A.

her favour Captn J. Holman
Brig Laura —

Massonaux in Ceylon.
Nov. 13. 1819 —
Rec^d May 19 1820 —

Our public Journal might very properly, commence with a review of the mercy of God, not only in calling us, as we trust he has, to preach among the Gentiles, the unsearchable riches of Christ, but in so kindly ordering all the circumstances of our departure from our native Country, and with an expression of gratitude to our kind friends, especially, those in Boston, for, so generously, providing things needful for us on the voyage. But the sentiments, which these excite, may, much more easily, be conceived, than expressed. We cannot forbear, however thanking Him, who has excited a thirst of grace for permitting us in the instant of departure to join in

prayer and praise with so many who love Zion.
The hymn then sung "Blest be the tie that binds"
& passes the tender emotions which swelled our bosoms
and the prayer by D Worcester, the best feelings of our
souls.

After leaving the wharf about 10 Oc June 8.
several of our friends among whom was D Worcester
accompanied us out of the harbour. We parted with
them as a man parts with the last wreck of his
fortune, our eyes long following the sloop which
conveyed them back, yet rejoicing that we were per-
mitted to part with them for the sake of Christ. We
lay at anchor through the night with the pilot on board,
but the following day brought us a favourable
breze and about 11 Oc we lost sight of land.
The weather continuing favourable, we made good
progress for several succeeding days. On the Sab-
bath we hoped to be able, in some measure, to
supply our loss in being cut off from the great
congregation of Gods people by preaching on
board, but a stiff breze and heavy swell

prevented. By unexpectedly shifting a sea, about 4 Oc P.M. we carried away several spars, but the kindness of Providence was very manifest in granting us a favourable time for repairs. so that we were not delayed more than two or three days and are now proceeding on our way very pleasantly.

We have had our first missionary meeting and agreed upon some common regulations. Besides morning & evening worship in the Cabin we design to have each week a public conference - a prayer meeting, a missionary meeting, a singing meeting and to observe, each month, the Monthly Concert. The exercises of the Sabbath are to be a sermon read in the Cabin for the morning and preaching or desk for the evening service. With the seamen we hope to meet several times a week for religious conversation and prayer. When practicable, we hope to spend an hour or two each day together in mutually prosecuting such studies as may be profitable especially in ~~the~~ examining the leading doctrines of the Bible in systematic order. From the Bibles committed to our care we have agreed to give one to each of the seamen, as they are almost entirely, destitute, and

we pray, that this precious volume may be blessed to the conversion of some among this almost for=
lorn hope of society. As to ourselves, we design to make it our first object to maintain a humble & devout temper and especially that brotherly love, which is the most precious jewell of a mission. We rejoice that there is entire harmony of views and feeling between us, and we do hope ever to "be kindly affectioned one to another in brotherly love in honour preferring one another."

June. 18. Held our first Missionary prayer meeting. It was an interesting season. All were able to attend but Sister Woodward, who is very feeble. After tea, about sunset the names collected on deck and the Sisters presented each of them a Bible.

Sabbath June 20. Attended public worship, both in the Cabin and on deck. We could not but be affected in reflecting upon the novelty of our situation and on the mercy of God in permitting us to erect a tabernacle for him on the great waters. Our friends in America would have rejoiced to see us, the preacher standing by the Capstern

for a pulpit and his audience scattered around him on such seats as a ships deck commonly affords. We cannot but hope that some good is in store for those who sail with us.

24. We are now more than 1500 miles from Boston and do rejoice, we trust, that the distance is, constantly, increasing. Our progress has not been rapid, but we hope soon to meet the Trade winds, which at this season blow from the N.E. sometimes as high as the 32° N.L. These will, probably, carry us within ten degrees of the Equator. As yet, the weather has been, uncommonly, pleasant. Our situation, too, in the ship, has been all that we could ask for. The Captain is very kind & provides every thing that we ~~need~~ to make us comfortable, which the vessel affords. He likewise takes part with us in our social devotions and is beloved as a brother. A sea life affords but little variety for a Journal. We see every day, the wonders of the deep, but it is the same still blue wave, or the breaking billow. Some inhabitants of the waters occasionally show themselves, particularly, ~~the~~ porpoises, sporting around our vessel.

26 – We mentioned above that we had presented a Bible to each seaman, but are sorry to add, that to some of them they can be of little use at present as we find them unable to read. This, we trust, is the case with a few only and these, we hope to instruct while on the voyage, so that in future life the Bible may be a lamp unto their path "whether on land, or at sea. They seem anxious to learn and we have all the encouragement we could wish.

27 – Today attended publick worship in the cabin and on deck. We feel it one of our most precious privileges, while going to the heathen, that we can carry the Sabbath with us. It is not subject to that insipidity which at sea uniformity attaches to almost every object. The belief that more than any other day it brings us to the remembrance of our friends gives us a kind of confidence in the protection of God which those in other circumstances could scarcely conceive.

July 1 — Are now in the tradewinds but do not find that advantage from them we anticipated. We have been obliged to run so much

south of our course that we are now [Lat 22° Lon 37°] more than five hundred miles from where we should be if the wind had been favorable. This will be likely to make our passage long and our first landing at Calcutta But we have a great consolation in the thought that the direction of the wind as well as our course is such as God would have it

— 2 — Sisters Woodward and Winslow quite unwell. We trust they will soon be better and again join us in our social devotions. He who has said to us "This is the way" has also said "Lo I am with you" therefore we will not fear.

Saturday July 3. In consequence of general indisposition, the prayer meeting of yesterday was postponed until to day. We still have to regret that several of our number are prevented from uniting with us in this delightful employment; but we know, and are persuaded, that whatsoever the Lord doeth is right, and that all things shall work together for good to those who love him. If the afflictions sent upon us do but wean our affections from this vain world, and make us more engaged in the service of our divine Master, we will embrace them as the choicest proofs of divine love, and welcome them as our sweetest mercies.

Sunday July 4th. The exercises were performed as usual

to day in the cabin, and upon deck. In addition to those mentioned in the former part of our journal, another meeting was appointed, exclusively, for the seamen on Sunday morning at an early hour, which has been regularly attended to. We are delighted with their attention, and are not without the hope that God has begun to move upon the face of the waters, and that he will bless the means, we use for the salvation of their precious souls. The injunction of the Apostle to be instant in season and out of season applies particularly to us in their behalf, as we must soon be separated from them ~~for ever~~, and no more forever have the privelege of directing them to the only name given under heaven by which they can be saved.

Monday July 5th. Agreeably to a previous appointment the former part of this day was solemnly set apart for fasting and prayer. We were enabled to wrestle sweetly with God for the outpouring of his Holy Spirit upon ourselves, the souls of our perishing seamen, upon our beloved country, and upon the poor benighted Heathen. We desire to feel the necessity of close and intimate communion with God at the throne of grace, and ardently desire for more engagedness in his service, and more devotedness to the all important and arduous work in which we are soon to be engaged. This evening we held the monthly concert of prayer. It is a pleasing reflection, that we

have been uniting with our dear friends in our beloved country and with the people of God in every part of the world on this interesting occasion in praying for the prosperity of the Redeemer's kingdom. As we probably shall never again meet any of our friends this side the grave except at the throne of grace, we hope they never will forget to meet us there on this evening that our prayers may ascend at one, and the same time to heaven for the blessings we mutually need.

July 8th. It is one month to day since we left our native land. The goodness of God has been remarkably manifested towards us. We have had an almost uninterrupted succession of pleasant wather. Not a storm has darkened our horizon, not a wave has boken over our vessel. Our little band continues to be united in brotherly love, and we are enabled to realize with the Psalmist, "how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity". May it ever be said of us, that our only strife was, who should love the Redeemer most, and who should be most engaged in his service.

Sabbath 11th. We were permitted to attend worship, as usual, to day, both in the cabin & on deck. We desire, gratefully, to acknowledge the goodness of God in so far restoring to health sisters Menslows & Woodward as to enable them to unite with us in our morning worship. They, still, continue feeble, but every alarming symptom is removed. It will, doubtless, be gratifying to learn that the Bibles &

other religious books, which were distributed among the seamen, have not been, wholly, neglected. They appear to be much more anxious in their enquiry after truth, than we had anticipated. It is, indeed, pleasant to many of them (as is frequently the case) seated in the forecastle, reading, apparantly, with much attention. They, still, appear to be much interested in the meetings we hold among them & seek opportunities to receive instruction. We hope from them, still better things.

Monday 12th. This morning a sail was discovered coming towards us - Expecting to speak her, we prepared letters to send on board. She proved to be an English Ship, probably, bound to Europe. We were much disappointed to see her pass us under full sail.

Friday 16th - Lat. 5°5'. Long. 19. It is now one week since we left the N.E. Trade winds in Lat 8°3'. During this week we have been carried but 180 miles on our course - We have seen but little of the sun & had rain every day & have added much to our stock of fresh water. While we are thus driven about by variable winds, we have the consolation that it is ordered by infinite wisdom, & instead of repining at the idea of having our voyage prolonged &

being detained from the field of labour, would rejoice that the winds & waves are subject to the controul of Him in whose cause we have embarked. We are persuaded that any detention, to which we may be subjected, will be for the best. The Lord will hasten us forward in his own time -

19. Early this morning while we were all below a cry was heard on deck "A man is overboard!" Those who know the danger of falling overboard from a vessel going at the rate of five or six miles an hour may well suppose that some alarm was created. We were soon on deck. The man however was saved having providentially caught the end of a rope which fell into the water when the ship was tacked about a few minutes before. This alarming Providence was used upon an occasion of addressing the seamen on the importance of being always prepared for death. The man had been spoken to but the warning on the uncertainty of life, but pleaded that he could not attend to religion at sea.

22. This morning we crossed the Equator in 27° W.L. The thermometer stood at 81 in the Cabin. This is the greatest heat we have felt since leaving home. The first week after leaving Boston was cool and since then the thermometer has ranged only from 74 to 80 being generally at summer heat until the week past. Our passage has been delightful though our progress has been slow as yet. We are now in the S.E. trades and hope

from this time to be carried on our way more rapidly. Our crew have been quiet to day and the usual ceremony of introducing Neptune has been dispensed with. The seamen appear more & more inclined to attend when addressed on the subject of religion. We have commenced a meeting among them on Sabbath morning. Some attention is paid to instruct them in Reading, and we have the pleasure of seeing those who can read, as most of them can, with their Bibles.

23. Sister Winslow whose disorder has been distressing and in some stages alarming has during the week past had a relapse but is now again so far recovered as to join us at our meals. This morning for the first time since we came to sea we were all at table in such health as to enjoy the common bounty of Providence

31 — Nothing has occurred during the past week peculiarly interesting. The goodness of God has encompassed our path. Have attended publick worship and held our meetings as usual. All in pretty good health. Our progress on our way has also been considerable being in Lat. S- 12° Lon 58°

Monday Aug.t 2d. This day has been set apart for the solemn service of God by fasting and prayer. We have much reason to humble ourselves before God when we remember how little we are quallified for the great work of labouring among the Heathen. We earnestly long for more of that spirit which has characterized many of our dear brethren who have entered and died in the field before us, who desired to know nothing save Jesus Christ and him crucified, and counted it their greatest honour to spend and be spent in his service. This evening we held the monthly concert of prayer.

Saturday Aug.t 7th. It is two months to day since we left our native land. We should be much pleased at this time to have the opportunity of noting in our journal, that God has made some of the Seamen of this vessel, the trophies of his victorious grace; but as yet we can communicate no such pleasing intelligence. Whether the Lord will give us the fruit of our labour we are unable to say. We have often directed them to the Lord Jesus Christ, as the only hope of their escaping the wrath to come, and the result we leave with him, who alone can give the increase. It is our duty to plant and water, it is God's prerogative to change the heart. We think if our hearts do not deceive us we have felt a spirit of prayer for them. This much we can say that the attention of several of them is directed to divine things. Some of them have begun to engage in the great duty of prayer, which gives us some encouragement to

hope for better things. We have not only distributed bibles and tracts among them; but have put into their hands such works as we hope will do them good, such as Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion, Baxter's Call and Edward's Works. May God in his tender mercy grant that we may not be obliged to adopt the language of his servant that we have laboured in vain and spent our strength for nought and in vain. The Sisters have established a prayer meeting, which we hope their health will enable them constantly to attend. As the Lord has not yet seen fit to grant us that outpouring of his Spirit upon the Seamen, which we have so ardently desired, we have established a weekly meeting, besides devoting a portion of each day in our respective rooms to pray for this great object.

To day we had the unexpected pleasure of speaking a vessel bound to America, and of sending letters to our friends. We do not recollect the time, when our emotions have been greater, than when the Standard of our beloved country was unfurled to our view. The vessel was returning home to Nantucket from a whaling voyage, having been out 22 months our beloved brother Captain Mills kindly furnished them with such Stores as they needed. We feel a strong attachment to the land of our Fathers, which we probably shall visit no more, and ardently pray that the choicest of Heaven's blessings may rest upon it, and that it may be preeminent among the nations of the earth for Spreading the kingdom of the Redeemer among the poor benighted Heathen and for bringing on the long desired day, when the knowl-

-edge of the Lord shall cover 16 the earth as the waters cover the great deep. We were visited by several of the Seamen of this vepel among whom we distributed a number of tracts. May the bread which has been cast upon the waters produce some good effect, and be found after many days.

Sab. 8. The weather being unfavorable, we had no exercises of deck.

Sab. 14. Lat. 36. Long 17 West. During the past we have been carried forward with unusual rapidity. Our transition from a warm to a colder climate has been so rapid that we feel more sensibly the cold of this Latitude. For our mutual benefit & particularly for Bro. Sweden who has been & now is pursuing the study of Theology, we have met each day of the past week for the discussion of the different subjects to which his attention has been directed. These meetings we shall continue. Sister Woodward has been quite ill the week past, but now appears to be convalescent. For a few days past the weather has been very uncomfortable The deck has been wet continually with rain or sprays. To day we have had quite a gale, but was not apprehensive of any particular danger. The consideration that we have sailed 206 miles the last 24 hours amply compensates for all the wet & the inconvenience

of a rocking vessel. The progress made this week the hope of going directly to Ceylon. This however can not be determined for some days. When we look towards Ceylon & consider the state of the mission, lately deprived of so much of the strength of the Brethren, we are more anxious to be there that we may share in the labours of our brethren.

Sabbath 15. Public worship on deck has been prevented to day by a very rough sea. We began to feel very sensibly, the Southern winter, the present month corresponding with our February and we are at about the same distance from the sun then as we should be at home the last of March, or September. The face of the sky and the feeling of the air are those of a chill November day in New England. The air is freezing on deck but our State rooms are comfortable on account of the heat retained below from the Tropical regions.

16. About 10 A.M. this morning we were very agreeably surprised by the cry on deck "Land! Land!" We had seen none since leaving our native shores and it was a relief to the eye which for 10 weeks had roved over sky & water once more to rest on a permanent object. The land proved to be as we expected one of the Tristan da Cunha Islands all of which we soon saw. They are three in number Tristan da Cunha, Inaccessable and Nightingale. The first, which is much the largest, may be 15 miles in circumference and so high as to be seen at the distance of 75 miles. The peak is constantly covered with snow. The second is about six miles in circumference and the third little more than a high rock near which are two smaller islets lifting their heads above the water in the form of hay cocks. All the islands have bold shores and resemble the summit of some barren mountains. There is little vegetation upon them and no land animals except hogs which were introduced by some navigator more than a hundred years ago. They can scarcely be called inhabited. One of our countrymen named Lambert from Salem Mass. some years since collected

a number of men at Rio Janeiro and took pos-
session of these Islands principally it seems to obtain
oil from seals and from the Iguanion which abound
here. They either found or introduced potatoes and
some garden vegetables. Lambert is now dead. He
was lost together with eight of his companions in
the only boat they had while attempting to pass from
one island to another. Two only now remain and
in a fully wretched situation. This account we
have from the first mate of the Indus who visited
these islands during the late war. He passed within
15 miles of the largest island admiring its bold shore
its sides ploughed by cataracts and its lofty head
covered for a while by a stormy cloud and after-
wards reflecting the bright sun beams. The Inacces-
sible we passed Pert at a somewhat greater distance
and saw near it the rock spoken of by navigators as
resembling a ship under sail.

23. We have still to record delinquencies
on our passage though we cannot say as we erred
ded and could at the end of the first nine weeks
not a storm has darkened our horizon not a wave
has broken over our vessel. The last week however
the last fortnight has been very boisterous. Saturday

Evening the wind was very high and before morning blew what our Captain called a gale. We however sustained no damage of consequence. Sabbath day the sea was so rough as to prevent public worship on deck and even in the cabin. Though we have apprehended no special danger, the war of elements which we have witnessed has taught us the absolute impotence of human arm or power when opposed to him who thunders in the heavens and rides upon the whirlwind and the storm. We are able to form some, though doubtless, a faint idea of what is described by the Psalmist and frequently expressed on the Ocean "when God commandeth and raiseth the stormy wind which lifteth up the waves thereof. They mount up to the heaven, they go down again to the depths, their soul is melted in them because of trouble." Few scenes are more majestic or sublime than a storm at sea when the ship is now lifted on the mountain and again plunged into the gulph of waves. Each wave as it rolls along almost overtopping the mast threatens to be the grave of all on board but as it approaches you find yourself unwardly rising to its height to fall

again as it recedes. But when the sea rages higher and each wave in succession breaks over the vessel then "the mariners reel to and fro and stagger like drunken men and are at their wits end." But how few "cry unto the Lord in their trouble" that he may "bring them out of their distresses." It is wonderful that a seaman who is always peculiarly exposed to death seldom or never thinks of death. Alas few, very few of those who go down to the sea ships are devout Christians. Yet they visit every part of the world and what missionaries might they be if they every where carried with them the Bible & the Sabbath. How many obstacles might they remove from the path of other missionaries by showing the Heathen that those called Christians have in fact a religion. Oh, awake ye friends of the Redeemer to every possible exertion for this interesting class of community.

We desire to bless God that our labours on board the vessel have not been altogether in vain. One of the seamen who had talked of studying navigation said to day "I must give up navigation for my Bible I have neglected that." A few days ago he was troubled with doubt respecting the truth of revelation Now

he says all seems right — he then could see no preciousness in the Saviour now the Redeemer is lovely. The apparent change took place yesterday. Bless the Lord Oh! our souls. It is worthy of remark that this individual was selected as the special subject of prayer in our daily concert for the two preceding weeks.

24. Last night we passed the Cape at the distance of about 200 miles. For some time we have seen numbers of the Cape Pigeon which considerably resemble the tame pigeon of our Country but are web footed and live constantly on the water. The pigeons are now so thick around us as to resemble a swarm of bees. Several have been caught. Besides these we have seen a smaller bird called Mother Cary's Chickens common throughout the Ocean the booby seen near land and the silver bird likewise short flighted. Besides these inhabitants of the air we have seen two whales and several species of small fish and a dolphin have been caught.

21 — Early this morning we met for prayer not only for a blessing on our labors among the seamen but for the cause of missions in general. This meeting we shall continue to hold every sabbath morning while on board considering it a duty we owe God for the mercies he has shown us and for his smiles upon our labors among the ships company. —

The wind has continued contrary and the sea high during the days. Publick worship on deck has been prevented. For fourteen days previous to last Thursday we had a fair wind and in that time ran more than 2,500 miles. The wind is now changed and blows almost as hard from an opposite direction. Instead of advancing on our journey we are fast drifting towards the African coast.

To make up to the seamen the loss of publick worship on deck we visit them in the forecastle. Some of them are still anxious about their souls.

Some signs of fair weather this evening but we know not what to expect in this cold, changing climate.

It is a sweet reflection when tossed about by the storm that we are in the hands of God who does all things well. —

30 — Last evening about ten O'Clock it began to rain and hail. The lightning and thunder were frequent and terrible. We anticipated a heavy gale but were happily disappointed. All soon passed over — the wind became fare and we now make considerable progress on our way.

Sept. 4 — Since the above date the sea has been smooth and our progress considerable. —

Encouragements among the seamen are as great as they

have been. We cannot mention any later instance of a change of heart but conviction of sin is more & more deeply impressed on the minds of two or three

One of them as he has since informed us was very much alarmed during the thunderstorm. He says "I never was so frightened in my life. I expected every moment to be lost. I resolved if God spared my life another day I would live better

6 m The feeble health in which Sister Woodward has been during our passage has sometimes led us to apprehend an unfavorable termination of her sickness but the good hand of providence has supported her and made her the mother of a fine healthy son. Everything was ordered in mercy and all have occasion for gratitude.

Yesterday we were again prevented from attending publick worship on deck. This is really an affliction. It deprives us of a privilege which is not only dear to us in itself but which is doubly so to us as it is almost the only one of a publick nature which situated as we are we can substitute for those we have left.

Our monthly concert for prayer was made interesting by many affecting anecdotes related by Capt. Wills of what he had seen in Calcutta. The abominations of the heathen in that place seemed to be more striking than ever.

Sunday Septr. 12th. The exercises on deck were suspended as usual to day; but were performed in the Cabin, and among the Seamen, morning, afternoon and evening in the forecastle.

Tuesday Septr. 14th. Yesterday afternoon was set apart for thanksgiving and prayer.

Sunday. Septr. 19th. The exercises were performed upon deck to day after having been suspended for several weeks.

Friday Septr 24th. To day we held our conference meeting as usual. We would remark here that this meeting in which we freely tell each other our faults is one of the most profitable we are permitted to enjoy. We have to lament that we still carry about with us bodies of sin and death, and that in many things we come short, and do the things we would not. How earnestly should these things induce the children of God to cry day and night unto him in our behalf, that we may be kept from the dangers to which we are exposed, and be enabled to come off victorious at last through him who hath loved us and given himself for us. We have reason to believe that this meeting has been instrumental in preserving that degree of brotherly love, which has characterized our little band, and has tended to unite us more affectionately to each other. The benefit we have experienced from it, induces us to recommend to all those Missionary brethren who may hereafter follow us to a Heathen land to establish similar meetings among themselves, as we believe that they will be the best means of preventing those differences, which unhappily occur even in the household of faith.

Oct. 2. During the week past we have been able to do little more than stand still and see the salvation of God. Events most interesting have passed before us in such rapid succession that we have been forced to remain in almost silent astonishment waiting for the result. Our meeting with the seamen on the morning of Sabbath before last was uncommonly solemn. Except the man at helm all were present and as far as since appeared we might say truly the Lord was in the place and we knew it not. A Divine influence descended like the silent dew and from that time application to the heart preached pretty much ceased yet no very manifest degree of revival appeared. Last Sabbath the first Mate Mr. Day was convinced of sin while in the act of violating the Sabbath by attempting to stick a fish. While he stood with the spear in his hand in the attitude of sticking the finger of God seemed to touch his heart and he relented. He was brought to the throne of grace crying "Lord have mercy on me a sinner" and has since given pretty good evidence of having passed from death to life.

On Monday there appeared to be a pretty general impression that God was about but nothing

determinate was yet seen except an solemn stilness like the paure of nature before a storm. The evening being very pleasant the Seamen went forward with us to join the seamen in singing a hymn. We had an interesting meeting and had the pleasure of seeing the officers come & join us. The following day we found that not only the first but second mate & Clerk were mourning for sin.

Wednesday being our weekly meeting with the seamen we set apart an hour before breakfast to pray for them. Capt Wells was with us. In this meeting we had very manifest tokens that God was present in a remarkable manner. It was a melting time. The joyful volume only of it tinged all the scenes of the day. The evening was pleasant and under a fair moon we met the seamen on deck. The Captain and all the officers were present. The Lord came down by His Spirit. All were more or less affected. After family worship in the Cabin we had a little season of thanksgiving.

The following day we commenced with prayer and before night found we had addressed a prayer hearing God in conversing with different individuals we found many weeping and some rejoicing. The Clerk & second mate were full. Their heads seemed to be waters and their eyes a fountain

of liars. In the afternoon we held a prayer meeting at which they were present deeply affected. Their hearts seemed breaking while we wept & prayed for them and others out of Christ. A general solemnity pervaded among the seamen. One of them a very plain man who has been exceedingly stupid said "Last night I tried to pray a great while more than twenty times and kept choking up. I don't know what it was suppose it was the Devil." - Well did you finally make out? - Oh! yes and had a good time. Bunyan asked do you hate your sins he replied - "As much as I ever loved them" - How is your heart - any good in it? - "No, no, all bad". - Would God do right if he should send you to hell - "Yes I have done sin enough to damn fifty souls."

We were now ready to think that the attention could scarcely be greater but on Friday we forgot all the preceding days. Our meeting was a most precious season and during the day we could do nothing but admire and rejoice. On deck not only the seamen but the officers were here & there collected in little circles to hear & speak of the great salvation or retiring to weep apart. Oh, how animating to see

those who a week ago were like the stubborn oak now bowed down like the bulrush and those whose lips have formerly opened ~~only~~ to utter the name of God only in profaneness now singing his praises. At evening there was a general meeting on deck. The weather was delightfully fine - the sea almost perfectly smooth and a fair moon played upon the waters illuminating our floating canonary so that we could read by its light. Every man on board was present except the man at helm and Br. & Sister Woodward kept in their room by ill health. Our American friends would have rejoiced to see this assembly especially when after a very solemn address from two of the Brethren and one from the Captain in which he manifested much feeling almost every individual was dissolved in tears. Our dear Brother the Captain for a day or two past has been very much animated and he seemed to pour out his wholesome to night. Several of these stout hearted seamen wept and sobbed like children

After the meeting which was continued nearly an hour longer than usual for we could not break up the Brethren & Sisters with Capt Wells sat down on deck to sing a thanksgiving hymn. Soon the Clerk came to tell us what the Lord

had done for his soul. She endeavoured to examine his evidences of a change of heart and then prayed for him that he might not be deceived. He was followed by the second mate from whom we likewise found that God had put a new song into his mouth. The Cabin boy then came to talk and weep. It should have been mentioned that last night this lad was so much distressed with sin that he left his bed after 10 O.C. and came begging us to tell him what he should do to be saved. He seems to have deep impressions.

This day has likewise been precious. The morning prayer meeting was attended. During the forenoon as one of the seamen who has been very abandoned remained sleeping One of the Brethren went to read with him solemnly Praying God to awaken him. The remainder united in prayer for the Divine blessing first on the different state rooms and then unitedly in the Cabin. God seemed to grant us the power to wrestle with him & prevail. At evening we held a general meeting on deck. Many of the seamen were rejoicing in hope. When the Captain asked one and another respecting the temptations of Calcutta if they could resist them there was not more than two who did not give pleasing answers

"think", said the Captain, "what you will have to encounter. You will find there a great many sailors some of them your old companions who will call you long faced praying fellows can you bear it?— Are you willing when they are running to the French houses on the Sabbath to come and go meeting with me? Nothing but yes Sir, yes Sir was heard round the boats. "But recollect there will not be less than 3000 sailors ashore every Sabbath." "I dont care", said one, if there are 50.000." Another said I think I could persuade some of them to go with us. It may here be mentioned that we cordially urge those who are desirous to count the cost of following Christ lest after a little while when temptations come they should fall away.

Among those particularly addicted this evening was the Cook a man of colour. He has been notoriously profane His first impression seem to have been from an expression he made himself on hearing two of the seamen conversing about the operations of the Spirit. He was at supper "Stay", said he, till I have done my supper but when they continued he added "May God Almighty grant the Holy Spirit to come & convert every body on board"

Thus followed him to bed. In the night he awoke very much distressed and the next day was pressed down with guilt. In the course of the afternoon one of the Brethren spoke to him on the concerns of Eternity when he immediately burst into tears. Two of the Brethren prayed with him. Soon after he found relief and now is very happy. He said to night "I hate my sins and would not do them were there were no hell".

Sab. 3. A pleasant day. This morn. we met for prayer. We found by our own feelings that the spirit of God had not left us. At eight we had our morning prayers for the first time on deck. The sailors were all present & were all solemn. We attended worship with morning & afternoon on deck. All appeared to be affected by divine truth. It may be proper here to remark that in all our discourse & conversation that while we point them to a saviour, we do not forget the most searching doctrines of the Bible & these have generally had great effect. This eve. held a meeting with the seamen. A number of very solemn remarks were made from the passage. "The harvest is past the summer is ended & we are not saved." We closed by joining in prayer with one of the sailors Mr B. This was very affecting. One who had hitherto been very

stubborn was seen greatly weighed down. After meeting we conversed with him & found he was under deep conviction of sin. Not long after he was rejoicing with great joy. An eclipse of the Moon at the close of the meeting attracted our notice & furnished a subject of few remarks on the day of Judgment.

Monday 4. Desiring to acknowlege the great goodness of God in making so wonderful a display of his grace on board this vessel we thought proper to observe this as a day of thanksgiving. Two hours of the forenoon were devoted to prayer in the cabin & this afternoon we held a public meeting on deck where a sermon was preached from John 9. 24. The meeting was interesting & we had a very striking proof that "it is a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord." After supper the monthly concert was held in the forecastle. This afforded an opportunity of informing the seamen what exertions were made for the spread of the gospel. As we had been informed they were devising plans for doing good, we suggested a few - such as observing the concert - carrying with them tracts & other good books for distribution. Mr B. made the closing prayer.

Tuesday. 5. Met as usual this morn for prayer. At ½ past nine we were alarmed by the cry - "A man overboard" He fell from a staging which was erected on the outside of the vessel. A merciful providence directed his fall & he was caught in a bite (or loop) of a rope. While in that perilous situation he was not frightened, but said of himself "I felt

willing to go if it was God's time". Spent an hour, this afternoon, in thanksgiving & prayer. This ev. we went to the fore castle as usual but were providentially prevented continuing our meeting after the first prayer. It is animating to hear them singing hymns almost every opportunity. We understand that the seamen held a prayer meeting at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Wednesday 6. Met as usual this morning for prayer at 7 o. also at 5 P.M. We have before spoken of the ignorance of the sailors respecting the doctrines of the Bible. From this circumstance & from the expectation that we shall soon leave them, we have thought best for us to spend an hour each day in teaching them the most important doctrines. They usually finish their days work at 4 P.M. & then have some leisure. This time was of course proposed & we met with them this afternoon. In the course of our conversation we asked one what answer he would a person who should ask him how he knew the Bible was the word of God? He replied I would tell him, I have the evidence in my own heart & if he doubted this I would tell him to make the experiment." While considering the different institutions as a proof of the truth of the Bible, we asked one if he ever heard of the Lords Supper or Sacrament. he replied. "No". We might mention many such expressions but they will only worke our journal.

That while admiring the patience of Job in his sickness I prayed that I might have a little & got some

Thursday 7. The spirit of god still appears to be with us. Tho' the great excitement of feeling has in part subsided, the increasing evidence that the work is genuine. The sailors appear to be

much pleased with the 4 o'clock meetings & in them we have an opportunity to examine the fruit by which we can judge of the work - This eve's meeting was solemn. All listened with deep interest.

Sabbath 18. Exercise were performed on deck both in the morning & afternoon - After the sermon in the afternoon Bro. & Sister Woodward dedicated their child to God in Baptism. In the eve. we held an interesting meeting with the seamen in which each of them related what God had done for their souls - Could friends at home, could fathers in the Church have witnessed this scene they no doubt would have said "it was good to be there"

Wednesday 19. The seamen still give us more & more evidence that they have been born again. It may be said emphatically The Lord has put a new song in their mouths - For instead of horrid blasphemies & trifling songs, we hear the voice of prayer & songs of praise. even praise to our God". We trust the time is fast approaching when the forecastle of every vessel, will in like manner be dedicated to the worship of God -

Sat. 16. The roughness of the day & unpleasantness of the weather have rendered most of us unfit for any business. For some days past we have been deprived of the privilege of meeting as often as we have done on account of the weather It has pleased the great head to order it, that we should not be landed at Ceylon. For this we desire to be thankful. Had we left the seamen so soon, we should have had many unpleasant feelings & anxious thoughts about them

We know this class of men are exposed to peculiar temptations & we wish to have the opportunity to instruct them in the great duties enjoined upon them. We are well aware that in a time of a general awakening there are tares frequently gathered with the wheat & have endeavoured to point out to the seamen the difference between them & tell them who were on the Lord's side. May the hopes we entertain respecting them finally prove well grounded & in the great of account may they hear the welcome invitation Come ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world."

Sab. 17. Last eve. we discovered by our soundings that we were in the Balsore Bay some leagues to the westward of where we would be. We, accordingly, directed our course South & East till early this morn, when we found the Western Reef, in 13 fathoms. ~~Ou~~ It was a time of great anxiety to all on board (as there was a possibility of our being mistaken as to the place we were at & danger of being lost) & the seamen were ~~occupi~~ employed the whole day, so that it was not expedient to ~~attempt to~~ have public worship as usual. At ten in the eve. we found a Pilot's Vessel & came to anchor. Our "souls were melted within us for trouble" all day long, but now a kind providence filled them with gladness. We trust that while we rejoiced, we did not forget the hand that rescued us from the dangers of the deep.

~~Tuesday 19. Our passage up the river has been pleasant & rapid. At then this afternoon we anchored at Calcutta. One of the brethren accompanied Capt Washore to provide a house for our reception & to report us~~

Tuesday 19. Our passage up the Hoogly has be very rapid & pleasant

at 3 o'clock this afternoon we arrived opposite Calcutta & expect to go on shore tomorrow morning

Wednesday. 20. This morning our dear brother Capt W. conducted us to a house which he had provided for himself & has kindly invited us to remain with him till we leave Calcutta. We hear of two vessels about to sail for Ceylon; in one of which we hope to obtain conveyance - We know it to be our duty, & it is the desire of our hearts, to hasten to the field of labour, especially, since we hear that one more of our brethren there is unable to labour - Bro. Poor has been much out of health for some weeks & is about to journey for his health to Point de Gaul -

(To be continued) Miron Winslow
Levi Spaulding
Henry Woodward
John Scudder

Bay of Bengal Oct 12. 1819.
on board the Brig Indus.

Very dear Sir,

By our joint letter to Dr Worcester, you will learn the leading particulars of our voyage, and will bless God for his goodness to us in temporal things. But there is a still higher cause for gratitude: the Lord has been with us by the special influences of His Spirit. The particulars you will have in our public Journal, to be forwarded from Calcutta, but we judge it proper to give you a general view of the work, by the first conveyance which may offer.

We found the seamen at first like the greater part of this [illegible], or we would rather say neglected, hope of Society, "without God in the world." Of some it might be said, "they had not so much as heard whether there be any Holy Ghost." One of them did not know how Christ died; and more than one did not understand the design of the Lord's Supper. Still they appeared more regular in their habits than seamen generally are; and being under the restraint of a pious Captain, they used very little profane language in our hearing. As they were destitute of Bibles, we distributed

some among them from our Mission Stock. Tracts were likewise put into their hands; and we soon had the pleasure of seeing them sometimes reading alone, and sometimes gathered in little circles reading to one another. We met them, generally, two or three evenings in the week for prayer & religious instruction. But neither these meetings, private conversation, nor preaching on the Sabbath, seemed to make any lasting impression. Two or three appeared serious for a little while, and then returned to their former stupidity. ~~the beggarly elements of the world~~. Thus was the case until the last of August, when one of the Seamen, named Brown was brought to the foot of the cross. It was on Saturday night. During the evening he was troubled in mind, without being able to define his feelings. About 12 O.C. he left the helm, where he had been two hours in such distress as scarcely to be able to stand; and went below, not to sleep, but to weep & pray until the morning. Then he found relief; and though he tried to weep could do nothing but rejoice. It seems he had thought more or less on the subject of religion ever since about six weeks after we sailed. One of the seamen then fell overboard, and was providentially saved. The Occasion was taken from this circumstance to address them

on the importance of being always prepared for death. Brown says, "I then thought, that is this they make so much fuss about, it must be worth something." He determined (to use his own expression) "to knock off swearing and drinking, and take to praying." Before this he disbelieved the Scriptures, and when he came on board the Indus cursed the missionaries, saying "Am I to be shut up so long with these men. I can't take even a civil oath to ease my conveince without being mauled at the elbow by all the holy brotherhood." His resolution to back off some of his vices, it may well be supposed, amounted to very little. His heart was yet untouched. A fortnight before his hopeful conversion we commenced a daily concert of prayer for the seamen, beginning with them individually. Brown was first named, and made the special subject of prayer, until the night his heart was apparently changed. This evident answer to prayer animated our petitions, and from the spirit of supplication which seemed to prevail we could not but hope for greater things than these. Other individuals were selected, and in no instance did we turn to address the throne of grace in vain for these individuals. One who had been the leader in opposition was distressed under a sense of sin, and two or three others were serious

Still there appeared, nothing equal to our hopes; ~~to be no general impression~~ ~~nothing like what we looked for~~, until the beginning of the week before last. Then a general solemnity began to settle on the countenance of almost every one on board. There was a kind of sacred stilness, like that sometimes observed before a storm, when nature seems to make a pause. The event we did not dare to imagine. We talked & felt as though a revival were commenced, and the only question was, "How can it be forwarded?" We were driven to the throne of grace, and set apart an hour each morning for social & united prayer. [9] Before the middle of the week the two under officers & Clerk were mourning for sin. One of them, the first mate, was seriously impressed the preceding Sabbath. He had taken his spear to strike a fish, and while in the attitude of striking was brought under such conviction of sin in breaking the Sabbath that he immediately laid aside the instrument, and soon went to the throne of grace. The second mate was first permanently impressed while at work in the rigging above deck, with any apparent cause. Both he & the Clerk were very much bowed down, and almost unable to take any food or rest. Our usual meeting with the seamen on Wednesday evening was very interesting. All were present. With the belief that a work of grace was

commenced, we shouted them "Lunch not the Spirit."
Thursday was a solemn day. ~~Capt Blood Brother~~, Capt.
Wills, was much animated. He said "It seems like a
new Conversion". In the afternoon we met for special
prayer in the Cabin, and never, perhaps, did any of us
feel so sensibly the presence of God. The second mate
& Clerk were present. Their hearts seemed bursting.
Their heads were waters, and their eyes a fountain of
tears, while we wept & prayed for them. At evening
we found one of the seamen, who had been ~~bowed down~~ deeply impressed
for some days, rejoicing in hope. The following day
made us forget all the past. Our meetings for prayer
were precious seasons. We felt that we had only to stand
still & see the salvation of God. During the day the officers
& seamen
were seen, here & there, collected in little circles to speak of
the great salvation, or retiring to weep apart. At evening
all on board were collected on deck under a fair moon.
Such a meeting was perhaps never seen on the great waters.
The still small voice which had been whispering alarm
to so many, became a mighty rushing wind, which
shook every soul. After the usual addresses from us, Capt
Wills ~~spoke to~~ the seamen in a very earnest & feeling

manner, telling them, "Now is the accepted time". Scarcely a dry eye was to be seen, some could not restrain their feelings sobbed aloud. After meeting when we had retired a little distance, and sat down to sing a thanksgiving hymn, the Clerk, and after him the second Mate, came and joined us, expressing a hope in Christ. Their views & feelings had been changed the preceding night. We endeavoured to assist them in self examination and prayed with them that they might not be deceived.

It was now evident that the work must be nearly at its height; for, though every thing was conducted without noise or effort, the movements of feeling which we had experienced for a few days past could not long be supported. There was something in our feelings like what St. Paul mentions, when he says "My little children of whom I travail in birth again until Christ be formed in you". Still there were two who stood without; and determined to have no part or lot in the Matter. On Saturday morning one of us took Baxter's Call to the Unconverted, and went forward to read it solemnly with the youngest of the officers, whilst the rest went to God in prayer. We had a solemn time with the poor sinner. When we afterwards met for prayer

the same person was remembered with such earnest solicitude, and almost agony, that we could not but believe there was mercy in store for him. The next day he was broken down, and before midnight was enabled to rejoice in the Lord. With the remaining officers a similar method was pursued on Monday, only that the Bible was substituted for Baxters Call. He too was distressed ~~bowed down~~ during the day and at night sent for one of the Brethren telling him that while in his birth in the afternoon, attempting to pray, it occurred to him that he must get up immediately and read Prov. 20. 4. and Acts 13. 10. He rose & read them not knowing, as he says, what they contained. They were most perfectly descriptive of his character. The picture alarmed him somewhat, and he was in distress until he recollected the words, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved." On this foundation he was endeavouring to settle.

The Sabbath was a very precious day to us. We had morning prayers and two sermons on deck. The sermons were intended to discourage false hopes, but the effect was that of deepening the impressions of all who were beginning to hope. At evening we addressed

the seamen from the words "the harvest is past, the summer is ended, and we are not saved".

Monday was kept as a day of thanksgiving to God for his rich mercy, and a sermon was preached from the text, "Give God the praise we know that this man is a sinner." A whole ships company, with streaming eyes, were collected to thank God for a general revival of religion at sea! Such a spectacle must have rejoiced angels. Oh, how would it have rejoiced our Christian friends in America - how would it have animated the fervent prayers making to preach Christ unto those who go down to the sea in ships. The scene can only be conceived - it can never be described. Every heart seemed to be touched, and almost every soul rejoiced. During the remainder of the week, though there was gradually less feeling, there continued to be increasing evidence that the work was of the Lord. Every one on board - the first & second mate, Clerk, Steward, Cook, boy, and ten seamen, all give some evidence of having passed from death unto life. On this subject, however, we must only be understood to say, that they appear to us as well as the converts generally

reckoned in revivals. That they will all endure to the end can hardly be expected. Where the work is not thorough the seeming goodness will soon vanish away. It must require some strength of religious principle to resist the powerful temptations to which seamen are exposed, especially as they have often very little strength of character, and few worldly inducements to resist temptation. Still of all whom we have mentioned we should be unwilling to select any one and say of him that man will "by & by be offended." The only difficulty in believing the work to be thorough is, the grace appears too great. A little World Converted – a Nation born in a day. Who hath heard such a thing?

That you, Sir, and the Committee may form some opinion whether we judge correctly of the genuineness of the work, we shall state some of its leading characteristics. The work has been still, and, though sudden, not violent. There has been no appearance of enthusiasm. The natural passions of fear & hope have been very little excited – No one has been much alarmed with the fear of punishment – the conscience has been principally addressed, and there has appeared more grief for

sin than terror on account of it. Something, no doubt, yet but little, can be attributed to sympathy – almost all were seriously impressed without knowing that others were in the same state. With the exception of the instance where one was directed to a portion of Scripture, there has been nothing like signs or visions, and, concerning this we can only state what the men tells us. The convictions of sin have, generally, been deep & afflicting. The work appears to be in answer to prayer – to the prayers, we trust, of those who sent us forth to the Heathen, and of others who love the cause, but directly in answer to the prayers which God excited on behalf this vessel. The work was very manifest in Christian. a girl of colour with us was shaken from her old hope, and brought into great distress of mind, though she afterwards became very happy and still looked back some time for the bonds of her conversion.) The work has proved itself genuine, in part at least, by its fruits – The change is already astonishing. The lion is turned into a lamb, and the leopard into a kid. It is the Lord's doing and marvellous in our eyes.

Commending the precious souls of these seamen to your prayers, and to the prayers

of all who love Zion, we subscribe ourselves,
respected & dear Sir, Your Servants in the Gospel.

Miron Winslow.
Levi Spaulding.
Henry Woodward.
John Scudder.

Fr.

Rev. Miron Winslow &
his brethren — Mar. 25,
1820

Answer commenced Mar. 25.

Jeremiah Evarts Esq.
Boston,
Mass.,
U. S. A.

NEW-YORK
MAY
22

Brig Indus Bay of Bengal Oct 13th 1819

Rev Dr Worcester

Wishing to embrace the first opportunity of communicating to the Prudential Committee a general account of our voyage, we direct the following to you, [redacted] hoping soon to meet a vessel bound to America.

The kindness of our dear friends in Boston and the attention assistance and instruction of your Committee to whom we look as fathers and guardians we shall ever hold in grateful remembrance. We consider them as so many obligations to make us faithful to the cause in which we are engaged and believe they were given not so much for our benefit as for the sake of Christ and the heathen.

Soon after you left us in the Bay we came to anchor. The next morning with a fresh breeze we enjoyed a beautiful prospect as we wound our course among the Islands. At eleven we lost sight of land. Our course was then South East till passing about four degrees West of Cape de Verd Islands we came to the seventh degree N. Lat. Thence South West crossing the equator in Lon 27° and passing near the coast of Brazil where we again turned and course South East leaving the Tristan de Cunha Island a little to the right. After coming to the thirty sixth degree of Latitude we veered East till coming to the 30° of Longitude we again changed our course and bore North for the Bay of Bengal.

Our sickness was in [redacted] circumstances, severe but most

of us in a fortnight were nearly recovered. Sister Woodward continued in a very feeble state till the first of September when she became the mother of a fine healthy son.—

Sister Winslow has been confined to her room about three weeks and for a few days was so low as to excite our fears.—

These two instances excepted we have all enjoyed very good health.—

Soon after we began to recover from seasickness we agreed in addition to our morning and evening devotions and publick worship on the Sabbath to meet on Tuesday for improvement in singing; on Wednesday evening for a publick conference in the cabin; on Friday for prayer & free remarks on experimental religion or on any impropriety seen in each other; and on Saturday for reading the publick Journal and for prayer.—

We have also observed the Monthly concert of prayer.

In the course of our voyage we have set apart two days as seasons of fasting and prayer and two for seasons of thanksgiving. Other meetings for prayer have been frequent.

Our labors among the seamen have been considerable. The particulars you will find in our publick Journal. We only remark here that we are not left to mourn that "we have labored in vain" but are called to rejoice that the pleasure of the Lord has prospered in our hands.—

Agreeably to your directions Dr Lindsley has devoted all the time he could in which the rest of us have assisted him to the study of Theology, all the time we could devote to it. The recom-

ur other studies have been shaped by each individual so as
the best manner to prepare him for future usefulness. —
Pabli For eight weeks after we left Boston our passage was
ery pleasant. Not a gale of wind or as seaswell if we except one
stance to alarm us. Publick worship in the cabin and on
eck was uninterrupted. While doubling the Cape it was dif-
erent and for seven weeks after the first Sabbath in August
e were deprived of the privilege of publick worship on deck.
uring all this time we had high winds, rough sea and unpleas
nt weather.

Of Captain Wills we have reason to speak with much grati-
tude. He is a Christian brother dear to us. From him we have
ad many favors to make our situation agreeable and our
assag [illegible]easant. We shall ever remember him with affe'ple
nd, [illegible]ated for his kindness. — The other Officers heel oblig
bliging. — The seamen have treated us with great respect
nd listened to our instruction with much attention. —

Though our passage has been longer than we hoped it
ould be it has been much more pleasant than we anticipated.
On the whole our sea has been smooth — our accommoda-
tions good — and our long passage the journey of a day. —

We have much reason to speak of the mercy of God and to
less him that he ever inclined our hearts to be missionaries
to the Heathen.

We remain affectionately your servants
in the Lord Jesus.

Miron Winslow
Levi Spaulding
Henry Woodward
John Scudder

Rev S Worcester DD

Salem Ms

U.S.A

Massa Venslow, Spaulding
Woodward & Seadell
Bay of Bengal Oct 18 1819

Hoogly River near Calcutta
on board the Ship Dick Nov. 12 1819

Rev & dear Sir,

Our last joint communication to the Committee was from the Bay of Bengal, and was forwarded from Calcutta by the Ship Minto to New York. By that, if received, you have some general account of God's goodness to us on our passage, and of his special mercy in granting us a time of refreshing from his presence. All the seamen on board were impressed; and we did hope that every one had become the subject of unceasing grace. (We know, however, that seamen are peculiarly exposed to temptation; and that more might be expected to fall away among them than among those who have been religiously educated, who have fewer allurements to ensnare them, and more ties to bind them to duty; as is the case with the subjects of most revivals.) After our arrival at Calcutta some, to our grief, did not maintain a consistent christian character; and though with the exception of one, who left the vessel in a singular manner, and perhaps five more, who appear to a considerable degree hardened, the remainder shew signs of repentance, we are constrained to stand in doubt of some. We hope, indeed, that a removal from the enticements of a wicked City, and being again at Sea where there will be opportunity for serious reflection, will bring all to remember whence they have fallen and to repent. Thus we are encouraged to hope from the manner in which they parted from us last evening, all being very much affected, and sorrowing that they should see our faces no more. But we commit them to the protection of Him who is able to keep them from falling. We have the pleasure of stating that all the officers, including the Steward, and most of the seamen, with the Cook, continue to appear well. Some of them are very active. Brown, who was the first hopeful convert, has become a missionary among the seamen of other ships.

notice of any who are disposed to place Bibles & tracts in the hands of seamen for distribution. Another who is yet young and who has been looking foiward to some profitable birth at sea, we hope will have his present pursuits and become a preacher of righteousness.

On account of the seamen we do not regret being obliged to visit Calcutta. We arrived off Ceylon later than the limited time, and of course could not be landed. Our passage up the Bay was difficult, and somewhat dangerous on account of opposing winds; but at the end of 130 days from Boston, we anchored at the Mouth of the Hoogly, and in two days more were at Calcutta. The view presented on each side of the river, in ascending, is very picturesque, and sometimes very beautiful. The banks are lined with thick shrubbery of the richest foliage, in the midst of which are scattered the Mat huts of the natives, like so many hay cocks in a forest. Occasionally green fields, like meadows, show themselves - sometimes a white pagoda - and, approaching Calcutta, very elegant country seats. Nothing of the kind can exceed in pleasantness some of the rich prospects presented on this noble river. But affluence & wretchedness are both seen personified throughout Bengal. The Europeans, generally, live in the highest style of affluence while the natives herd together in miserable hovels, almost like the cattle of the field. But their temporal wretchedness is nothing compared with their spiritual miscry ^ and perhaps has been exaggerated.

On our arrival at Calcutta, we thought it best to accept a kind invitation from Capt. Wills to take a part of his house. (We might by dividing ourselves, have been hospitably entertained, at the different houses of the Baptist Brethren, but we preferred being under obligation to our dear Brother as countryman, who had already shown us so many favours.) We can never say too much concerning the

attentions which contributed to render our passage pleasant. His generosity with respect to the price of our passage is known. During our stay of three weeks at Calcutta he not only provided rooms for us, and kept us all at his table free of expense, but in various ways contributed, in articles of necessity and convenience for our mission, not less than 200 dollars; aside from many nameless expenses incurred for our comfort while with him. By his exertions, likewise, and those of Mr. Cryder an American resident in Calcutta, whom we would mention with gratitude, more than 100 dollars were raised for us from other American friends. Mr. Newton too, whose name is probably familiar to you, partly by his means, became so much interested for us as not only to take the trouble of providing for us a passage to Ceylon, but, in connexion with a few other friends of missions, to contribute 500 dollars towards the expense. This benevolent gentleman with Mrs. Newton, a native of Pittsfield Mass. who likewise shewed us much kindness, is about to return to Boston, after a residence in India of several years. We hope he will be remembered with gratitude by our friends at home, and with our dear Brother the Captain, [illegible] by Him who has said "inasmuch as ye have do[illegible] unto one of the least of these my brethren ye have done it unto me)

At Calcutta, though in a land of strangers, we found ourselves surrounded by friends. The evening of the day after our arrival we met most of the Baptist Brethren, of whom there are six now in Calcutta (the younger Brethren who were at Serampore having separated from Drs. Carey & Marshman and established themselves in Calcutta) all the Brethren from the London Society, of whom there are four, and Mr. Schmidt from the Church Missionary Society. We enjoyed with them a precious season of prayer, and christian intercourse. The first hymn was given out by Mr. Townley of the London Society — "Kindred in Christ for his dear sake — a hearty welcome here receive". This we believe expresses the real feelings of those whom we met. They are precious men, and are doing a good work in Calcutta. Their moral influence is already felt, and an important change is already effected, especially as to the treatment of missionaries. This was seen in our polite reception at [illegible]

where all our baggage, together with the boxes of medicine books & states, belonging to the Board, were passed, both in landing & reshipping, free of duty and even of inspection.

But it was not designed that we should leave Calcutta without trials. We had been there but five days when Br. Scudder was called to part with his dear little daughter. She died after an illness of three days. The next day Sister Winslow was taken sick, and brought near the grave. The woman of colour was also very sick, and Sister Woodward was brought so low that her life was almost despaired of, and we were obliged to leave her & her husband behind. After her recovery they will take the earliest opportunity of a passage to Ceylon.

BOSTON
MAR
67
ME

Rev. Samuel Worcester D.D.
Cor. Sec. of A.B.C.F.M.
Salem
Mass.
U.S.A.

Rev. M. Winslow &
Company
Hoogly River Bay Dick
Nov. 12. 1819

We are now on board the Dick of London, Capt Harrison, a pleasant ship, with good accommodations; and are to be landed either at Trincomalee or Colombo as we please. The price of our passage is 1400 Rupees. We hope soon to be on the field of labour. From Ceylon, we learn that Br. Richards is still living, but with no prospect of recovery; and that Br. Poor is laid aside by ill health. Oh, spare thy servants good [illegible] much affection and respect, we are, Rev. [illegible] Christ [illegible] M. Winslow

Journal of Messrs Richards. Meigs. & Woodward. at Batticotta. Ceylon

March 9. 1820. By preceding communications you have been informed of the sickness of Br. Meigs. We have great cause for gratitude that he has been raised from his bed of sickness & has, for a few weeks past, been able to do something in the work of the Mission. But he still continues feeble. He now, has much cough & his lungs are much affected. The brethren, with the advice of our Physicians, have thought it expedient for him to take a voyage to the Southern part of the Island that he may be freed from the care & labours of the Mission, & if possible, derive some benefit by a change of air. To day he has left us for Jaffna, expecting to sail in the morning for Colombo.

10. To day we have been visited by a neighbouring Brahmin, who has been here repeatedly during the three past weeks. From his candour & apparent anxiety to be instructed, we hope he is enquiring after truth. Whether this be his object, or whether he has some other in view, we know not, yet we rejoice at every such opportunity to preach the gospel, assured that He who sent us forth can give efficacy to his own word & that he is often found of those who seek not after him. When he left us, we lent him a Testament which he promised to read.

11. Sat. evening. The meeting of the boys for enquiry, which has been mentioned in former journals, was attended this evening with uncommon interest. The number of attendants has not increased, but some of them appeared to be more than usually impressed with the importance of the christian religion. Some of them spoke with feeling about their former situations, manifesting much gratitude because they now enjoy such religious privileges. Altho' there are many things which induce us to believe that Sandesy Sagarens, of whom we have often

written, is losing that lively interest which he has formerly manifested for the spi
welfare of others, yet at this meeting, he gave much evidence, that he is not a
stranger to vital religion. He, still, has many trials which are occasioned
by the opposition of friends on whom he is dependant.

18. To day we received a letter from Col. Thomas Penson of Bengal, respecting two fem
children to be educated here at his expense.

21. This afternoon Br. Woodward visited the Maniagar (the headman o
parish.) He found many people collected for a wedding, where he preached
obtained liberty to preach again on Friday next.

24. Agreeably to appointment Br. Woodward preached at the Maniagar's. Th
or forty people, only, were collected. The Maniagar asked many questions ab
christians & the christian religion; among others the following – "Why are Mission
aries sent among the heathen? How many years since that command was
given by Christ? How long since christians began to send the gospel to the
Heathen? If christians think that command is so sacred, & our situation is so wretched, why are not
missionaries sent before? why are not more sent?" Such interrogations are
often made. And what reply can we make? Shall we tell them that the com
mand "go ye into all the world & preach the gospel to every creature" was giv
more than eighteen hundred years ago, but christians, like unto, have liv
regardless of the sacred injunction? That, altho' christians now do a little, they
can not send a supply of missionaries till they see more of your worthl
missionaries but perhaps when this generation has gone beyond the reach of mercy
something more may be done?- What can we tell them? What can
say to remove the reproach? O that every individual christian could answer for himself
the heathen as he must to his God! Then we are sure his charity could
sleep.

25. This day our hearts have been made glad by the reception of a letter fro
Br. Meigs, dated at Colombo. He thinks himself somewhat benefited by his voy

He will proceed to Galle in a few days should he find it practicable.

26. Sab. Br. Woodward preached here in the morning. Br. Winslow at the Maniagam in the afternoon. The audience at both places were small-

28. Among the many important duties which we have to perform there is none more interesting than to teach the children under our care the principles of the christian religion, & in this only do we see much fruit of our labours. The boys, who have been with us a considerable length of time, appear to be, & undoubtedly, are, convinced of the folly & wickedness of heathenism. To give you some idea of the state of their feeling we will mention a pleasing circumstance. Very early this morning two of our little boys, one about seven, the other about nine years of age were overheard when praying. They were in a retired place. & prayed with much engagedness. The one speaking was so much affected as almost to prevent utterance. In the course of the day one was asked "Do you ever pray? To which he answered "yes" "For what do you pray?" "That I may have a new heart- that I may love Jesus Christ. To thank God that he has sent Missionaries to tell me how bad the heathen religion is, & to tell me about Jesus Christ." It affords us peculiar satisfaction to turn our eyes from the children of the neighbourhood who are growing up with all the ignorance & prejudices of their fathers, to these dear youth who daily pray to a prayer hearing God.

31. The Friday preceding the first monday of each month being set a part by all the missionaries in the district as a day of fasting & prayer, we have observed this as such.

April 1. Our hopes respecting Br. Richards recovery are daily strengthened. For some time past he has been convalescing. He now begins to speak loud, which he has not done before for more than a year. He has so far regained his strength as to be able to take charge of the out schools & occasionally as weather permits to visit them himself. Br & Sister Woodward begin today to take charge of the boarding department of the boys.

2. Br. Winslow preached & Br. Poor administered the ordinance of the Lord's supper. The Congregation was larger to day than usual.

3. The monthly concert of prayer was attended here to day. Most of the missionaries in the district were present. The meeting was interesting & we hope profitable to us.

4. To day we have delivered the Manipy school to the care of Mr. Brethren Spaulding & Winslow, leaving our present number of out schools but five -

5. We have received another letter from Br Meigs, who is still at Colombo. He h
engaged a passage to Galle, but the weather prevented his going. With the
exception of a slight cold, he thinks himself better than when he left us.

6. Brs Woodward hearing of the arrival of his baggage from Trincomalie, went to Jaffna
yesterday & has returned today. His books are greatly injured & about 70 Vol. end
destroyed by the white ants.

8. We have again heard from Br Meigs. He expects to return to us in a few days

13. To day Br. Richards was called to visit a sick person. As the case was urge
he ventured to ride six miles on horseback in the heat of the day. His health a
not suffer by it.

18. Br Meigs & Gabriel Tissura our interpreter, have both arrived today from Colombo. W
think that Br. M. is much better than when he left us. His cough still cont
tho' not so troublesome.

19. Br. Richards still gains strength. To day he began to ask a blessing & return thank
table.

20. Br. Meigs preached today. The exercise was too much for his lungs, which ar
easily affected by speaking. The audience was as usual.

23. Br. M. has preached again to day, but not without injury to himself. We think it ~~not~~ advisable for him to suspend
kind of labour for the present.

24. Since Gabriels return from Colombo we have been enabled to adopt & pu
a plan more systematical in regard to our out schools. The number of ou
out schools is at present but five. One of them has been suspended some
weeks in consequence of the sickness of the school Master. The number of boy
belonging to the five schools is 175. Of this number 40. have committed Emerson's
catechism. 52 have committed Watts' minor catechisms. 30 Christ's sermon on
mount. 54 The commandments & Lords Prayer. Many, who are not able to re
have been taught by others. Yesterday a little boy seven years of age, now lear
his letters, repeated Watts shorter catechism. Commandments. Creed, Lords Pra
& 80 verses of the sermon on the Mount. The number of boys in our ou
schools is not so large as formerly. Those who had made much proficiency in
their studies were taken from school by their parents, who consider a person's
education complete when he can read & write. The children connected
with our schools compose the principle part of our congregation on the Sabb
All our schools are visited once or twice a week for the purpose of examin
& oftener for the purpose of ascertaing the number of boys who attend
This we find very necessary, because the Masters are paid in proporti
to the number of boys who daily attend. We can in no instance trust to th
honesty of the school masters. The Heathen books which were brought in
our schools at the commencement of them are but little used now. We dia

wish to encourage the reading of such books in our schools, nor we know of no way to drive them out. Had we used vigorous measures to prevent their introduction it would have seriously have affected the interests of our school, if it had not entirely destroyed them. Therfore, as prudence required, we take no notice of such books, but by degrees drove them out by introducing other which we make the duty of the boys to examin & on which only we examine them.

26. The maniagar has visited our school to day & requested the Master to read to him some part of the Bible. He was present during the evening worship in school. The occasion was embraced to instruct him, tho' indirectly by examining the boys on the leading doctrines of Christianity. Heretofore when conversing with him he has had many difficulties to propose, that we have not had opportunity to give him much instruction. Altho' this exercise was rather long he listened with much attention till it closed, when he left the room without making any reply to what had been said.

28. The Brahmin, who has been mentioned before, came again to day to return the Testament. He said he had been ridiculed because he visited us & especially, because he recieved one of our books to read. Many, he says, continue to persecute him. How much credit may be given to this we know not. Find by his conversation that he has read some part of the Testament. He says he returns the book now because he is about going a journey & fears to leave the book in his house, where it may be destroyed in his absence. He promises to reace it again after his return.

May. 1. All attended prayermeeting at Nellore excepting Br. & Sister Woodward, who could not obtain conveyances.

6. To day we have been under the painful necessity of dismissing from our school one of the oldest & most forward of the boys. His influence & examples were such that the interest of the school required his expulsion.

Most of the boys in our boarding school are studying English. Six or eight of them can read english very correctly. Br Woodward has the principle care of the school. Sisters Richards & Woodward have each of them english classes to which they attend twice each day. Br & Sister Richards have now taken charge of the boys boarding department as Br. Woodward found the care of the boys too great a hinderance in his studies. His time is now principally spent in studying the language.

14. Br. Woodward preached in the morning & Br. R. made a short address to the people. In the afternoon Br. Winslow preached at Chanpane to a very large audience

21. Br. Winslow preached here in the morning. Br Woodward at Chavagacherry in the afternoon to a smaller audience than attended on last sabbath. Wherever we preach a number of sabbaths in succession the number of hearers gradually decreases. ~~it will [illegible] have been [illegible]~~ Hence we find it expedient to change the place for preaching often, for thereby we obtain more hearers.

25. In our visits abroad nothing particularly interesting has occured for some time past. To day have found a man about 80 years old who could repeat the Lords Prayer, Creed & Commandments which he learned when he was seven years of age. We know but little of the man, yet we think he is as strong a heathen as any other. Our visits abroad are not altogether in vain. If we do any more, we get more hearers thereby on the sabbath. The labours of the Sisters, especially among the people is the means of bringing some females to Meeting on the sabbath.

31 Br. Woodward went to Panditeripao to meet Br. Poor, who transfered the school in that place which had been under his care, to this station.

June 1. The school at Araly, a village in Batticotta, which has been suspended for some time was revived again today. It commences with a small number of boys.

5. Have spent the day in Jaffna - at which place the Prayer meeting was attended.

10. We have had many doubts of the practicability of enlarging our female school, but now our hopes revive. To day we have taken two more girls. The coming of these we trust will operate as an inducement for others to come.

11. Br. Spaulding preached for us to day to a large audience. Br. Richards administered the ordinance of the Lords Supper.

18. Br. Meigs preached to day. The exercise has not been so fatiguing as when he preached before. His cough has not entirely left him, yet he is evidently this morning better. Br. Woodward preached at Chavagacherry.

20. In regard to the former prejudices of our school boys, we are happy to say that they are in a great measure overcome. Last evening a native died within our yard who was brought here for medical assistance. All the boys, with one only excepted, dispensed with the usual ceremony of fasting & bathing, which is strictly observed on such occasion by this people, through fear of pollution.

25. Br. Woodward preached in the morning at Araby & Br. Meigs at Batticotta
our audience to day was larger than usual - In the afternoon Br. Woodward
preached in Changane -

26. The Manegar has been here each day during the past week
to hear the Scriptures read & explained. There appears to be no
particular impression made on his mind, yet he seems anxious to
know the nature of the christian religion. He frequently brings many
with him to hear the scriptures read - After a chapter is read, generally
an hour or more is occupied in explaining & answering his objections.

July 1. To day Br. Winslow is removing to Oodooville. During his residence with
us he has assisted us in our labours in school & by visiting the people. His time
has been much occupied in repairing the house at Oodooville, & when
here his attention has been more particularly directed to the language

2. Br. Meigs still continues to gain strength - To day he has preached twice &
experienced no particular inconvenience from speaking. Br. Woodward
spent the day at Oodooville -

3. The boys in our boarding school have this day given us a
esting account of their conversation with friends while at home on a
visit, on monday last. Many endeavoured to contrast the Christian
with the heathen religion & to show to their friends the folly of wor-
iping idols. We trust something may be done in this way towards
conveying the gospel to the ears of those whom we may never
ee -

Journal at Batticotta.

May 14, 1821.

Acknowledged June 22.

Rev Samuel Worcester D.D.
Cor. Sec. of Ab. B. C. F. M.
Salem.
Massachusetts.
United States of Am.

Care of Messrs Hogue
Davidson & Robertson
Calcutta

Received Calcutta Postage

G.P.O.

BOSTON MAY 10 MS

DEC 26 BSP 14

SHIP

10 DEC 10 1821

Colombo Feby 2. 1820

Rev.d dear Sir

By a joint letter from us and Br. Scudder, the Indus Capt. Wells, you will have learned the merciful dealings of God towards us until our departure from Calcutta. We took passage for Ceylon Nov. 10, in a good ship, the Dick of London, and had only to regret the detention of Br. Woodward by the sickness of his wife after his passage money had been paid. We left him, however, with the assurance that, though in a land of strangers, he was surrounded by sympathizing friends, and under the care of a kind Providence.

Our passage was long, but pleasant. By the kindness of our Captain we were permitted not only to preach on the Sabbath, but to hold meetings every evening with the seamen. They generally gave good attention - some appeared seriously impressed - and we left the ship with the hope, that two at least were under deep convictions.

We made the Island of Ceylon 19 days after embarking, and 12 from the time of

leaving the river; but it was three days more
before we could gain the harbour of Trincomalie,
being carried beyond it at night by a strong cur-
rent, which exposed us to some danger from the
rocks on the coast. At Trincomalie we were very
kindly received by the Wesleyan Brethren, Carver &
Stead, who did every thing in their power to assist
us. We hoped to find some method of direct
conveyance from this port to Jaffna; but as the mo-
nsoon made it impossible to go by water, there
was none except through an almost trackless jungle
of 130 miles, in the course of which were several
rivers to be forded. The journey we concluded to
attempt; but on endeavouring to obtain palankeen
& Coolies, we found they could not be had for so
many. We might have waited until the first
band could return, but were told that in a few
days the weather would be such as to render
travelling impracticable, as the rainy season was
commencing, and the rivers would soon swell
so as to be impassable. To stay at Trincomalie
was impracticable as not a house could be hired,
and that of the Wesleyan Brethren, as they were

building was not in a situation to receive us. Our passage was paid to Colombo, and the prospect was that we could find a more ready conveyance thence than from any other port on the Island. Bro. Scudder, however, as his labours seemed to be precluded at Jaffna, on account of the ill health of our Brethren there, concluded to attempt the journey by land; with some difficulty the means of conveyance were found, and we left Trincomalie, after a stay of three days, while our dear Brother & Sister were preparing to go through the wilderness.

On our way to Colombo we touched at Galle, a very pleasant port at the Southern extremity of the Island, and were detained several days. During this time we were most hospitably entertained in the family of the Rev. Mr. McHenry, a Wesleyan Missionary, and our hearts were cheered by a sight of the good work which he & his colleagues are there carrying on. The schools, which form the glory of the Wesleyan Missions here, are at this Station very flourishing, and afford an interesting spectacle.

We finally reached Colombo Dec. 20

rejoicing to see this Capital of the country which is to be our future home. The Rev. Mr. Chater, who is well known as the very kind and most hospitable friend of our Brethren immediately invited us to his house, while we could make arangements for proceeding to Jaffna.

We feared being obliged by the N. E. Monsoon to remain at Colombo some weeks, but had the happiness of finding that we might, with some difficulty, proceed now by an inland navigation through lakes & canals. We were encouraged to attempt this by that very valuable friend of our mission D. Mc Dougall Esq. of Jaffna, who was providentially at Colombo, & calculating on returning home by this route in 10 or 12 days. He has, however, been detained from day to day, & we have waited for him until the present time. We are now to start tomorrow.

The delay we have regretted though our situation here has been rendered as pleasant as it could be by the kindness of those around us especially Mr. & Mrs. Chater to whom we are deeply indebted and of the Wesleyan Brethren at this station. The other friends here, of our mission, have treated us with attention & kindness.

We have had the pleasure of meeting most of the missionaries on the Island – the Wesleyans holding their annual conference at this place, and the Church Missionaries being met on the business of their mission. There were yesterday at our table 15 missionaries – such a thing as probably never was at Colombo before. The Church missionaries are regularly with us, in the same family. They are most valuable men.

To have a good understanding with the Government, which was the more necessary as a new Governor, Sir Edward Barnes, was about to take the chair, we immediately on our arrival waited on His Excellency Sir Robert, who has shown himself so decidedly the friends of missions. Report had begun to whisper that we should not obtain leave of residence, as new measures were about to be pursued with missionaries. What our reception might have been a few weeks later, it is difficult to say, but we were received kindly by Gov. Browning, and given to understand that on reporting ourselves to the Chief Secretary, and requesting leave to settle at Jaffna we should

be permitted to remain until the pleasure of the Government at home can be known. This was accordingly done, and we have received an official permit. It is matter of gratitude that we arrived in season to have the protection of Gov. Browning. His Excellency has since left the Island amidst the deep regret of every friend of religion especially. His successor, Major General Barnes, is a man of high military talents, and apparently of a very active and independent mind. If he has entertained no prejudice against missionary, it is to be hoped they will experience his patronage. The missionaries on this Island certainly recommend themselves to every friend not only of religion but humanity.

Since coming here we have received several communications from the Brethren at Jaffna. They are still afflicted with sickness. Br. Richard is better than it was expected he ever could be, but far from having any good prospect of final recovery. Br. Poor & Meigs are both nearly laid aside by sickness, though they were both better at the date of our last accounts. Br. Scudder arrived in safety to their assistance

after a long & dangerous journey. He seems to have entered with spirit into the work.

You will have learned before this that our dear Brethren have already seen some fruit of their labour in the apparent conversion of several from among the natives. We are sorry, however, to hear that the mission is much embarrassed for want of funds. The Brethren in a letter to us say "Among other things we have taken a view of our treasury to day, & find it very low! For 15 or 20 months past, the opportunities to spend money for charity schools have been very great: in order to provide for so many we have been under the necessity of expending a large sum for building. We have reason to expect that with the arrival of our missionaries we should receive from the Board a large sum for buildings for schools, instead of which they have sent us a very small sum."

We are further informed from other sources that to support their establishments they have been obliged to borrow money at a high interest. What we have brought out considering the deductions made from it for our

passage from Calcutta & will do little towards
setting the wheels properly in motion. We must
give up entirely the idea of forming a new sta-
tion, and go ~~to~~, with much inconvenience, all
together into the two houses at Batticotta & Tillai-
pally. Besides our hands must be tied up without
the possibility of extending those blessings to the
Natives which we came to bring. Surely our
Reverend Father & beloved Brethren in the Church
will say - "These things ought not so to be".

Their deficiency in the funds is not
owing, we are confident, to any want of economy
in the missionaries
It is every where said there are too many ~~missionaries~~
on the Island who live on so little, and more-
over that they deny themselves too far, and are too
abstemious for their health. Mr. Hoyt, who is
in every respect a most excellent man, has fre-
quently told us that he is fully convinced a more
generous diet, would do very much towards
preventing the ill health of our Brethren; and
their best friends, at each of the ports which we
have visited, unite in saying "your missiona-
ries are killing themselves by hard labour

and low living. It cannot be then that they are extravagant in this particular, and as to other expenses it may be judged whether they are, when it is known that few of the Wesleyan Brethren can live or do live on their regular salary of 200 £ Stg. with the addition of 14 £ for each child, while they have a house, every kind of furniture, oil for their lamps, travelling equipage and expenses &c. at the charge of their Society. This may seem strange, when it is generally supposed most articles of provision are cheap here. A native can indeed live on little, for he can live on rice, and go without covering. but no European can do it. He requires, as the experience of all declare, more stimulating food, and drink here than in a cold climate. The moderate use of wine, for instance, is universally recommended, as indispensible to health. It is found on every table. Those who are obliged to submit to a low diet, (as the common soldiers) not only sink gradually under the wasting influence of the climate, but are subject, to many diseases which others escape. When the Police Monkey for instance last, raged on

this Island it swept off the soldiers by hundreds, while scarce a single officer was sick. The reason of this was said by the Physicians to be difference of living. Now every thing beyond mere native diet, if we except perhaps poultry & eggs, is dearer here than in any part of New England, (not to mention the exorbitant price of every article of dress) and even the food of the natives, rice, is scarcely cheaper here than with you.

The expense of the family establishment of a missionary must, therefore, be considerable, but it is small compared with what it may be desirable each missionary should expend in schools, &c. at his station. The Committee will, we doubt not, justify the expenditures of our Brethren at Jaffna; and feel that there is a loud call on the American Churches for a more liberal support of this mission. The American character is concerned to wipe off an impression, which we have found in every place we have visited on the Island, that our efforts here are conducted on a narrow plan; as though funds could not be obtained for any thing generous. The comparison has certainly been unfavourable to us, as the Wesleyan mission here, particularly, is carried on

in a manner almost lavish of expense. The mission=
aries have had a mere "carte blanche" put into their
hands, and drawn on their Society's agents for what they
pleased. They are building Chapels & schools in every
quarter, while we cannot even build a house to live
in. In three schools alone, aside from building, they
expended the last year 18000 Rix dollars. But what is
infinitely more important than the American Character,
the awards of Eternity are concerned in the support
of this mission. Has it not already done good? Will
our churches then be justified in the great Day if they
permit it to fail, or even to languish, for want of
support. There are funds in the Church. We do hope the
claims of this mission upon some part of them
only continue to be acknowledged, but to felt
we increasing. But the Brethren at Jaffna have doubt
less fully represented these things, and we might, with
perhaps more propriety have said nothing.

We have to day heard of the safe ar=
rival of Br. & Sister Woodward at Trincomalie. The
Lord has afflicted them, since we parted, by remo=
ving from them their little son. They will proceed
by land to Jaffna. From Br. & Sister Scudder we
heard three days ago, that she had become the Mother
of a fine little girl, and to day we have the sad

intelligence of its death. We long to see and sympathise with the dear afflicted ones. For the many mercies we daily receive we desire to feel ourselves under new obligations to devote ourselves to Christ among the poor Heathen whose wretchedness we now behold and of which the half had not been told us. With the highest sentiments of affection & respect Your Servants in the Gospel

Rev & dear Sir

M. Winslow
L. Spaulding

Rev. Messrs Winslow & Spaulding
Colombo Feb. 2. 1820.
Rec'd Jan 24.

14

Rev. Samuel Worcester D.D.
Cor. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.
Salem
Massachusetts
U.S.A.

Galatia to Boston

J. N. Mooyart Esq. requests that $20 may be paid to the Treasurer of the Massachusetts Peace Society and he will account with us for the same — M. W.
L. S.

Testimony at every port: "Your missionaries are telling themselves by hard labor — low living".

Duplicate

Jaffna March 31st 1820.

Rev. & Dear Sir

The last public letter from these stations, forwarded by way of Calcutta brought down the affairs of the Mission to Nov: 13th 1819, and a duplicate sent via Bombay January 11th 1820 contained in a post script, the agreatfull information of the recent arrival of Br & Sister Scudder at Jaffna, and that of the brethren & Sisters Winslow & Spaulding at Colombo from Br & Sister Woodward nothing had been heard, since they were left behind at Calcutta. We are now happy to say, that they arrived at Trincomalee Jan. 30th and after waiting 16 days for a conveyance over land reached Jaffna on the 3d of February. By a letter from Br W. dated at Batticotta, you will learn the various dealings of Providence with them after they were separated from the other Brethren & Sisters. Sister W. who was at that time very ill, soon began to recover; but before her health was so far established as to bear the fatigues of a voyage a new, & severe trial was sent, by him, who afflicts not willingly. Alone, & in a strange land, our Beloved Brother & Sister, were called to bury by the side of Brother Scudders dear little Maria, the remains of their sweet babe. It was indeed a pleasant child, but the afflicted parents were enabled to say "the Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away."

Soon after this afflicting event, they took passage for Ceylon in a small brig, which proved to be old, rotten, & under the command of an injudicious capn. In danger of shipwreck, they were obliged by stress of weather to put into Vizagapatam, where they were kindly received by the Missionaries Gordon, Pritchett, & Dawson. After some repairs of the vessel, and the detention of about a week they reembarked; and, though they encountered a storm, in which the vessel sprung a leak, and exposed them to imminent danger, at length reached Trincomalee in safety. Sister W had suffered much on the voyage, not only from anxiety of mind, but from great bodily weakness, and Br W. from too great exertions in time of the storm was attacked with a hæmorrage, which had some appearance of being an affection of the lungs. The change however from sea to land was favorable to them both, and the very hospitable attentions of the Wesleyan Brethren at Trincomalee contributed much to the restoration of their health. In their journey through the wilderness, they had good weather, and amidst much fatigue their way was rendered prosperous.

The Brethren Winslow & Spaulding also forwarded a joint letter from Colombo giving an account of their passage, and that of Br Scudder to Trincomalee, and of their voyage round the southern part of the Island to Colombo. The passage from Calcutta was long, but pleasant, & was rendered [illegible] interesting by the good attention which the seamen on board the Dick gave to religious instruction, and the apparent seriousness of two or three of their number. On arriving at Trincomalee the Brethren all wished, tho their passage was paid to Colombo, to leave the ship, & go by land to Trincomalee, though a wretched pathway through an almost uninhabited jungle of 150 miles, was not very inviting, especially as it was infested by elephants and other wild beasts, and crossed by several considerable rivers, to be forded but they could not obtain conveyances for all their number, and as no house was vacant, could not remain long at Trincomalee. Besides as the rainy season was just commencing there was a prospect that the rivers on the way would soon be so much swelled as to be rendered impassable. Br & Sister Scudder only took this route. Their journey was rendered extremely unpleasant, and somewhat dangerous by heavy rains & their accommodations on the road were extremely bad; yet they were preserved by Him, who hath said "When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee, and through the floods, they shall not overflow thee."

The other Brethren, & Sisters regretted deeply the necessity of any longer detention from their field of Labour, but they have now the satisfaction of thinking that by this means, they lessened very much the expence of getting to their Station, and were enabled, in making almost the Circuit of the Island, a considerable part of the way by an inland navigation, & by visiting all the principal places as well, as different Missionary Stations to acquire some knowledge, & form some acquaintance which they hope will hereafter be of use to them. They were every where, treated with much kindness, and particularly at Galle, & Colombo. At the latter place, they had the happiness of meeting almost all the Wesleyan Missionaries on the Island and all those from the Church Missionary Soc. except Mr Knight of Jaffna. With these dear Brethren, as well as with our beloved Brother, into whose family they were most generously received, they enjoyed some very interesting seasons of Christian Communion. His Excellency Sir J. Brownrigg gave them a very kind reception, and leave to remain on the Island with his best wishes, and his Successor the present governour Maj. Gen. Sir Edward Barnes, granted them a favourable audience. After having the melancholy pleasure of witnessing the departure of Gov. & Lady Broonrigg from the Island, they had a favourable passage, by the inland navigation, to Jaffna, where they arrived Feb. 18, accompanied most of the way, by that valuable friend of the Mission D. N. Mooyaart Esq. They were detained some time in Colombo, waiting for Mr Mooyaart, but were at last enabled by his assistance, to make their arrival earlier, than they could have done alone, by the outer passage, on account of the opposing monsoon.

Thus has the Lord, though he saw fit, to separate for a season, those who hoped always to share each others joys & sorrows, again brought them together on the spot, so long with them, the object of earnest desire, and permitted them to enter into the labours of their dear Brethren. Yes, Rev. Sir, they are called upon not only to bless God for his goodness in guiding them, all the way further, but in permitting them to unite with a prosperous Mission, & to rejoice in things made ready to their hands. They must be allowed to say, that their hearts have been greatly cheered, with what their eyes have seen, & ears heard at these stations. Let any one imagine how animating must be to them, the sight of religious congregations, among these poor heathen, to the number sometimes, including children, of two or three hundred, listning attentively to the glad news of salvation; how encouraging to look at 700 boys in the different Schools, receiving the rudiments of christian education — how full of hope the contemplation of the children in the Mission families enjoying greater advantages for the knowledge of the truth, than are usually possessed by the children, even of christian parents — and then how grateful the sight of at least 6 or 7 in whom the image of Christ appears to shine through the darkness of their visage, and amidst the former marks of their heathenism. Oh, could one beloved Brethren, & Sisters, behold these "first fruits of a long harvest," and look at these heathen converts as, what they probably are, the future messengers of salvation to their Countrymen — could they visit the missionary families, and see the boys assembled morning, & evening to join in prayer & supplication — often meeting in little circles by themselves for prayer, & always, when assembled to take their food falling down on their knees around it, and in an artless manner begging the blessing of that God, who feeds them, surely they would say, "this is worth, our prayers — this is a precious return, for our labours, & substance" and when, as the boys pass in review before them, they hear the names of Dwight, Worcester, Porter, Woods, Stuart, Niles, they must be constrained, to ask, with a faith, which almost answers its own inquiries, "what those loved, & honoured names are in America, will not these be in Ceylon."

Those of us recently added to the Mission have however been called to trust the Lord in darkness, as well as in light, on finding the strength of our dear brethren, withering under their labours. — One is not! — and

another, though brought back, almost by a miracle, from the grave, and preserved a little longer to aid us by his counsels, & prayers, is still almost beyond the hope of final recovery (though we rejoice to say ~~Br Beckard~~ some weeks past Br Leighards has been gaining beyond all expectation) and on both the others, the hand of disease has been laid too insidiously, and there is reason to fear too fatally, soon to be removed. Br Pearce is still feeble, & Br Meigs, though better, than when we last wrote is now gone to Colombo, for his health.

There is another view of the mission, which we must all unite in saying affects us very deeply, & that is, the embarrassed state of our funds. The subject was fully stated in the last public letter, and we confidently expect, if that is duly received, that the means of relieving our embarrassments are already on the way. Still, as it is a subject, which presses upon us, we beg leave to bring it up again, and not only to state our wants but suggest some methods, which appear to us practicable for having them more regularly & permanently supplied. Not that we are particularly anxious, about our personal support (though for that, our eyes must be directed to the churches, which have sent us forth) for we do not doubt the promise that our bread, & water, shall be sure, but we are anxious, and deeply so, for the prosperity of our mission — anxious lest after having left our own country, & our fathers house, the object of this sacrifice should be lost, either wholly, or in part, for want of efficient patronage. If money is the nerve of war, so it is at least, the vital of missions. Nothing can be done in this country, without money, and it is essential almost to the existence of a mission, that supplies be seasonable, & regular. We do not say this, from any doubt whether the Committee think with us on this subject, but because they cannot well feel, as those do, who in a strange land, are entirely dependant on a far country for support — a support, the supplies for which a thousand circumstances, may retard, or prevent. Were a man confined to a barren rock in the Ocean, visitted every month, by a single boat, with water & provisions, he would not think it enough to have the arrival of this boat, set for the very day, when, with every care, all his former stock must be expended; lest some storm, should then delay, or destroy for once, this only source of his subsistence. We must say, it is not enough for us, to expect a remittance just in season, to save the wheels of the mission from being entirely stopped; after every exertion has been made, & every perplexing schemes adopted to keep up a sinking credit. Though we may for a time hold our heads, above water, yet the situation is trying. It is trying to be reduced to the necessity of going to this friend, & that gentleman & saying, we are out of funds we want money, you must if possible assist us. We borrow perhaps, but are placed in a disagreeable state of dependance, and by the failure of expected supplies, are not able to pay according to our engagements. We suffer in our own feelings, and (if nothing more) the mission suffers in its respectability. But we cannot always borrow, even at a high interest. To draw Bills, on the Society at home, is of no use, because they will not sell. We must therefore suspend our operations, or resort to some such method, as we have, on one instance pursued, viz: to obtain a Bill on England, through the favour of some benevolent individuals or Society, and give an order on our Board, to have the amount paid there. But (by) this way we suffer a loss, from the low price of bills here; besides we should probably very seldom be able to obtain such a favour.

Under these circumstances, we would suggest to the Rev. & Hon. Committee, whether it would not be expedient for them, to establish a house of credit in Calcutta, on which we may be allowed to draw from time, to time, as our expenditures require, within a certain annual amount. Two principal advantages, would, we think, result from this measure.

1. The first, and most important is, regularity in our supplies. How important we feel this to be, we have already attempted to

show, and that the object can scarcely be obtained in any other way no one acquaintaded with the delay, & risque of getting money to this Island, even after it has reached in India, and who knows that it may be nearly six months in Calcutta, before we can lay our hands on it, will be slow to believe.

II. The second, and no small advantages we think would be a saving of money.

1st In the rate of exchange. Such is the state of things on this Island, that the value of Specie is constantly depreciating. The exchange for Spanish Dollars, as we first sold them was 4 1/2 Rix Dolls, whereas they are now worth only 3 1/2, and that at certain seasons. This is owing principally to the fact that this Island has not much commerce, and as the circulating medium is Government Bills, payable not in silver, but copper, the price of specie varies, as does the price of any commodity in the marked. At Calcutta it is not so. The circulating medium there is silver, or bills for which silver may be drawn, so that it has nominally, a nearly uniform value. The rate of exchange, between that place, & this, is less favourable than formerly, but still some advantage may be taken from it.

2nd In the interest of money. Were funds deposited in any mercantile house, they would be on interest until drawn out, whereas they might be months after they have arrived in India, before we could get them, and perhaps months after before we could put them to use.

3rd In sending money. The expence of freight, & insurance for large sums of money is considerable. This cannot all be saved, we are aware, excepting by establishing a credit, in some house which has connexions in America, or which would find it beneficial to have funds, deposited in that Country. We are not sure, that this may not be the case, though the balance of the E. India trade is so decidedly against our Country, as to render it probable that the Specie must be sent to Calcutta; still the expense & risque from that place, to this is saved.

With regard to this general subject, we take pleasure in mentioning the name of J. Newton Esqre the very kind benefactor of those of us, who visited Calcutta, & who has lately left that place for Boston, as probably able to give the Committee some advice, not only as to the expediency of establishing a credit in Calcutta, but as to the best method of doing it. Perhaps he may retain his connexions in some shape, with the house of Palmer, & Co; and we know of none more eligible, than that, as a place of deposit. Our dear friend, & Brother Capt. Wills, may likewise be able to give information, which will be useful. We have the determination of these things to our beloved Patrons, and only add, that we earnestly beg something may be done. If the means are not in the hands of the Committee, we ask, will not some Whitefield arise to plead, with the Churches — to show them, we do not say our necessities, but the necessities of the heathen, to place before them, at least one picture — the children rescued for a time by their charity, from ignorance, idolatry, and wretchedness, and taught, just enough to show them the evils of their former conditions now cast back into the habitations of cruelty from which they were taken, as tho' they were fostered for a moment only that they might be the more susceptible of misery. It is true that none has yet been dismissed for want of support; but we have been obliged to shut our doors against many a poor child, who has come again, & again to ask that charity, which we dared not grant. Those of us, who were previously on the ground, did hope, that with the arrival of new Missionaries, there would be the means of more vigorous, enlarged, & systematic, exertion, but it need not be said, that the sum received is very small. After deducting from 4000 Dolls, more than 1000, expended by the Brethren in getting to their station, it will be seen, that the remainder must soon be expended, in a Mission, where the monthly expenditures, aside from building are more than 400 Dollars. Besides as was fully stated, in

the last public letter, the Mission is in debt. Where had they been borrowed & hired 9660 Rds; and the Bills since drawn through the Church Miss. Soc. for 450 £ Stg (not yet sold) will not probably bring us more than 6500 Rds, so that we shall still be involved more than 3000 Rds. Were this to be paid and our expenditures to the present time to be deducted from our funds, we should have remaining about 1600 Dolls. or a short allowance for four months! This is on the supposition that we do not fit up a new station, to do which, at first appeared to us impossible. But the instructions of the Prudential Committee, concerning the Brethren Winslow & Spaulding, as well as the impossibility of our being all advantageously situated at two stations, made us look about for ways & means of doing something, and we at length concluded to build, by making some retrenchments in other expenditures, and by keeping in our hands some part of the money, which we owe. We shall therefore try to fit up a Station, principalby with our debts! We need more than one additional station, but shall confine ourselves to the express instructions of the Committee; and while we do this we do not doubt of their support! We need only remind them that as our stations multiply so must the demands on our funds, and that seven missionaries with their families now anxiously look for the means of subsistence & usefulness to their beloved native land.

The station which we have concluded to fit up is Oodooville. It has a large population is about five miles from Jaffnapatam 6 from Batticotta 8 from Tillipally. The house & Church, both built of brick, are somewhat spacious, bear very strongly the marks of time; nothing remaining of the former excepting the walls, and these are gone at one end. The Church is less injured, but both have been long deserted. For half a Century probably, the intruding banyan has taken root, in many a crevice, unnoticed, & gradually destroyed this monument of a nominal christianity. The house, was once the residence of a Franciscan Friar. The expence of putting it, in a proper state of repair would be very considerable, but we shall for the present only make it tenable.

In noticing the other concerns of the Mission, we are sorry to say, that your last communication to us, previous to the letter by the Brethren has never been received. We regret this the more because we have no doubt it contained some particular directions, as to the appropriation of money for our boarding School. Those of us, concerned in this system, are grieved to find that our friends at home, are blaming us for not giving them particular information respecting the children whom they support, when in fact we have never so much, as heard, that such children, were to be supported. There were boys in both the Mission families, taken on our own responsibility before any particular directions had been received from the Prudential Committee. and to some of them, as Br Poor's family names had been given by himself. We are happy to find that the Committee approve of this, but they have left us destitute, even to the present time of an official List of names to be given to the children whom we support. Your letter contains all the information, we have, directly from the Board, and that only concerning three or four, referring us to a letter from the Treasurer for particular directions as to the remainder. From the last Report of the Board & from the Panditlist we learn, that names, for a number of children supported by different individuals & Societies, but we know nothing about them, through any other medium. The Brethren recently arrived, especially Br Scudder & Br Winslow were requested to select boys to name, and educate, & in the case of Br S. the first annual payment for 10 boys was conveyed through him into the Treasury, yet no appropriation has been made for them. Of the last supplies, the whole appropriation for schools was 250 Dls. We must intreat the Committee, to supply the deficiency occasioned by the loss of their communications, and particularly the want of a letter from the Treasurer's department, occasioned doubtless, by his absence at the time the Brethren sailed. There is the more necessity of being particular, as our

friends, at home, expects that the subjects of their charity will be noticed in our communications from time to time. Your mention of the boys to be supported by the Thanksgiving & Juvenile Societies of the Tabernacle Church, is such as meets our wishes, & we could only desire, that the same particularity were attended to others. Br Poor will take particular pleasure in fulfilling your wishes, respecting him, who bears your name. we are happy to say, he is an interesting lad, as likewise Porter, Niles, & Dwight. The two former of these, we have strong hopes are pious, and several other lads are serious. One youth, whom we expected would join the Church, before this, does not now appear as we could wish to see him; but his situation has been one of peculiar temptation, & we hope he will yet persevere.

In ~~conclusion~~ with the boarding schools, we have only to add a request, that if the names of boys to be supported at Bombay are transferred to these stations, there may be very particular directions given us, and they sent out accordingly, and a caution, that it be not thought by the christian public at home, that we need, from what we have said, on the subject, more funds for this object of charity, than for the general purposes of the mission. On the contrary, it is a method of doing good, which, though exceedingly interesting, yet necessarily, in some degree limited. It must at least, be proportioned to the extent of other operations. If boys are to be supported in mission families, missionaries, & teachers must be supported, to receive & instruct them. Buildings likewise must be raised for their accommodation, and various other expenses incurred, which will always perhaps, require more money than the simple maintenance of children. We say this from an apprehension that the education of Heathen children is so popular a charity, that it may possibly receive a disproportionate patronage.

From the mention made in your letter that the Board were desirous of sending out a printer, we conceive that there may be some mistake about our being in a situation to commence printing. We have no press and of course could not, if we wished to do it, employ a Printer immediately. Besides, we doubt, whether if it were practicable, the attempt would be expedient, for some time to come. Our views are considerably altered on that subject. We find, it will be cheaper, to have our printing done, than to maintain a press, in a place, where it can have no foreign sources of income but must be wholly dependant on the Mission; at least until the Mission become so much enlarged, as to give full employment to one press, or more.

It may be proper here to say, that we are in great want of some English books, for the boys, in our boarding schools — particularly small elementary treatise. we would name Cummings Geography — Murray's Grammar — Walker's Dictionary abriged — Arithmetics — Evidences of Christianity (Dostens, or something similar) — Hymns, & Catechisms for children — Tracts — and small works on practical religion. — We are in great want of suitable books to put into the hands of boys whose attention is somewhat called up to the subjects of religion, and we likewise need something for the stupid. (like Baxter's Call to the Unconverted) Will not benevolent individuals feel that to supply our poor boys with books is an interesting object of charity. We would likewise suggest to the Board, the propriety of sending to us, so many copies of their Reports, Sermons, and the most interesting pamphlets, which appear in our country, that we may be able to give a copy of each to some of the principal men, & to the friends of our mission, on the Island. We think too, that for the corresponding Secretary occasionally to write the Governour, in relation to the objects of our Mission would produce a happy effect.

And now, dear Sir, could we close this letter by giving you the joyful intelligence that not only are their fields ripening to the harvest, but the reaper already begins to fill his arms, we trust that the tear which steals into the eye as we think of our dear native land, would forget to fall, or drop only in gratitude; and while we can say that there is some seriousness among the boys of our families — that the first fruits of our labour in the Lord continue generally to appear well — that a spirit of inquiry seems, more, & more to prevail among the heathen around us — that the fervency of united prayer begins to warm the breasts of the Missionaries of different denominations, as appears in our monthly meetings, and in a daily union of prayer — and that the Lord has been pleased to add one more to our church, since we last wrote, one too, who has already been useful to us as Interpreter, and a Schoolmaster, and who promises to be a blessing to his benighted Countrymen, we do rejoice in our work, and bless God, that to us, the least of all saints is this grace given to preach among the Gentiles the unsearchable riches of Christ.

Asking your prayers, and those of the Churches, and trusting that neither you, nor they will despise the day of small things, we subscribe ourselves,

Rev. & dear Sir

your Servants, in the Lord Jesus.

Signed

J. Richards
B. C. Meigs
Danl Poor
M. Winslow
L. Spaulding
H. Woodward
J. Scudder

P. S. We have omitted to mention that our dear Br. & Sister Scudder, soon after their arrival at Jaffna were again called to mourn. They were but just rejoicing in the birth of a sweet babe, which they fondly hoped the Lord had given them to supply the place of the one he had taken, when that also was removed from their arms. It lingered about a week. Under this repeated stroke, the afflicted parents may rejoice to say experience, not only that the Lord bruises, but also that his hands make whole. They have we think strong consolation.

Another circumstance, somewhat trying though of an entirely different nature, may properly be mentioned — it is the partial loss of Br Woodwards library. His books, with other things were left at Trincomalee, to come at a favourable time by water; and while there, were very seriously injured by the white ants. Many volumes are entirely destroyed, and a great majority of the remainder too much eaten to admit of binding. A subscription here was proposed by the Wesleyan Brethren, to repair the loss, but we think it rather advisable if any thing is done, it should be by friends at home. Perhaps some benevolent spirits there will feel it a privilege to devote something to this object. The Brethren recently arrived have all suffered more or less in the damage & loss of articles of outfit. Br Scudders books are much injured by mildew. — Both Br Spaulding & Br Winslow had goods stolen from them to considerable amount, & Br Winslow suffered in the damage of one trunk of clothing, (probably by the carelessness of the Captain who brought the baggage from Colombo) to the value of more than 200 Rix Dollr. These things are mentioned that those who come after us, not only may be more cautious but that in getting their outfitts, they may calculate some Loses. There must be some losses, on a long voyage, especially if one visits several ports & frequently their losses will be of things which cannot be replaced in this country, and the want of which, may be severely felt.

Joint Letter from Ceylon.

March 19, 1821.

Duplicate.

Rev. Samuel Worcester D.D.

Cor. Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Salem

Massachusetts

U.S.A.

53

Tellna Septr 10. 1820

Rev^d & Dear Sir,

Since the date of our last letter, which we forwarded to Calcutta about the first of May, the Lord has dealt very graciously with us & we desire, with gratitude, to record his mercies. Three of our number, at the date of our last letter, were much reduced by sickness & had so many alarming symptoms, that we feared the result. Altho' called to pass through the furnace of affliction, we have not been forsaken, for the Lord has given us many precious tokens of his love, whereof we are glad & by which we are encouraged to go on in the work to which we have been called. The afflictions, which were upon us, have been, in a great measure, removed and those severer trials, which we anticipated, have not been experienced. The brethren Meigs & Poor, who for some time were unable to labour, have been mercifully restored to health & are able to prosecute their work. Our dear Br. Richards, altho' feeble, shares in the labours of the mission. We do not think that he will entirely recover, nor do we see any indication of approaching dissolution. We, still, hope he will be able to lift up his voice to warn & instruct this people.

Your letter of Jany 31st & Mr. Evarts of Jne 6th were received on the 17th of July. By these we were advised that a Printer might be soon expected. On the first Monday of August, while assembled at Batticotta with other Missionary & Christian friends for prayer, we received a letter from Br. Garrett, informing us of his arrival at Trangueba. This intelligence increased our obligations to God, added interest to our meeting & excited joyful expectations. The Wednesday following, we were informed of his arrival at Point Pedro, about sixteen miles from Tillipally. The brethren Poor & Scudder went, immediately, to conduct him to Tillipally, where we were assembled with grateful hearts to welcome him home. Thus as individuals, we are highly favoured of God, & as a Mission, we are called to listen to the precious promise "Fear thou not for I am with thee: be not dismayed for I am thy God".

Strengthened in numbers & in health, encouraged by the wish & counsel of the Board, & animated by the dealings

of Providence, we have felt obligated to extend ourselves, at least so far, as to occupy to the best advantage, those parishes in which we had already established schools & which have for sometime, been under our immediate care. To accomplish this object, the brethren Winslow & Spaulding removed in June to their station at Vodoville, where they are advantageously situated & where they find much to encourage them, both from the attention given by the people to preaching & from the flattering prospect of schools.

But one additional station was not thought sufficient. That our intercourse with the heathen may be more direct & extensive & our schools more efficiently superintended, we think that the labors of two Missionaries at one station, who have acquired the language, with the native assistance which may now be obtained, will tend much less account that they would by each occupying different ground with similar establishments. The native assistance which we now have is very considerable & is fast increasing. We have four natives who interpret readily whatever we wish to communicate to the people. All these are members of our church. We have five others, some of whom are hopefully pious, who act as interpreters on common occasions & who assist in the acquisition of the language. Besides these, we have many interesting boys, who more speak a little Eng. & who render us much assistance in the work of the Mission. With such assistance one missionary can manage the concerns of a station & the schools connected with it. By extending ourselves & multiplying schools the great object of our mission will be more effectually secured. Whereas, should we have two brethren at a station, the members of our out schools must of necessity be less, for it is both inconvenient & inexpedient to have schools attached to any station more than two or three miles distant. All within this distance may be superintended by one Missionary.

On the supposition that the two brethren at Tillipally were to be separated at a future period, there appeared several reasons why the separation should take place as soon as it might be found practicable. Although four Bungalows were given by the Rev Mr. Spence for the accommodation of the sick, those temporary buildings, while we were destitute of a Physician, were appropriated for

the use of schools &c. It is therefore necessary that other buildings & those of a more durable nature, be erected for the many persons, who are constantly applying for medical assistance. Since therefore, we deemed it expedient for them to be separated at so far a distant period, it would have been, obviously, injudicious to expend money for building a hospital, since such an additional building would be but of little use, should the station be occupied by one Missionary. The Medical establishment will, doubtless, be extensive. Br. Scudder has many names for children to be educated in his family & there is already at Tellipally, a boarding school of both sexes. To unite so many things at one station appeared inexpedient. But to establish another station, seemed impossible, for want of funds. To obviate this difficulty in some measure, Br. Scudder brought forward a proposition, the amount of which is that He engages to fit up a station at Panditeripo with his private money, which is to be refunded at some future period, either by contributions from home, or by our Treasurer. This proposition was accepted. The subject of extending ourselves still farther seemed important & encouraging. What we had already done was little, compared with our multiplied blessings. These laid us under obligation to do more. We have done as Providence seemed to indicate & as due deliberation urged us. Br. Scudder removed to Panditeripo in July. The repairs are making with much expedition & we are happy to say, that every thing is favourable & seems to promise much.

Agreeable to the instructions of the Board, Br Scudder attended to the study of Theology while on his passage & has since devoted as much time to it as circumstances would admit. As he was now to occupy a new station, it appeared desirable that he should receive license to preach. For a regular meeting held according to the custom of the American Churches, he was examined, & having given good satisfaction, he was licensed. We thought it proper to advise him to continue his studies preparatory to his future ordination.

Br. Saddlers removal from Tillipally & the returning health of the brethren at Batticotta rendered the Missionary strength of these two Stations very unequal. It was, therefore, thought it expedient that Br. Woodward should remove to Tillipally for the present: but it is desirable that he should soon occupy a new Station. When we consider the assistance that we have from the boys in our schools & that the acquisition of the language is gradually giving strength, we do feel that our borders must still be enlarged. But what shall we do? We have no funds for buildings & not more than five months supply for our own subsistence. We are not - we cannot be anxious for ourselves if faithful; but we do feel anxious for the heathen, when we behold their wretchedness. When we are solicited to go into other parishes & establish schools - must we silence them by saying we are not able? Must we silence them with a plea, which reflects guilt upon Christian lands - upon those, who dwell in ceiled house while the house of God lieth waste? Under such circumstances, how ought we to feel? When we see so many destitute parishes not only willing to be instructed, but even inviting us to establish schools, ought we not to remind christians "Whosoever hath this world's goods & seeth his bro have need & shutteth up the bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him". Where had the American churches been, had others withheld from them the light of the gospel? Where will these their brethren - gentiles - be, should they not have compassion?

In our last communication, we particularly mentioned the subject of a Printing Press. We hope you will not infer from what was then stated that a printing establishment would be of but little use to the mission, or that it is not necessary. Be assured you, that it is very much needed & will be a valuable acquisition to our mission. But there did & do still exist reasons why we should not & indeed, why we cannot commence printing immediately. When our last letter was written, as our funds were small, some of our brethren much reduced by disease, our Press supposed to be lost & our Printer still in America, we could not think of turning our attention to a subject, which would require either so much money, or attention. Another consideration, which led to those remarks, was the possibility of obtaining tracts from the Coast

e Columbus. These tracts, though differing in orthography & style from the lan-
uage of this district & in other respects such as could not be generally cir-
culated to profit, would supply the place of better till we should be able to
mmence printing. You will see, however, that our principle objection against
e immediate commencement of such an establishment was the want of funds.
We rejoice that Providence has over ruled the whole business in so remarkable a
manner. Many of the objections are obviated & many additional
arguments for the establishment are now presented. Our dear Br: Garrett
has arrived. He gives us some information respecting the Press, which we
supposed was lost & which we shall, immediately, take measures to
find, if it has been lodged in India. In the mean time Br: Garrett will
apply himself to the language & should our funds admit & the Press be
found, he will commence printing immediately. But we fear that our funds
will not be sufficient. It will, indeed, be painful to our hearts to have all
other things in readiness & be compelled to delay months, if not a year,
for want of money. While we delay thousands perish. The claims of millions
on the American churches are imperious & must be met, & we believe will
be acknowledged. We look, not only for means to carry into effect the plans
already adopted by us, but we do think it very desirable that this
Mission should be extended to the neighbouring continent.

At the commencement of this Mission, our
situation was thought important from its contiguity to the Peninsula, where
the language of this people is spoken by some millions. At that time,
we were much encouraged by our Brethren at Bombay & other
Missionaries to extend our views that way. Previous to the present time,
however, we have not been able, for want of help, to look towards that important field
with any degree of hope that we should be able to accomplish our original design.
Still, we are persuaded that the call is as urgent as ever. To place before you
the importance of this object we need not dwell on the vast Population of
the Coast, nor on the interesting places for settlement. True, there are a few
Missionaries in that field, but in no place is there one to ten of a proper supply.

& many large & populous districts, ~~are~~ entirely neglected. Get on all the Coromandel Coast as far north as Madras. The Tamul is the common language. We feel more than ever urged to this field. For the work we are most favourably situated. A tour to the continent will enable us to communicate to you intelligence concerning the most interesting stations, & to make all necessary arrangements for occupying them. Missionaries, who shall be sent out, will be able to take our places here under every advantage, having houses, schools & congregations ready to their hands. Thus situated, they would have much time for the study of the language immediately on their arrival, which is of great importance, & at the same time those of us, who may go to the coast, go under the greatest advantage.

But while our prospects were brightening, & we were cherishing the hope that we should soon be able to preach Christ to the millions so near us, we hear "The expenses of the Board within the last seven months are considerably more than $20,000 greater than their receipts within the same time", & that we must "be content tho' no more missionaries should be sent to our help for considerable length of time". This is indeed unpleasant intelligence, but still we can not despair of help. We well remember the day, when the churches told us "Tho' oceans roll continents stretch between us, we are all one in Christ". When they said to us We will remember you in the great congregation, in the social circle - at the family altar & in the watches of the night. Your call, wafted by the breezes of heaven to our shores shall not return unto you void. We will send the flower of our churches to your aid not admitting for a moment the doubt that he who has demanded the sacrifice will repay & more than repay it". The pledge was given; & the hand, that gave it to some of us, is received up out of our sight to write the obligation in the record of our Judge -

But you inform us that the expences of the Board within the last seven months are considerably more than twenty thousand dollars greater than their receipts within the same time"! Permit us, dear Sir to ask whence are these scanty receipts? From a nation more highly favoured of God than any other? From a christian public, who, while they are proud of their possessions & privileges either, deny their obligations to Him, who bestows them, or refuse to pay so much as the interest of the property committed to their charge? From individuals, who acknowledge that the silv

the gold are the Lords. & that they must give an account of their Stewardship? And yet when Jesus who purchased all these with his own blood & points to the heathen & says freely ye have received, freely give", they directly, or indirectly deny their obligation! They have been drawing from his fullness ever since God drove out the heathen before them & still not in debt! Do fathers & mothers, while they receive day by day, supplies for themselves & children, feel no obligations to Jesus to whom they are indebted for all? Do youth & children, while they enjoy all the temporal blessings which christianity bestows, feel no obligations to Jesus? Do christians while (in addition to all the privileges they enjoy) they look forward to the robes & crowns prepared for conquerors, feel no obligations? Is there no pity there for the poor heathen? Have all fulfilled their obligations to their fellowmen & to Christ? Then let them go at the day of Judgment & in the presence of the heart searching God & of the heathen say. We owe no man any thing- But we are persuaded better things of you tho' we thus write. We do believe that the millions almost within the reach of your present stations will not go down to eternal death for want of christian effort. enough to cross the channel that separates us from them. We do believe the time is not far distant, when we may see a line of Missionaries from Cape Comorin to Bombay & on the other coast, a line from the same cape to the capital of Bengal in which the American churches will have not a few laborers; & that their united labours, diffusing evangelical light & eternal life through those dark & uncultivated wastes in the interior of Hindoostan, shall penetrate northward into Arabia & Persia, until they unite with the triumphs of those, who unfurl the standard of Jesus on the walls of Jerusalem. Awake! O arm of the Lord - Let the mountains & the hills break forth before thee into singing - and let our eyes see of thy salvation -

We remain,

Revd & Dear Sir

Your servants & fellow labourers
in Christ Jesus.

James Richards
Benjamin C. Meigs
Daniel Poor
Miron Winslow.
Levi Spaulding
Henry Woodward
John Scudder.

P.S. From recent communications from Govt it is doubtful whether Br. Garrett will be permitted to remain on the Island. Our first communication has been answered in the negative. We shall lose no time in making another.

In answer to your enquiry concerning the number of children it will be convenient & profitable for us to receive into our Boarding schools, we beg leave to say that with our present strength & by gradual increase we think we can accommodate three hundred.

We need Grammars Geographies. Dictionaries. Maps. Slate-pencils & quills. can we beg a few of our friends?

Our funds, should we not increase our expenses may last us five months. Of our expenses we shall soon communicate a statement in answer to your enquiry.

Communications by way of Batavia are at present uncertain. but by the kindness of S.C. Moojaart Esq. who has friends

in That place, we have some hope of having an Agent there, who will forward letter &c.

We add a list of medicines which we wish to have as soon as possible - Jalap. Cream Tartar several pounds - Rhubarb - Gamboge Aloes - Gentian a large quantity - Columbo - Sulpher a large quantity - Bark Red precipitate 3 or 4 pounds - Adhesive Plaster - Peppermint - Spirits Nitre. Ether - Oil of Anisseed - Salts a large quantity - Balsam Copevia Spanish Flies - Spirits of Turpentine - Plaster of Quicksilver - Quassia - Scull Cap a small quantity - Prussic Acid - The Rhubarb Bark & Spanish Flies should be bottled - 2 Spring Lancets - 6 Thumb Lancets

Bro. Scudder wishes much for a case of instruments for Extracting cataract -

Joint Letter from Ceylon.

Feb. 7, 1821.

Rev. Samuel Worcester D.D.

Cor. Secty of A.B. C. F. M.

Salem.

Massachusetts.

U. S. America.

Mass.

Double Letter Received Calcutta Postage

3½ Rds. Wells

G.P.O.

Octr 9

1821

Jaffna, October 30th, 1820.

Rev. & Dear Sir,

In a Postscript to our last letter, under date of September 10th, we informed you that our communication to Government, in which we requested that Mr. Garrett might be permitted to join us in the Mission, had been answered in the negative. It becomes now our duty to transmit to you, without delay, the correspondence which we have held on this subject with His Honour Sir Edward Barnes, the Lieutenant Governor of the Island. It will doubtless be to you, as it has been to us, a subject of much surprise and regret, to be informed that Mr. Garrett is under peremptory orders to leave the Island, before the 24th of next month. The communications which have passed between us and the Lieutenant Governor, will be forwarded to you with this letter. As from those communications you will have a full view of the subject, it is unnecessary that they should be accompanied with many remarks.

Immediately after Mr. Garrett's arrival at Jaffna, we communicated to Gov't through the Hon'ble & Venerable Dr. Twisleton, the Arch Deacon of Colombo, information of his arrival, and requested permission for him to unite with us in the labours of the Mission, in this District. The Lieut. Governor's answer to this request, [and also a letter enclosing it, from the Arch Deacon of Colombo,] may be found in the Appendix to this letter.* The day after the receipt of these letters, an order for Mr. Garrett's departure from the Island, accompanied with an official letter to the Collector of the Jaffna District on this subject was received.† We were not a little surprised at the receipt of such communications. It was a source of much regret to us, that the Lieut. Gov.r was not pleased to state, in his answer to our request, the grounds of his objection to the increase of the number of the American Missionaries in Ceylon; and as we thought it possible, he might be under some misapprehensions, which might be removed by a statement of facts, we addressed to him a memorial,‡ in which we gave a concise view of the nature and progress of our Mission; of the circumstances under which it was established, and of the reasons which induced the A. B. C. F. M. to send out Mr. Garrett to aid this mission, in the capacity of a Printer. Alth' the Lieut Gov.rs answer|| to our memorial was not such as we hoped it would, still it contained a frank avowal of his objections to the American Mission. As it was impracticable for Mr. Garrett to proceed directly to America, from this Island, and as the rainy season would commence before he could, with convenience, make arrangements to proceed to any of the principal ports of India, we thought it expedient to request, that the time specified for his departure, might be extended two months; and that he might be permitted to remain with us, as a visitor, till the heavy rains should be over. At the same time, as it appeared to us, that His Honour the Lieut Gov. had some misapprehensions relative to the views and motives which influenced the American Board of Commissioners to send Missionaries to the Eastern world, rather than to any part of the Western Continent, we could not, in justice to ourselves, and to the missionary cause, forbear to make another communication§ on the subject. We wished His Honour, the Lieut. Governor to be informed that the subjects mentioned in his answer to our memorial, and on which he founds his objections to the American Mission, are subjects which we most attentively examined before we embarked in our present un-

* See Appendix A. & B. ‡ See Appendix E.

† See _____ C. & D. || See _____ F.

§ See _____ I.

dertaking. From the Lieutenant Governor's answer * to this communication, it will be seen that h
is inflexible in his determination to send Mr. Garrett speedily from the Island. Immediately on th
receipt of this answer, we held a meeting; and after discussing the question, "Have we used all proper
means to obtain leave for Mr. Garrett to join us in the Mission?" — we were unanimous in the opinio
that "notwithstanding the heavy rains have commenced, it is expedient at every hazard and expence,
make immediate arrangements for Mr. Garrett's departure to some more friendly port.

Whatever view we take of the course which the Lieut. Gov. has seen fit to pursue on this
ject, we cannot but consider it a cause of deep affliction. The consequences, as they affect Mr. Garrett, a
in various respects of a very serious nature. The benevolent designs of the American Board for
extension and perpetuity of their Mission in this Island must be in a considerable degree frustra
ted; and we, just at the moment when we are beginning to feel the want of the Scriptures and other
books in the Tamil language, must see a missionary printer ordered from the Island for no oth
reason than that he is a "foreigner." Under these circumstances, it is our consolation that all hearts
in the hands of Him who sitteth King on the Holy Hill of Zion, † and that He will overrule all eve
even the one we now deplore, for the advancement of His Kingdom, and cause the wrath of man to
praise Him."

The unfavourable result concerning Mr. Garrett has induced us to review the rea
sons which influenced us to establish our Mission in this District. As we had no permission from
General Government to settle on the Island and could not obtain from His Excellency Sir
Robert Brownrigg a grant of the Church lands and remains of buildings, which we wished to oc
py; we had much doubt and hesitation as to the propriety of incurring more expense, than was nec
sary to put these places into a habitable state. But in consideration of what we knew to be the libe
views of the British Government on the subject of promoting Christian knowledge in this Island
the very friendly disposition of the principal authorities of the Colonial Government towards our
Mission, and the eligibility of this District as a Missionary field, we were induced to make suc
thorough repairs and enlargements, as a due regard to the permanent prosperity of our Mission,
the moral necessities of the heathen, appeared to require. We were fully aware that by so doing
threw ourselves upon the generosity of the British Gov't. and upon the kind providence of God
Should it appear that our confidence in the British Gov't. was misplaced, we are persuaded
God, in his providence will not frustrate our hopes of usefulness in preaching Christ to the
heathen. For should we be removed from this people among whom we have hoped to spend
our days, we know that "there remaineth yet very much land to be possessed."

We have much pleasure in acknowledging our obligations to Dr. Twisleton, the
Arch Deacon of Colombo. From our arrival on the Island to the present time, he has uniformly
shown himself a decided friend to us and to our Mission. He has in various ways rendered us
important assistance; and we think that his suggestion ‡ relative to an application to Lord

* See Appendix K. ‡ See Appendix B.

† 2 Balm.

Bathurst, by the American Board is worthy of particular attention. That you may know more fully the importance of the subject in his view, we shall add an Extract of a letter * received from him while we were assembled to consult on the subject of Mr. Garrett's departure. As there might be some risk in making a direct application to Earl Bathurst, we presume it will occur to your mind, that it may be well to ascertain thro' Mr. Wilberforce or some other gentleman, whether such an application as Dr. Twisleton recommends would meet with a favourable reception. We notice that many things in the British colonies are tolerated, which would not be formally sanctioned by Government. We also forward a letter † from the Arch Deacon, which was received in answer to one from us, enclosing yours to him. ——

It is at present doubtful what course will be best for us to pursue in regard to Mr. Garrett. It is his intention to proceed to Negapatam, a small port on the Coromandel Coast, a short distance from this place. He will probably reside with our very kind friend and Brother, T. H. Squance, Wesleyan Missionary at that place, till we can make further arrangements. We have written to our Brethren at Bombay on this subject, and we may possibly think it expedient for Mr. Garrett to go to that Station. If not, and if there be no prospect of his being permitted to join our mission in this District, we think of Providence we have a plain indication that Mr. Garrett, in connexion with one or two of our number, should form a new station upon the Coromandel Coast. You will learn from our last letter, that we have for some time past had the subject in contemplation of extending our Mission. We have made some inquiries with reference to this object, and nothing prevents our entering upon it but the want of funds. We hope that before we are obliged to act upon this subject, the path of duty will be made plain. It is desirable that we should know the views of the Committee as soon as it is practicable for you to communicate them to us.

In our last letter we acknowledged the receipt of yours of March 19th, 1820, forwarded by Mr. Garrett, but did not fully answer the several inquiries contained in it. On noticing the number of letters which you have at different times directed to us, we regret to have occasion to say that yours of Jan 11th 1818 was not received till the latter part of last month, and that that of September 22d. 1818, is yet due. The delay and failure of these, and of one or two other letters are sufficient to account for the dearth of intelligence from you, which we so sensibly experienced in the years 1818 & 1819, and which was so particularly mentioned in our letter of October last. Our need of counsel and direction in our work, and the refreshing influence of your communications upon our hearts, render it exceedingly desirable that you should favour us with letters, as frequently as is consistent with your more important duties. In your letter of January last, by way of Batavia you inform us that you sent by the same conveyance, a box of books and pamphlets. We are sorry to say that we have received no intelligence concerning it in India. One of the boxes sent by Mr. Garrett, which contained medicine, and other articles, was by mistake left on board the Sally. Mr. G. immediately wrote from Tranquebar to Capt. Bertody, directing to the care of Arbuthnot D'Monte & Co. requesting that the box might be left at Madras. We have heard, from them, that no box was left in their care for us. In the Panoplist of 1818 there is a notice "that the Female Reading Society in Wrentham have sent a small box, containing articles for heathen children, under the care of the Missionaries in Ceylon." No articles of that description have

* See Appendix L.

† See —— M.

been received. We feel very sensibly the loss of letters & packages sent to us from America; and we sincerely hope, that the risk attending the conveyance of them to us, will not prevent our friends from giving us these proofs of their kindness and friendship; but will rather excite them to send to us more frequently.

We received by Br. Garrett three boxes of English Bibles, which as we learn, are donation from the American Bible Society. We wish to express through you our warmest thanks to the Society for this fruit of their liberality, and we hope that the blessing of some of this benighted land, who are ready to perish will come upon them. As we have but few opportunities of distributing English Bibles except to the children in our Boarding Schools, who have now a full supply. It would be a source of rejoicing to us, could we make the same remark concerning Bibles in the Tamil language. But of these we are almost destitute.— Consequently we have looked forward with pleasure to the time when we should have a printing establishment connected with our Mission. In view of the present state of the people and the number of Missionaries labouring among them, an edition both of the Old & New Testament is much needed. The Tamil Old Testament is nearly out of print, and we presume there are not more than a dozen copies in the whole District. The Secretary of the Sub-Committee of the Colombo Bible Society, in Jaffnapatam has recently commissioned a friend and the only remaining copies, that are for sale at Tranquebar. The version of the Old Testament now in use contains many errors; on this account it is not desirable that another edition should be printed, until the version has been corrected. For two years past it has been in a course of revision by the Rev. Mr. Rhenius and others, and the Bible Society at Madras is now printing the revised copy. There are several versions of the New Testament now in circulation; but as they are all nearly out of print we cannot obtain a supply. We have not a sufficient number to furnish even the boarding schools at our stations— We cannot spare a single copy for the use of our common schools, and are scarcely able to lend, much less to give copies to those persons who occasionally manifest a willingness to read them. You will therefore perceive that we greatly need a supply both of Old and New Testaments. As our plans for printing must be suspended, we have our attention directed to the edition now in press at Madras. Should the American Bible Society furnish us with the requisite means for obtaining from that place a present supply of bibles, they would render essential service to our Mission.

In regard to the several inquiries contained in your letter respecting the "Tamil Bible — its repute" &c. we shall only observe that we have not at present the information requisite for answering your questions; and that we intend soon to forward you a letter to the American Bible Society, containing such information as we shall be able to collect.

The members of the Colombo Bible Society, act also in the capacity of a Tract Society. But as the funds for the distribution of tracts are small, the publications of the Society have hitherto been confined principally to tracts in the Singalese language. We feel the want of a few well written Tracts adapted to the state of the people; and we feel it to be a duty which we owe, not only to the natives around us, but to the Members of the New-England & the New-York Tract Societies, to suggest, whether they could not well promote the objects of their Societies, by making a donation for the purpose of publishing a few tracts in the Tamil language for the use of the Mission. We could get Tracts printed either at Colombo or at Madras; and it would be highly gratifying to our feelings, to be laid under obligations to the members of these Societies for increasing the means of our usefulness among the natives.

The List of names for children to be educated in our families, has been received and part of them given to children now under a course of instruction at our several stations. It is important that we should distinctly state to you the difficulties we feel on the subject of educating children. Comparing the expenditures for schools, with the sum appropriated by the Treasurer to that object, we perceive that the school fund is greatly involved in debt. In expending the money with which we are furnished, it is necessary that we should have a due regard to all the objects of the Mission. We have therefore been compelled to limit the number of children received at all our stations to one hundred, and considering our expenses for other objects, we feel that there is a risk in taking so many. But one hundred & twenty-five names have already been received, to be given to individuals, for whose support funds in America have been provided. How shall we answer the reasonable expectations of the christian public? Here are twenty-five names, which have not been appropriated; children are frequently applying; and we think it would be profitable to the Mission to educate a much greater number than we now have. But it would be unsafe for us, in our present circumstances to incur further expense for this object. It should be well considered by the friends of Missions, that at every missionary station, many & heavy expenses must be incurred for objects equally important with that of educating children in our families. Missionaries are to be supported; buildings must be erected; interpreters and Schoolmasters must be paid; and various contingent expenses will arise. Judging from our present painful experience, in not being able to receive children for whom funds have been appropriated, and from a perusal of the Monthly List of donations to the Board, we are induced to suggest to the Prudential Committee, whether the public mind might not, by a statement of particulars, be profitably directed as to the proportions of funds requisite for the different objects of the Mission. While we hope that the donations for the support of children in our families will not be lessened, but increased, we fervently desire, and pray, that funds for other equally important branches of the Mission may be raised, adequate to the pressing exigencies of the perishing heathen. An account of the children supported in our families will be contained in our journals, or in letters from the several stations.

In regard to your inquiries respecting the several sums proposed by us, for the support of Missionaries, and of their widows and children, we have nothing of importance to communicate, in addition to what is contained in our letter of July 30th 1818. We were guided in our resolves on this subject by an inspection of our annual accounts of the three preceding years, and by what we had reason to expect would be the situation of our families in future. We have had another years experience on the subject, and have reason to suppose that the sums proposed are sufficient. As it is desirable that those of us who have recently joined the Mission should have an opportunity to form an opinion, from our own observations, a formal reconsideration of the subject will be postponed until the close of the current year. We noticed with much pleasure in the last annual report of the Board, the resolution referred to in your letter, respecting the support of widows and children. The lively interest and tender solicitude which you express on this subject, tend greatly to quiet our minds, in view of those distressing bereavements to which our families may be subjected. The reason of our proposing so small a sum for the support of a missionary's widow, was, that we considered it probable that she would be in some degree connected with the family of a Missionary, and be left in such circumstances as would render her expenses comparatively small. You will perceive that the sum mentioned is something more than one third of what is allowed for the support of a missionary and wife. We ought here to remark that as we have had no experience on this subject we cannot speak with

dence. In all our expenditures, both for ourselves, and for the various objects of the Missi we would ever be mindful of the feelings and expectations of the friends of Zion, who contribute to our support, and of our high responsibility to Him whose stewards we are, and who has bee pleased to make us the almoners of the bounty of His children.

As we have recently written to you at considerable length, on the various concerns o the Mission, it is unnecessary to write with much particularity at present. We have much plea ure in stating that the general aspect of the Mission is to us highly encouraging. The hea of the brethren ~~of the brethren~~, and of their families is the same as at the date of our last. W have most precious opportunities for sowing the seed of the word of life, and find ample en couragement to perseverance from the assurance, that in due time we shall reap if we faint no

With sentiments of sincere affec-
tion & high personal esteem, we sub-
scribe ourselves, Dear Sir, your
unworthy fellow labourers in the
vineyard of our Lord,

James Richards
Benjamin C. Meigs
Daniel Poor
Miron Winslow
Levi Spaulding
Henry Woodward
John Scudder.

P.S. Those parts of this letter & of the appendix, which are enclosed in brackets, should not, we think, come before the public. — We fear you have not received from us a communication sent in March 1819, containing an account of Br. Warren's death & some remarks upon his character & services in the mission. If it was received please to in form us in your next.

Appendix

(A.)

Chief Secretary's Office
Colombo 19th August 1820.

Sir,

I have been duly favoured with your letter of yesterdays date together with its enclosures.

Having submitted the same to the Honble the Lieutenant Governor, I have received directions to request you will inform the American Missionaries at Jaffna, that Government does not deem it proper to allow of any increase to the number of their Mission on Ceylon, and that Mr James Garrett cannot therefore be permitted to remain on the Island.

I have the honor to return the enclosures of your letter above acknowledged and to be

Sir

your most Obedient Servant
/signed/ William Granville
Depy Secy to Govt

The Honble, and Venerable
The Arch Deacon
Colombo.

(B.)

Colombo August 21st 1820.

Rev: & Dear Sir,

I lost no time in transmitting to Govt your application respecting Mr James Garrett, the result of which is neither according to my wish, nor to your expectations. — The official answer accompanies this letter, and I am unable to give you information as to the real ground of refusal.

If political ground be the reason, it is ~~not~~ to be lamented, that it should operate to the disadvantage of Missionary labours. Human judgment is however liable to err, and the Govt may be right, tho you, & I cant see it. — Upon the same principle we may condemn the recent act of the American legislature in forbidding their countrymen from all intercourse whatever with the British Colonies in America; & yet it is possible, that your Govt is right. — It occurs to me, that should you at a future period wish to add to your Missionary Establishment here, or to supply any vacancy thro death, or secession, the safest, & easiest preliminary step would be to propitiate our Secretary of state, for the Colonies, & I know of no person so fit to be your agent, in such an application, as Mr Wilberforce, unless it be the American Ambassador. Any American Gentleman coming to Ceylon, back'd by an official letter from the Secretary of state for the Colonies, would meet with no opposition from the Local Government. —

I am, Rev. & Dear Sir,
Your Faithful Servant
/signed/ J. J. Twisleton

The Rev. W. Winslow
Sec: of the American Mission
Jaffna.

(C.)

Jaffna Cutchery 29th August

Sir

I beg leave to annex for your information, and guidance copy of a letter addressed to me by the Deputy Secretary to Government, and I trust you will see, the expediency of complying with the directions therein contained, within the prescribed period, as you will perceive it is expected by Government, that I should report at the expiration of three months, your final departure from this Colony.

I have the honor to be
Sir, Your Most Obedient Servant
/signed/ J. Ro: Backhouse.
Act. J. C.

Mr James Garrett
Tillipally.

(D.)

Chief Secretary's Office
Colombo 24th August 1820.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th Inst., reporting for the information of Government, that Mr James Garrett, has joined the American Mission at Jaffnapatam, in the capacity of a Printer, and I am in reply to acquaint you, that the Lieutenant Governour will not allow that individual to take up his abode in this Colony, and directs you to inform him, that he has three months granted him, to enable him to make his arrangements for quitting the Island, at the expiration of which period you are expected to report his final departure.

A letter to this effect has also been addressed to the Honorable & Venerable, the Arch Deacon,

I have the honor to be Sir,
Your most Obedient Servant
/signed/ W. Granville
Dep: Sec: to Govt

The Acting Collector
of Jaffna.

/signed/
/a true copy/ J. Ro: Backhouse
Act. Coll:

(E.) (Report, Appx. 13.)

To the Honourable Sir Edward Barnes, Knight Commander of the Bath, Lieutenant Governour of Ceylon &c. &c. &c.

The undersigned the American Missionaries in the District of Jaffna, humbly beg leave to shew,

Whereas Mr James Garrett; a native citizen of the United States of Ame,
ca, recently arrived to join our Mission in this District, under the patronage of the A,
erican Board of Commissioners for Foreign Mission, in the capacity of a Printer, having
en duly reported to the Chief Secretary to Government, has received an official order requi,
ng him to leave the Island, within three months, which removal would very seriously
jure the Mission to which they are attached, & consequently affect the interests of education,
orality, & religion among the native inhabitants,

Confiding in the enlightened, liberal, & truly christian policy
hich so evidently guides the councils of His Magisty's Government, as well as in the
enerous patronage, which the Government of this Colony has always given to missiona,
operations; & encouraged by the well known interest, which the Honorable the Lieu,
nant Governour is pleased to take in all those measures which are calculated to me,
rate the condition of the native character, especially his vigilant attention to the system
school education,

Therefore they humbly submit to the Honorable the Lieutenant Go,
ernour, the following considerations, whether the order of Government, for the departure
Mr James Garrett; may not properly be rescinded, or at least so far modified, as to pe,
it the temporary stay of Mr Garrett on the Island; until the result of an applica,
ion to ~~the~~ Lord Bathurst for leave of residence may be known.

They would solicit the attention of His Honor, the Lieutenant Government par,
cularly to the inoffensive nature of the Mission to which Mr Garrett desires to attach him,
lf. It cannot, they trust, be considered as having any political features. The members com,
osing it, not less from inclination than from duty, feel themselves bound to comply strictly
ith the following clause in their instructions from the Society which sent them to this
untry, viz. "Wherever your lot may be cast, you will withhold yourselves most
crupulously from all interference, with the powers that be, & from all intermedling
with political concerns. You will sacredly remember who hath said, "render unto
esar, the things that are Cesars, & unto God, the things that are Gods. Render therefore
nto all their dues; tribute to whom tribute is due; custom to whom custom; fear, to whom
ear; honour to whom honour is due. Submit yourselves to every ordinance of men, for
the Lord's sake."

Should there any unhappy differences ever occur between the Govern,
ment of the country which gave them birth, & that, under which they have chosen to take
p their abode for life, they could not, without a full dereliction of every honest — every
anly principle, & on intire departure from the instructions of their Society, do any
hing to injure this Government, which so kindly affords them protection.

They beg leave distictly to state, that they have come hither for the sole purpose
f advancing the interest of a kingdom which is, "not, of this world;" & they deprecate
e thoughts of ever so far forgetting its high concerns, as to entangle themselves with
he affairs of a temporal kingdom; & they would further say, that in all their com,
unications with their patrons at home, they most carefully avoid, giving any
information, respecting the political actions of this Colony. The truth of this does

nor rest rest on their own assertion, as their communications are published, open to inspection not only in America, but in England, & Ceylon. These things are not done in a corner; & as the members of this Mission have most conscientiously endeavoured to be harmless, & without rebuke, they have much satisfaction in having the full testimony of His Excellency Governour Brownrigg to the inoffense nature of their Mission, & to the beneficial effects of their labours among this people.

In a communication from Government, bearing date Dec: 27th 1819. His Excellency the Governour was pleased to say, that "he very fully appriciated the advantages, which "have been, & may be expected to accrue to the morals, & education of the inhabitants of the Jaffna "District from the zealous efforts of the Ammerican Missionaries, & that he had no hesitation "in permitting the gentlemen (then) recently arrived to reside, & establish schools, in "parts of the District, as they might wish." His Excellency likewise did them the honour to add, that he had particularly noticed their orderly behaviour, & zealous exertions, in "giving the native inhabitants of the benifits, of education." [See Appendix No. 1. (ie) that appendix which accompanied this letter] This testimony is the more gratifying to them, as it is a proof that they have not in the opinion of Government betrayed the trust reposed in them by His Excellency & warmly seconded by several Gentlemen both in the Civil, & Eclesiastical service; particularly His Majesty's late Chief Justice in this Island, Sir Alexander Johnston; the Honorable, & venerable the Arch Deacon of Colombo, & the Rev. Mr Bisset, in not only granting them, though foreign free permission, to establish themselves in any part of the Island, but in particular recommending them to settle, & granting them many facilities for settling in the Jaffna District of Jaffna. While a part of their number were deliberating upon the expediency of leaving Ceylon, & entering another missionary field, they were strongly solicited to remain & to establish themselves in this District. The condiscension, kindness, & advice which they received from those distinguished individuals, will ever be held by them in grateful remembrance. As the Mission was commenced with the intire approbation of Government, they were most happy to learn, that they continued to enjoy its confidence; for it would have been extremely painful to find, that by any means, however inadvertantly, they have forefeited the trust so generously reposed in them.

They beg leave also to refer the Honourable the Lieut. Governour for testimony respecting their character, & labours, to W. H. Hooper Esqre Collector of Jaffna, now resident in Colombo, They refer to that Gentleman, with pleasure, as he has long been the Collector of this District, & has had not only the opportunity of personal acquaintance with them, but also of witnessing their behaviour, & the tendency of their efforts to enlighten this people.

The American Missionaries therefore beg leave to state in few words, the extent of the missionary operations in Jaffna. These were commenced in the fall of 1816, by repairing the Government church buildings in the two parishes of Ellipally, & Batticotta, then in a state of rapid decay. At these stations, & in the adjoining parishes, they early commenced, the establishment of native free schools, & of charity Boarding Schools. Of the former they have now, under their superintendance, 19. in which are 760 boys. In the latter are 82 children, which are to besides the common Tamul studies, Reading, Writing, English Grammer, Geography, &

* See Appendix F

trict. The children generally are orphans, or taken from poor families, & given to us, by the
consent, of their parents, or relations. They are fed, clothed, & educated at the expence of the
ission. A few of them have already obtained so much knowledge of the English language, as to
useful to them, & to others, as Interpreters, & many of them will be qualified to act as Inter-
ters in the district Courts, or in other similar situations. In some instances these boys have
ven very decided evidence of being influenced by christian principles. In the native free schools
oral, & religious instructions is given; & on the Sabbath Divine Service is regularly performed
each station. They are happy to state, that considerable improvement in the morals, & ge-
ral appearance of the children is already visible.

During the present year, there has been an addition to the members of the Mis-
on, which has induced them by the permission of Government to occupy two other stati-
viz: Vodooville, & Pandeteripo, so that they now occupy four stations in this district.

To facilitate the means of instruction, both in the schools, & among the people, it was
om the first an object of earnest desire to have a Printing Establishment connected with the
ission. This was accordingly contemplated in their application to Government for leave
occupy the above mentioned Parishes, & Permission to set up a Printing Press, was obtai-
d.

By an official communication bearing date June 18th 1816. in answer to a
quest made by the American Missionaries then in Colombo, for permission to reside in
e province of Jaffna to preach the gospel — open schools, & establish a printing press, they
ad the honour to be informed, that,

"His Excellency impressed with the conviction, that the labours
these gentlemen, will tend to the religious, & moral improvement of the people, & that
o improper use will be made of the Printing Press, which must be considered as subject
the censorship of Government, is pleased to comply with the several requests made."

(see Appendix No 2.*)

Several circumstances have conspired to delay the establishment of a Press; but
lying on the liberty given them by Government, they recommended to their patrons at home,
at they should send them a Printer, & other things necessary for a printing Establishment
ccordingly in the year 1818, they received from America, a fount of English Types. They
lso procured a Fount of Tamul Types, the same year from Calcutta, both of which
ere by the kindness of Government, received by them free of duty. In 1819. their Patrons,
ent a Printing Press also, which from some cause unknown to us, has never arrived in the
sland. Relying on the same permission of Government, their Patrons have now sent out
Mr Garrett in the capacity of a Printer.

In view of these facts, & observations, it is hoped that this Mission, will
ot only be considered as harmless in its operations, but as calculated to promote, the best
interests of this Colony, & that the operations of the Press, under the restrictions made, in
the grant of the Government, will, besides being innocent, greatly promote the high, & holy
purpose to which it would be exclusively devoted. It is hoped more over, that as Mr Garrett has,
with great expence, been sent hither, in consequence of encouragement given by the acting
authorities of the Colony, & in consequence of the permission of Government above mentioned

* See this Appendix No

to establish a Printing Press, it may be thought advisable by Government to grant him the indulgence of remaining in connexion with this Mission, at least until the pleasure of His Majestys Government may be known.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governour is pleased to say that he "does not deem it proper, to allow any increase to the number of the" ~~of~~ American Mission in Ceylon. It will appear by the following extracts from the last communication which they received, from the Secretary of their Society, which was forwarded by Mr Garrett, that no addition to the number of Missionaries at present in this district is contemplated for a number of years to come. "As other fields are opening, and calls for attention to them are pressing, you will be content though no more should be sent to your help for a considerable length of time. Indeed I think it important, that your minds should be settled in this contentment, for the present, and that your arrangements be made only for your present number." Nor do they contemplate establishing a Mission in any other district of this Island. The present prospect is, that their numbers will be deminished by death, rather than increased by any addition from their native country.

The undersigned the American Missionaries, in making this Appeal are much encouraged by the hope that their former "orderly behavior," will be considered, as a pledge, that they will not hereafter betray the confidence reposed in them; & they have much pleasure in the belief that the Honorable the Lieutenant Governour, actuated by the enlarged policy & generous spirit of the noble advocates in Parliament of christianity in the East, & of His Majestys Government, which recognizes as a duty, the introduction of useful ~~knowledge~~ knowledge, & of religious & moral improvement among the inhabitants of the British dominions in India, will overlook in his patronage of a cause, where all distinctions of country are lost, the difference of native, & adopted subjects; & will not without reluctance shut the ports of this Island, so long free of access to the teachers of our divine religion against a christian Missionary, though a foreigner.

(F)

Chief Secretary's Office
Colombo 27th December 1819

Sir,

Having laid before the Governour your letter of the 4th Instant with one enclosed addressed to you by the Reverend Mr Poor, Secretary to the American Mission, I have received His Excellencys directions to acquaint you, that he very fully appreciates the advantages which have been, and may be expected to accrue to the Moral & education of the Inhabitants of the Jaffna District, from the Zealous efforts of the American Missionaries, and He has no hesitation ~~to~~ permitting the gentlemen recently arrived, & noticed in Mr Poors letter to reside, and establish schools in such parts of your District, as they may wish in concert with yourself.

But His Excellency not having been honoured by any communication from the Secretary of State, in reply to his report of the arrival of the American Mis-

naries in 1815; He considers himself still precluded from making any permanant grant, or transfer of the old Churches, which the Missionaries now possess, or those at Manepy, Oodooville, and Panditeripo, to their occupation; however of the three last His Excellency has no objection — and as he has particularly noticed their orderly behavior, and Zealous exertion amongst the native Inhabitants, the benifits of education to his immediate Successor in the Government, he is satisfied, no measure will be taken to disturb their possession of the buildings & adjacent land, unless orders to that effect should be received from England.

His Excellency requests you will make known these his sentiments to the Boor for communication to his Brethren, and that you will convey to them His Excellency's thanks, for the good wishes experienced personally towards himself, and assure them that he entertains a reciprocal feelings for their welfare, and success in their Missionary pursuits.

I have the Honor to be, Sir, Your most Obed.t Servant

/signed/ Wm Granville
Dep.t Sec.t to Gov.t

W. H. Hooper Esquire
Head Civil Servant
Jaffnapatam.

(G.)

Chief Secretary's office
Colombo 13th June 1816.

Sir,

I have laid before His Excellency the Governour, your letter of the 28th ultimo, enclosing a letter addressed to you by the American Missionaries, requesting permission to reside in the province of Jaffna to preach the gospel, open schools, & establish a Printing Press there.

His Excellency impressed, with the conviction, that the labours of these Gentlemen will tend to the Religious, & Moral improvement of the people, & that no improper use will be made of the Printing Press, which must be considered as subjects to the Censorship of Gov.t is pleased, to comply with the several requests made; I enclose a Licence, under His Excellencys Hand, & Seal, empowering the American Missionaries to keep a School, & the Collector of Jaffna will be directed to give them every assistance in His power in the exercise of their Missionary functions.

I have the Honor to be Sir,
Your Most obed.t Servant
/signed/ James Gay
Dep.t Sec.t to Gov.t

The Honorable & Rev.d
J. J. Twistleton
Chaplain to Gov.t

8

[Report. Appendix D.]

(N.)

Chief Secretary's Office
Colombo 22nd September 1820.

Gentlemen

1st I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your memorial transmitted to Government, through the Honorable, and Venerable Dr Twistleton respecting the Individual, who has recently arrived from the United States, in the capacity of Printer to the American Mission at Jaffnapatam.

2nd I am in reply directed distinctly to inform you, that from his first arrival in Colombo, the Lieutenant Governour felt extremely averse to the admission of any foreign Missionaries into the Island, and altho he has hitherto consented to extend to you a continuance of the privileges you enjoyed under his Predecessor in the Government, yet in doing so, He was solely actuated, by delicacy towards Sir Robert Brownrigg, and a reluctance to alter the arrangements, which he had thought proper to make in regard to your settlements in Ceylon.

3rd Concious however that His Majesty's Government is making every laudable effort for the inculcation of Christianity throughout the British Colonies, and that those efforts are as Zealously directed towards the natives of this Island, as to those of any heathen nation, under the protection of the Crown, the Lieutenant Governour, does not see the necessity, nor does he conceive himself justified in seeking for, or encouraging the assistance of any foreign aid whatsoever in carrying on, the great moral object in view.

4th The means we possess in our own Country for the conversion of our Heathen subjects to christianity, are in the Lieutenant Governour's opinion, fully adequate to all purposes, and when he considers the vast, & extensive regions of the American Continent, many of the populous tribes of which are to this day, in all the darkness of heathenism, He cannot but think, that your pious labours, might be far more advantageously exerted in their cause, than in that of a people already subsisting under a Christian Government, who feel that their moral interests is an object of constant care, and that it is at this moment most anxiously engaged in the important task of inculcating a knowledge of the christian faith amongst them, on the most enlightened, and liberal plan.

5th If the present establishment of English Church Missionaries, (and such are the only Missionaries he would wish to see employed in this Island) are proved to be insufficient in point of numbers, The Lieutenant Governour is persuaded that "Time" will have the salutary effect of ultimately removing this difficulty, especially as the Wesleyan Missionaries are rapidly increasing, and to whom, next to the regularly ordained Missionaries of the Church of England, The Lieutenant Governour, would prefer committing the task of converting the natives of Ceylon to christianity, rather than have recourse to foreign aid for this purpose.

6th Under these circumstances, and with these feelings to guide him, The Lieutenant Governour, commands me to signify to you his final decision, upon this point, namely that while he regrets the necessity, which forces him to act in opposition to your

ayers, he nevertheless feels himself compelled to adhere to the ~~resolution~~ resolution in
gard to Mr Garrett, and trust that you will lose no time, in making the necessary arrange-
ents for that person's departure from Ceylon within the term limited.

I have the Honor to be, Gentlemen
Your most Obedient Servant
/signed/ Wm Granville
Dep: Sec: to Govt

To the Gentlemen of the
American Mission residing at
Jaffnapatam

/signed/
Ed.d John De Waas

(I.) [Report, Appendix E.]

To the Honourable Sir Edward Barnes, Major General, Knight Com-
ander of the Bath, Lieutenant Governour of the Island Ceylon.

The undersigned the American Missionaries, have the honour to acknow-
dge the receipt of the official answer of Government to their memorial respecting the settle-
ent of Mr James Garrett, in connexion with them; and while they cannot, but regret
hat the Honourable the Lieutenant Governour should deem it necessary to adopt a plan
f policy, which must very seriously affect the interests of the Mission, to which they are
ttached, they have still every disposition to make, promptly, all practicable arrangements
or the early departure of Mr Garrett, in compliance with the order.

As however no passage, for the United States can be obtained at any port
earer than Calcutta, and as during the rainy season, which is now at hand, it is almost
mpossible to proceed to that Port, by water, on account of the opposing monsoon, or by land
n consequence of heavy rains, not to say that the necessary preparation for so long a voyage
ust require some time, they beg leave to claim the indulgence of the Honourable the Lieu-
enant Governour, while they humbly request, that the time limited for the departure of
Mr Garrett, may be prolonged at least two months, until the rains, may be somewhat
bated, and a conveyance to the neighbouring Continent made more easy. In asking
his favour, they hope not to be thought presumptuous, as it cannot they think, affect
he final ~~departure~~ decision, which the Honourable the Lieutenant Governour has been pleased
make, with regard to the ultimate departure of Mr Garrett; and inasmuch as the
mporary residence in a private capacity, of any subject of a friendly Power, is not only
llowed, but often for trade, and other purposes, encouraged by the Government of every
hristian nation.

The undersigned the American Missionaries hope likewise, to be excu-
ed, while in consequence of their earnest desire to have the full approbation of Government
o their object, they beg leave to state to the Honorable the Lieutenant Governour (without
ny reference to the subject of their memorial, which they consider as finally disposed of)
he principles upon which this Mission is established, and supported. They feel bound to
o this, not only in justice to themselves, but to their worthy patrons in America, & Ceylon.
f these principles are not defensible, then a mistaken desire to do good has influenced
oth them, and their patrons — an injudicious policy has induced the Government to

give them countinance, and the Mission ought to be abandoned.

They are not altogether surprised to learn that in the opinion of the Honourable the Lieutenant Governour, their labours might be more profitably employed, among the Heathen tribes of the American Continent, as this is an opinion not unfrequently advanced. Those who judge in this manner, do not however, commonly reflect, that the aborigines of North America (for no other can the Missionary at present have safe access) are few in number, & scattered over a vast forest — that they speak more than 50 different & difficult tongues, and have no written language — that they live by chase and pursue a wandering life, which renders it almost impossible to bring them under the influence of christian instruction. Without adverting to the other particulars that their population is thin, & scattered, may be understood, when it is known that within the extensive limits of the United States, including all the new, & large territories West of the Mississippi, some of which are almost without a white inhabitant, the whole number of Indians, by the best calculations, is but 175,000; or something less than the commonly allowed population of the Jaffna District; and that, while this District may almost be compassed by a traveller in one day, that part of the United States, occupied by the Indians, is more than 6,000 miles in circumference; and if we stretch across the Continent, including an additional Indian territory, larger than British India, we increase the population but 80,000; so that in an extent of country larger than all Europe, there is little more than one fourth as many natives inhabitants, as in the single town of Calcutta. This circumstance, that one may find a million of natives in Asia, to a thousand in America, is thought to be no small reason, for preferring the former for extensive Missionary operations.

The undersigned are however happy to adopt the sentiments of the Honourable the Lieutenant Governour, with regard to the importance of great efforts to communicate the blessings of Civilization, and christianity to the numerous tribes on the American Continent, and they do feel, that much guilt attaches to American christians for their remissness in this great work. But they have much pleasure in stating, that efforts are now making for this object as great, according to the population of their tribes, as are made in almost any part of the world; and greater in proportion of 50, to 1, than are made, at this moment in British India. In addition to what is done, by several other Societies that Society alone, which supports the mission in Ceylon has already four considerable establishments for instructing the Indians, not only in literature, & religion, but in husbandry, and the mechanic arts. Connected with these establishments, are, now, seven ordained Missionaries, besides various assistants; and what is very unusual, they are liberaly patronized by the American Government. If we extend our views still farther & embrace not only the whole Western Continent, but all its Islands, we shall find that America, with about one sixtieth part of the Heathen population of the Globe, has including the Wesleyan, and Moravian Missionaries in the West Indies, and the Moravians in Greenland, & Labrador, more than one half of the Missionaries in the world within its own limits. It has, therefore, in view of the peculiar difficulties, which missions have to contend with, in America; & the disproportion of its heathen population to that

some other parts of the world, been deemed proper by some benevolent Societies, in the
nited States to extend their efforts abroad. Establishments have consequently been mad
the Burman Empire, on this Island, and at Bombay. A large Mission has lately
en fitted out for the Sandwich Islands; and some missionaries sent to Palestine.
British Possessions in the East have been thought peculiarly eligible for missionary stati
s; for though their Native subjects are not in "all the darkness of heathen barbarism;" and
ough they are already subsisting under Christian Government, who feelly that their mo
al interest is an object of its constant care;" yet as they are still heathens, and need to be
structed in Christianity, these circumstances have been considered, as affording so ma
y facilities and powerful reasons, for the introduction of missionaries among them. In
ed, as few Countries, under independant Heathen Governments are at all accessible to
issionaries, it is matter of devout acknowledgements to the Great Disposer of events, that
Protestant Christian Power, has extended its empire so far, as to open the door for the
introduction of christian light, and knowledge, to many millions, on whom the day
ring from on high hath not yet dawned.

The reasons more particularly, which led to the establishment of the A
erican Mission in Ceylon, were the small number of missionaries on the Island, at
e time the Mission was formed, and the friendly disposition of Government. At the time
e American Missionaries arrived, there were but five Wesleyan Missionaries on the
Island — one Baptist Missionary, and not one of the present number of Church Missi
naries. Indeed there were then but two, regularly ordained missionaries of the Churc
England; on this side the Cape of Good Hope; though the undersigned are happy
know, that their number has since very much increased. The friendly disposition of
Government was particularly manifest, in the very kind invitations given to the Rev.
Mr Newell (an American Missionary now settled at Bombay, who visited the Island
fore the present Mission was formed) not only by several of the most respectable gentle
en in the Establishment, and Civil service, but by His Excelleney himself, to take
p his residence on the Island. ets tho Mr Newell did not remain, he represented these
ings, to his Patrons, that others might be sent out. Among the particulars, in his commu
ication, he stated, that "His Excelleney Governour Browrigg has been pleased to say
hat he is authorized by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to encourage the efforts
all respectable Ministers." It was very much in consequence of this encouragement
at the Mission to Ceylon was undertaken; and it is in view of considerations, si
ilar to this above mentioned, that it continues to be supported.

While therefore the undersigned the American Missionaries, do most sin
erily rejoice, in the adequateness of the means possessed by Great Britain, for the con
rsion of their heathen subjects to Christianity, and while they are truly thankful that
ese means, are not only by benevolent Individuals, and Societies, but by His Majesty's
Government brought into so general, & successful operations; and while they witness with
heartfelt pleasure the generous, and extensive efforts of the Church Missionary
Society, and other bodies of Christians in the Established Church, they cannot but
think, that so long, as most parts of the world are inaccessible to Missionaries, the dis,

proportion is so great, between the labour of instructing the few thousands, which may more properly to the share of American Christians, and the many Millions, under the pro tion of the Crown, as to render it proper for the former to offer a helping hand, in a work where all distinctions of sect and Country are merged in the heavenly desire of doing good. T adopt this sentiment, the more readily, as they find it constantly avowed by all those noble who take so distinguished a part in the grand operations of the British, and Foreign Bib Society, whose very name, implies that its opperations are not confined to one Country.

They are aware that some objections may be against them, on account of their not having received Epistopal ordination; but as they have all passed through a reg lar course of colligiate education, in literature & Science; and theology; and as they have b ordained, according to the custom of the Churches to which they belong, they would hope, tha no great weight will be attached to this objection; especially as the greatest proportion the Missionaries, employed both by the Church Missionary Society, and by the Society fo Propogating Christian Knowledge, supported almost exclusively by members of the Establishm are not only foreigners, but such as have not received regular ordination in the English Church. If, however the present establishment of English Church Missionaries were adequa in point of numbers (as the Honorable the Lieutenant Governour seems to think th may not be) the undersigned would very fully feel the propriety of employing no oth but since, to give even the native subjects of His Majesty's in India, the same advan ges for religious instructions as are enjoyed by the inhabitants of England, and no gre ter, would require not less than 30,000 Missionaries, or nearly five times the num ber of regularly ordained clergymen in England, and Wales, they would express the fear that, much time may elapse, and many generations go down to the grave, b fore an adequate supply of English Church Missionaries can be obtained; and they would hope, that however they may fall below those, ~~with~~ whose with whom th do not pretend to compare; they may be allowed the privilage of being humble coadj tors in a work; which is very dear to their hearts.

With the anxious desire that these views, & sentiments may meet the ap probation, of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governour; and that he may so far as meet the propriety of the principles, which led to the establishment of this Mission as not to withdraw the patronage, which he has hitherto so kindly continued; (a that he may see fit, to grant their petition, for prolonging the time before Mr Ga retts departure, the undersigned should beg leave to assure His Honour of their warmest wishes for his personal happiness, and their continued prayers for his prosperity in every effort for the good of His Majesty's subjects in this Colony.

They have the Honour to subscribe themselves, with sentiments of the hi est respect to The Honourable the Lieutenant Governour

His most obedient, and most humble Servants

/ Signed /

J. Richards
J. C. Meigs
D. Poor
H. Winslow
L. Spaulding
N. Woodward
J. Tender

American Missionaries

The following addressed to the Arch Deacon enclosed the above letter to Government.

Oodooville / Jaffna / Oct. 11th 1820.

Honorable, & Very Reverend Sir,

We again venture to trouble you, and to request that you will communicate the accompanying Paper to the Chief Secretary to Government. The reason of our presenting it is, not the expectation of altering the decision of the Honourable the Lieutenant Governour, but simply a desire to have the grounds on which our Mission stands fully apprehended; and at the same time to relieve ourselves, if possible from, the extreme inconvenience of bringing the departure of Mr Garrett, at a most unfavourable season. We cannot but hope that eventually our Mission will approve itself to Government, and be viewed in a more favourable light than it is at present. At any rate our own exertions shall not be wanting to be harmless, and without offence.

With very many thanks for your most valuable patronage, and numerous kind offices and with the warmest expressions of our personal attachment, and respect,

We subscribe ourselves

Your obedient, and obliged Servants
In behalf of the Am: Miss'ys
(signed) Miron Winslow
Secretary

The Honourable, & Venerable
Dr Twisleton
Arch Deacon
Colombo

(H.)

Chief Secretary's office
Colombo 20th Oct. 1820.

Sir

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th Instant, enclosing for the perusal of the Honourable the Lieutenant Governour, a rejoinder on the part of the American Missionaries at Jaffnapatam, to the letter I was commanded to address to them, in answer to their first memorial, relative to Mr Garrett.

I am now directed to request that you will acquaint those gentlemen, in acknowledging the receipt of their last communication, that the Lieutenant Governour sees no necessity whatever for Mr Garrett's proceeding to Calcutta for the purpose of taking his passage from Ceylon to his native Country. He can readily, & expeditiously get to America in many other ways. The Lieutenant Governour therefore declines making any alteration whatever, in the period of residence allotted to him in the Colony beyond what has already been determined upon.

Into the other parts of the Missionaries' Memorial, the Lieutenant Governour finds it impossible for him to enter. And as he has already disclosed to those gentlemen

his Sentiments upon the subject of them generally, he has only to add, that he sees reason whatever for changing them.

I have the honor to be Sir
your most obed.t Servant,
/Signed/ Wm Granville
Dep. Sec.y to Gov.t

The Honorable, & Venerable
Dr Twisleton,
Arch Deacon
Colombo

(The following enclosed the above) Colombo Oct 21.st 1820.

Dear Sir

I lament the continuation of unsuccessful results respecting all applications in favour of Mr Garrett.

The present reigning power does not condescend to ask my opinion and I feel myself prohibited from all interference, especially as lately I had a long correspondence with Government on a subject near my heart, and I met with nothing but offensive observations.

By the Transport "Star", soon to sail for England, I shall transmit to Sir Robert Brownrigg, a copy of your last excellent address to the Lieutenant Governor, and I shall make him acquainted with the whole correspondence.

I was much pleased with your printed Sermon and also with that of Mr Stewart.

Very Sincerily yours
/signed/ G. J. Twisleton

The Rev. Mr Winslow.

(M.)

Colombo, August 28.th 1820.

Rev.d & Dear Sir

Accept my best acknowledgements for the very kind & pleasing manner, in which you noticed the cause of Doctor Worcester's address to me in writing, accompanied by a Printed resolution, at the tenth Annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. — I duly appreciate the honour done me by their having elected me spontaneously, and unanimously, a corresponding Member, which honour, I conditionally accept that is, provided that my Diocesan the Bishop of Calcutta, see no objection. I am aware of none. — I know however, that His Lordship is very jealous of his Archdeacons undertaking any employment in addition to the Archdeaconry, and he objected to my holding the office here, of Principal of Schools. — as soon, as I receive the Bishop's reply, I will transmit, through you, an ans

Doctor Worcester, and should you write to him in the mean time, I beg you
ll offer him, my best thanks, and sincere regards, assuring him that my ser
e so far, as may be deemed compatible by my Diocesan, will be ever ready to
ist my American Friends in Ceylon.

Rev: & dear Sir, believe me,
Faithfully yours
/ Signed / J. D: Twisleton
Arch deacon.

To the Rev. Mr Winslow
See. to the Am: Mission. —

(L.)

An Extract of a letter from The Honourable & Venerable
J. D: Twisleton, the Arch Deacon of Colombo, dated Colombo. Oct 23. 18[illegible]

You must positively make an effort to get something done, with Lord Bathurst. For if the American Mission here is not allowed to replenish, there must be at in the course of no great time, an end of the Mission. The axe is already laid to the root of Tree, and the Earl should have it removed, before more mischief be done.

Remember me kindly to all. —

Very Sincerely yours
/ signed / J. D. Twisleton

Rev. Mr Winslow.

Con. Duplicate.

July 21. 1821.

Report, Appent. B. (6) D. E.

Odooville (Jaffna) 25 Jany 1821

Very dear Sir,

By the letter of Br Meigs, accompanying the last annual accounts of this mission, you were advised of our arrangement to forward them in future at the end of each common year. The present accounts, therefore, embrace a Period of only 9 months, that is, from April to December inclusive. I hope you will find them sufficiently circumstantial and quite intelligible. It was not, I believe, distinctly stated in the last account, that of the debt to Arbuthnot & Co. the sum of Rd.s 1725 Madras Rup.s, had not been realized by us. The amount credited was Rup.s 7,233 less by 1,725 than the sum for which it was stated we had passed Bills on Madras. This sum is now charged to the Publick Stock. From the Remittance by the Sally we liquidated the debt to A & Co, a circumstance peculiarly gratifying to us, as, at the very time the remittance came, we were required either to make immediate payment, for which we had no means, or to give available security, which was equally out of our powers.

The leading article in our Acc. Cr. Family Expenses, is regulated, as you already understand, according to a Rule formed by those of us who have been longest in the field, before the arrival of the Brethren more recently added to the mission. It was the result of three years experience; and the subsequent experience of all of us has tended to show its propriety. At our first meeting the present year it was unanimously voted, that we continue the same allowance, as doing justice both to ourselves, and to the Board. The subsequent arrival of your letter, however, has led us to enquire whether we cannot make some sacrifices, and lessen our expenses. This we shall attempt to do wishing to suffer with the Board; and our friends at home; and have accordingly, unanimously voted to lessen our allowance for the current year, twenty Rix Dols monthly, for each missionary and wife.

Our building Expenses the past year, have been uncommonly large; principally in consequence of fitting up the Station at Odooville. The House there was nearly in ruins, nothing remaining but a part of the old brick walls. The repairs were, therefore, almost the same as building a new House; and as it was very desirable for the Brethren immediately concerned to get rid of the care of building as soon as possible, that they might devote themselves to their more appropriate work, it was thought advisable to complete the repairs within the year which has been done. Besides the dwelling house several out buildings, which in this country are indispensable, were to be raised. The principal of these is a low house 48 ft. by 12 for Cook & Store rooms, for two families. Besides this is a large Bungalow for an Interpreter, & a small one for boarding boys. The repairs, at Tellipally, have consisted, principally, in making a front and end Verandah to the house - building a small Cook room; fitting up a School room in the Church, & cutting a cubit of stone in a well. At Batticotta, besides the annual renewing of Cadjan on the roofs of all the buildings, there has been the fitting up a Cook Room for the boys - beginning to prepare an Apartment for the girls - and building an additional Store room. At Manepy a Bungalow is building for the present & perhaps permanent residence of Br. Woodward, who is removed to that Station. Our funds would admit of no other repairs there, as the house is only a heap of ruins. There have been considerable repairs at Pandeteripo (though the house there was in a better State than any other, except Tellipally) but these with the exception of Rd.s 325 which Br. Scudder will receive from the Treasury the present year, have been made at his private cost, with the expectation, however, of being remunerated by his friends at home. Br Poor has likewise at his own expense procured a Bell for the Church at Tellipally, and made some repairs in connexion with it, to the amount of about 425 Rd.s to do which he has asked some assistance from home. We rejoice in the hope that in time to come our building department will draw but lightly on our funds, as all the Stations are now in a tolerable State of repair, except as to the Churches, which we must leave for the present.

The Acc. Cr. shows a balance in the hands of Treasurer of Rd.s 1,036. 1 fr. It consists principally of Balances against the Brethren, some of whom have found it necessary to anticipate their allowance. You will see likewise, that we have yet some outstanding demands to meet. The debt to Mr. Chater we are taking measures to pay as it is drawing a high interest. To the Brethren Meigs & Poor a balance is still due, for the private money vested by them in the Treasury. Br Richards, as you will see in the account, has made a donation of 600 Rd.s which something more than covers the amount of his private money in the Stock. You will doubtless rejoice to see in one of our number such a disposition to relive the Board, as far as possible of their embarrass-

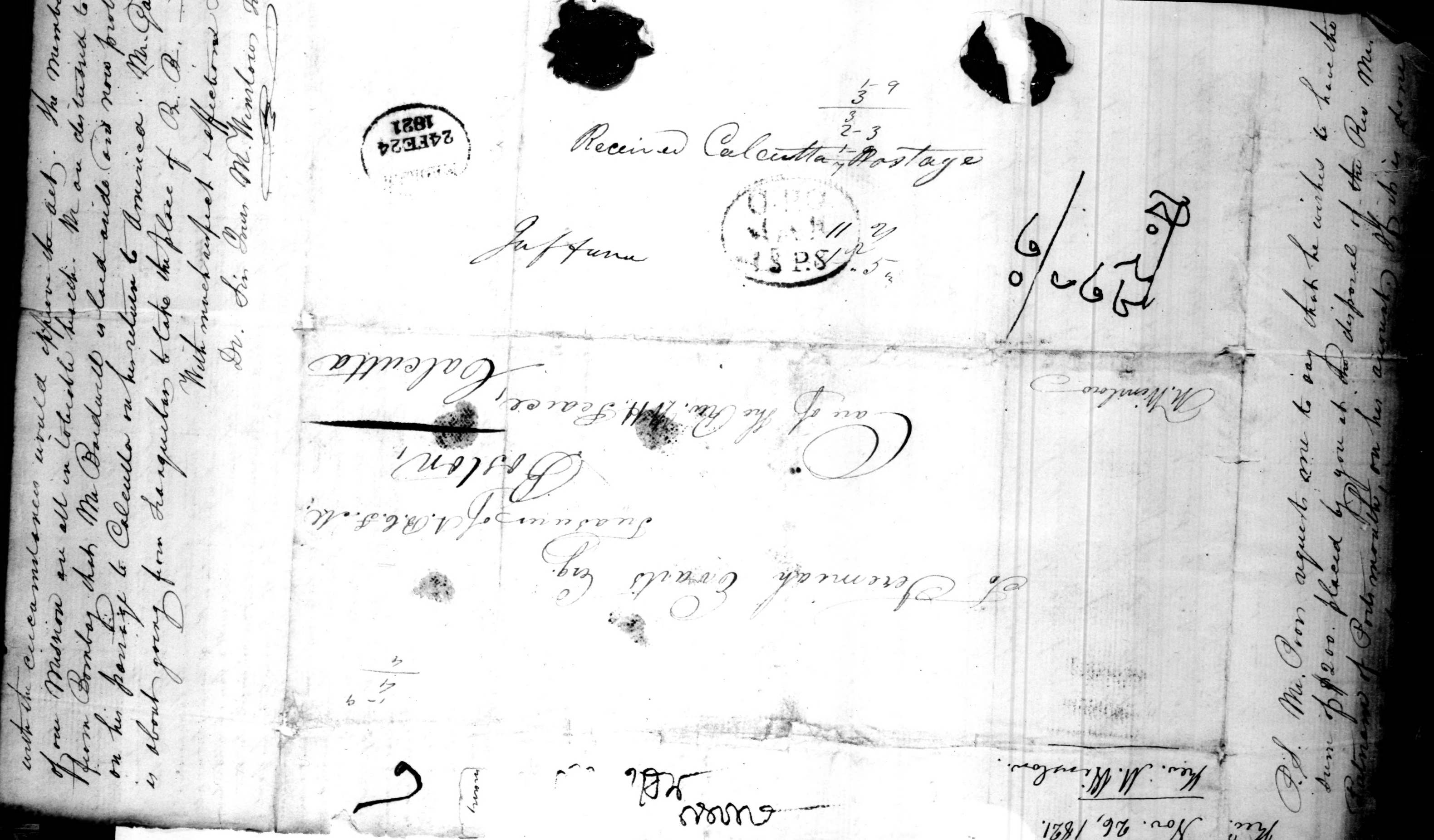
You will see from our acct. that the Expenses of the current year cannot be small, however we may attempt to reduce them; and that we shall again, before long be in want of supplies. Your letter alluded to above as giving us a forbidding account of the state of your funds; but at the same time giving us the welcome intelligence of your having shipped one quarter of a years Salary, was received by us on the 8th Oct. and about the same time we recd. notice from Messrs. Alex & Co Calcutta of their having rec'd. the remittance, and placed it subject to our order, in the Bank of Hindoostan upon interest. Shortly before this, we had from the very low state of our Treasury been obliged to pass a bill upon you as Treasurer of A.B.C.F.M. for 600 £ Stg., for which through the kindness of our Wesleyan Brethren at Madras, we were enabled to obtain a bill on their Society in England; as you will see fully explained in the enclosed Copy of the letter which accompanied the Bill. From these two sources, we hope to realize about 13,000 Rds., which on a reduced system may be lengthened out until near the end of August, or two thirds of the year. It will be extremely important for us to be in funds by that time as it may be very difficult, and perhaps impossible, then, to procure a bill & we are altogether unwilling to draw again on the Board without particular direction.

Having mentioned that we shall attempt to Reduce our allowance the present year it may be proper for me to say some thing as to the expense of a family establishment here; that you may the better determine the propriety of our measures on this subject. As to food the principal articles, are rice & fowls — the former is the wheat & the latter the beef of Jaffna. Bread, for which wheat is imported from the Coast, can indeed generally be obtained, for about the same price as you pay in Boston; and we find it necessary to use more or less; but it is not so much a staple article here as it is with you. Beef is almost never seen here, & is very poor. Mutton is better & more frequent; and if you did not know what, stinted, lean, hairy things the sheep are you might think them cheap at about three quarters of a Spanish dollar each; but if they are half the price they are not half the value of Sheep in New England. Of pork an inferiour kind is sometimes bought for 5 or 6 Cents a pound, which with Goats or kids (to be ranked in the same class with sheep) makes out our bill of animal food. Fish may be generally be found in the Bazars; but they are poor, and not cheap. Our main dependance is on fowls. These are bought at about 7½ Cents each; but are small and miserably poor, not more than half as valuable as you buy in the back towns of N. E., for twice the money. They are more expensive too because they must be eaten Constantly. It would be extravagant for a family with you to live entirely on fowls, but here we cannot avoid it; and we must estimate the expense by Comparing the price of them for food, with that of beef, Mutton, pork, & veal with you. The Rice of this country & of the neighbouring Continent (from which large quantities are imported) is not dear at that in America, but it is cheaper. We buy it usually at the rate of about $ 1,50 pr. Cwt. which is probably less by 50 or 75 pr Ct than it is bought for in Boston or N. York. Its expense is somewhat increased by the kind of seasoning with which it is eaten - called Carry, and consisting of a Colouring Root called tumeric, onions Cardomon & various other aromatic seeds with a large share of the pepper from which Cayenne is made, mixed with the milk expressed from the ripe Cocoa nut, which is peculiarly rich and contains much oil. To this seasoning is added fowls, fish, eggs, fruit or vegetables, and it is then eaten with boiled rice. This Dish "Rice & Curry" is the staple article of food throughout India, both among Natives & Europeans, particularly the former. It is the only food of our boarding boys, and for them is never made of any thing more expensive than eggs, and generally only of vegetables, so that it is cheap. As eaten by all foreigners (that is as made of fowls commonly) it cannot be called a very cheap article. It has, however strong stomachic qualities, and is highly stimulent which adapts it peculiarly to a hot Climate. The natives eat it (as we should say) red-hot with pepper.

Besides these principal articles the additional requisits for the table such as tea, Sugar, Coffee, & salt are about the same as with you. If there is any difference they are rather cheaper here, that is if we send a distance & buy by the quantity. Butter

very poor kind, little better than good Cream, is at the lowest 21½ Cts per pound. On the whole our eatables, especially considering that we buy every thing (or pay more for cultivating a garden than it is worth) cost about the same as they would in a Country town in Massachusetts To this however is to be added, a considerable bill for wine which you know is the Cider & beer of this Country. We did not at first think it necessary to indulge in this article at all, though we found every where that missionaries or, as well as the Civil Servants, used it freely; but sad experience has convinced us that we must use more or less in this wasting climate, or soon be laid aside. We have not fallen into the habits of the country to drink a Glass or two or three at dinner; but we all use more or less occasionally as the state of our health requires. Connected with a family establishment here are many additional expenses, which are known nothing about in America. In the first place comes a train of Servants. A missionary cannot go to the Bazaar to buy his food - he must send a Servant - he cannot cook his food nor if he is married, can his wife do it, because neither he nor his wife can stand over the fire & smoke of a little dirty Cook room, he must have a Cook - and if his wife would devote herself to the work of the Mission She must have a female Servant or two to take care of her children, if she has any, and a woman of low cast, for low work. If a man has a horse he must have a Servant to take care of that, and if a garden a Servant for that. Every Sirvant has his appropriate business, and he will do little else. — Our houses are furnished for about the same as in America. Wooden furniture of the same quality is cheaper, but as we have no Cellars or Cupboards, and every thing is exposed to the insects, we need more and of a different kind from what you have - The furniture for the table is dearer than in America - As all articles of European & foreign manufactures are. Our clothes cost about the same. Our light dresses are less; but we have more of them, and they are soon beaten to pieces by the Washer to whom, by the way, as well as to an Ironing man & Tailor, we must occasionally pay Bills. — Our contingencies for travelling & postage here are considerable. We indeed in the Palanquin in a short distance for about 4 Cts a mile - if we go a Journey expensive. If we keep a horse he cost more in the first instance and it is expe feeding a horse; besides, a horse here can perform but little service. You may that our postage is something when you know that for every letter to or from America by way of Calcutta is at an expense of three fourths of a Spanish Dollar, and that packages are charged at a higher rate than letters. — When to all this is added that we have no perquisites, no presents or aid whatever from those around us, but a Constant draft by a population wretchedly poor - by beggars - and what is worse, by set of pilferers from the servant, who will steal a handkerchief or penknife to the robber who will break into your window, I think it will appear that our expenses in the Family Department cannot be very small.

We have nothing of very special interest concerning the Mission to Communicate. We are expecting to license three of the young men who have acted as Interpreters for us, on the first of June, to serve as Native assistant preachers. They are to remain more or less as circumstances require. Our schools are 25 in number and contain 1000 children. In our families are about 90 boys & girls. Some of them are very promising. We are not enlarging our schools for want of funds. The friends of the Redeemer will not we hope permit us long to labour under this embarrassment. The extension of our Mission to the neighbouring Continent is on many accounts an object of earnest desire with us, and nothing perhaps, but the want of funds has prevented our availing on the advantage of a favourable opening, which presented itself for a settlement [illegible] trusting that the Committee when requested



with the circumstances would approve the act. The membe
of our Mission are all in tolerable health. We are distressed to
from Bombay that Mr Bardwell is laid aside and now prob
on his passage to Calcutta on his return to America. Mr. Ga
is about going from Tranquebar to take the place of R. B.

With much respect & affection
Dr. Sir Yours M. Winslow

Rec^d. Nov. 26, 1821.
Rev. M. Winslow.

To Jeremiah Evarts Esq.
Treasurer of A.B.C.F.M.
Boston,
Care of the Rev. W.H. Pearce,
Calcutta

M. Winslow

Ship Fame

Received Calcutta Postage
1-9
3
2-3

24FE24
1821

P.S. Mr. Poor requests me to say that he wishes to have the sum of $200. placed by you at the disposal of the Rev. Mr. Putnam of Portsmouth, on his account. If it is done

District of Jaffna August 11th 1821.

Revd and Dear Sir,

Our last public letter to you was dated Oct. 30th 1820. Since that time some events of a very pleasing, and some of a very melancholy nature have occurred. While we have been made to rejoice in having some added to our number from among this perishing people, we have been called to part with an important member of our Mission. Sister Poor rests from her labours. She was seriously indisposed for several months before her death. During the last two weeks of her life, her complaint was exceedingly distressing. On Monday night the 23d of April the sickness with which she had previously been afflicted became of a much more aggravated nature, and from this time she declined very rapidly. On the morning of the 26th from some peculiar bodily sensations; but more especially from the unusual exercises of her mind, she believed that the hour of her departure was near. She was then enabled to make a formal and entire surrender of her husband, children and affairs of the Mission, into the hands of God. "This" said she, "is a victory that I had scarcely dared to hope for; and it is to my mind a sure indication, that I am soon to leave you. On Friday afternoon, she became more alarmingly ill. It was thought proper to apprise her of her dangerous situation. She seemed to be entirely resigned, and expressed a lively sense of God's goodness to her in this hour of trial, in taking away the sting of death, and in filling her soul with joyful hopes of the precious foretastes of the heavenly rest. She made many impressive observations to the Brethren and Sisters present, tending to excite them to greater diligence in their work, and to trust more implicitly in the promises of God. In the evening she requested that the servants in the family and children in the boarding school should be called around her. She addressed them in their own language, reminded them of what she had often said to them concerning their souls, and the danger of sinners, and exhorted them to make no delay in preparing for death and judgment. After addressing Nicholas, the native assistant at Tillipally, and urging him to do all he could, to assist in the work of the Mission she took Miles and Lodan Lodge by the hand (two boys who were received into the church on the preceding Sabbath) addressed them as her children, and as babes in Christ. She warned them against Apostacy, encouraged them to persevere and expressed a hope that she should meet them at the right hand of Christ. She could not take leave of the rest of the children of the school, as she was now much exhausted. She therefore requested Nicholas to go out, and address them in her name.

She continued in a happy frame of mind during the remainder of her sickness. On the following Monday, she had very pleasing and highly exalted views of the great atoning sacrifice for sin. She observed "I think we are all deficient in our thanksgiving to God in not particularly remembering those exhibitions of his character, which were made in his devising the wonderful plan of Redemption. We appear to regard it as a thing of course, and to have our thoughts occupied merely with the consequences of the plan". It would seem that in her reflections, she carried her mind back to that awfully interesting period, when God displayed his justice in the everlasting destruction of the fallen angels, and then started the question, what shall be done to the rebellious race of man. She thought the proceedings of Jehovah at that time ought to be particularly remembered in our seasons of praise and thanksgiving. In the evening George Koch a young man who formerly resided in the family came to see her, and observed that he wished to express his obligations to her, for her kindness to him, and added that he indulged the hope, that he knew something of the preciousness of that Saviour, whom she had so often earnestly urged him to accept seek. She observed, "if you think you owe me any thing, pay it to the Heathen" and added, if any think they owe me any thing, let them pay it to the Heathen."

The last Sabbath she spent on earth appeared to be a pleasing prelude to the everlasting Sabbath, which she felt assured she should soon enjoy. Her mind was

2 much directed to the state of the Mission, and to the peculiar duties of the Brethren and Sisters as Missionaries. "Though I feel myself to be a weak woman, I have the desires to speak freely with the Brethren of the importance of diligence and fidelity in the service of Christ, among the Heathen." Her joys at this time were peculiar - She observed I can say with Br. Warren, I have had as great joys as this weak frame could endure. I can now understand what Brainerd means by his story of piety of devotion to God, in all circumstances, whether in life, or in death". In the evening she rapidly declined, and on the following morning fell asleep. Her remains were committed to the dust, on the evening of the same day. The Missionaries of the district who had assembled at Batticotta to observe the monthly meeting for prayer, were present at her funeral. On the following Monday evening, Br. Chater, Baptist Missionary preached her funeral sermon at the Wesleyan Chapel in Jaffna.

The removal of Sist. Poor from us is a very serious affliction, but we feel assured that the Lord has done right. We trust that her death has been sanctified to some at that Station.

As the labours of a female were much needed at Tillipally, it was concluded that Bro. and Sist. Richards should remove to that place. The health of Br. Richards is nearly the same, as it was when we last wrote.

Bro. and Sist. Scudder have been called to part with another child. This affliction has been peculiarly severe, as it is the third whose remains they have deposited in this land of strangers.

Our last letter contained our correspondence with government respecting Mr. Garrett. You have probably ere this, learned, that the very desirable object of establishing a Mission in connection with this Mission, has been frustrated. As Mr. Garrett was obliged to leave us, before any permanent arrangements respecting his future destination could be made, he removed to Nagapatam, with the intention of residing a short time with the Rev. J. H. Squance, Wesleyan Missionary; but as he was informed that he could not remain any where in the possessions of the Hon. the East India Company, without permission from government, and as any application to that effect would probably have been attended with further denial, he removed to Tranquebar. As we felt great need of a press, and as a door still appeared open to establish one, though at a distance from us, it became a most serious question with us, whether we should not make immediate arrangements to establish a Mission upon the Coromandel Coast. The friendly disposition of the Danish and Dutch powers gave us encouragement to hope that we might obtain permission to settle within their territories. Far removed from those who sent us forth, whose counsel we so much needed, we felt most deeply the importance of taking a prayerful view of the subject before we acted. At an unusually solemn meeting held at Pandeteripoo on the fourth and fifth days of December last, and after the most mature deliberation, we unanimously resolved that it was expedient to extend our Mission, and form a branch, somewhere upon the adjacent continent. And it was further resolved, that the Brethren Richards and Spaulding should as soon as circumstances might admit, proceed to Tranquebar, and if practicable, in conjunction with Mr. Garrett establish themselves at that place. As the number of our Missionaries is large compared with the field we occupy, and as we had the prospect of much additional strength from native preachers and assistants, we had previously contemplated the establishment of a station, on the neighbouring continent at some future time, if the Board should give us permission. But though we wished to extend our Mission in this way, we by no means felt authorised to do it, until prepared by Mr. Garrett's being sent from this Island. There was no place to which he could go, without our forming a branch to our present Mission. The case was altogether an extraordinary one. We could not wait to hear from home. We acted we trust with regard to the best interests of the Redeemer's

kingdom. Agreeably to our resolution, the Brethren made preparations to proceed to Tranquebar. But just as they were in readiness to go, we received intelligence from Bombay, that Bro. Bardwell in consequence of ill health, was obliged to leave the Mission, and return to America. Accompanying this intelligence, was an earnest request that Mr. Garrett might be sent to supply his place in the printing office. The following extract from the letter containing the request will serve in some measure to show how much they needed a printer! "We have for some time been making arrangements, and hope soon to commence printing ~~boys~~ an edition of the whole New Testament. We also wish soon to commence printing by contract, a large Dictionary in English and ~~Hindu~~ Mahretta; which we think will bring important pecuniary emolument, and other advantages to the Mission, and besides these we have several jobs in hand. But we have no printer. Without one, it will be extremely difficult for us to go through these jobs at all, and we must fear, that if we do attempt to force our way through them, the execution will not be satisfactory. Besides to do it without any additional help, would detract very much, from the more appropriate labours of the Mission. But without my enumerating, you will see the force of additional argument in favour of Mr. Garretts coming here, arising from the present distressing event. In a word we earnestly hope Mr. Garrett will come with all possible haste, and certainly think he ought to come." This circumstance induced us to take a review of the resolution we had made respecting the establishment of a new missionary station. As a door now appeared opened to dispose of Mr. Garrett, without extending our Mission to the continent, it appeared to us to be a providential call, that ~~Mr Garrett~~ he should go to Bombay. As soon as a passage could be procured he sailed for that place. We have lately received intelligence of his safe arrival. It gives us much pleasure to state that while he continued with us, he gave the most decided evidence of attachment to the cause, to which he has devoted himself, and we doubt not, but the great head of the church will be with and bless him — As it has pleased Providence not to grant us our desire in having a press established in this Mission, we rejoice to say that there are presses to which we can have recourse. We could procure Tracts and the Scriptures printed to as large an extent, as we should want. But we are destitute of funds. This we regret exceedingly, as there are many of the natives, who would receive tracts, and parts of the Scriptures. Sometimes the whole of the Bible might profitably be distributed. As the natives generally can read the written with more facility than the printed character, we could distribute tracts, or even parts of the Scriptures, written upon the Ola. In a late excursion by one of our number, through a number of the parishes of this district, several hundred written tracts were distributed. Had we the requisite funds, we might avail ourselves to a considerable extent of this method of doing good.

By a recent communication from the government of this Island, we have received the first notice, that our Mission has been sanctioned by the British government.* We have reason to be thankful, that we have the prospect of spending our lives among these perishing Heathen.

You will learn with regret that no more Missionaries from the United States of America, are to be admitted to this Island. It is our earnest prayer, that we may be excited to increased diligence in the cause of our Lord and Master, and that we may be the honoured instruments of raising up many "faithful men, who shall be able to teach others" after we have finished the work which

* See Appendix.

has been given us to do.

It has been stated in a former letter, that Bro. Woodward was removed from Batticotta to Tillipally. This was not with a view to his being permanently established there, as we judged it expedient for him, as soon as prope to go to a new station. But to fit up any of the old buildings, in the parishes under our care, wants be attended with an expence we could not meet, it was thought best to erect a bungalow for him at Manapay, and he accordingly remo to that place in January last. We regret to say that most of the time since that, he has been ill. He took a short voyage to Batticaloe some weeks and after an absence of a month returned somewhat benefitted.

Hitherto we have been obliged to speak of judgments. But in the midst of judgments the Lord has remembered mercy. The prospects of our Mission are encouraging already have the first fruits from among this heathen people been gathered in. At Tillipally on the 22d of April last, the two children from the ~~Boarding school~~ Boarding school, whose names have been mentioned were baptized, and received as members of the church of Christ. The circumstances attending their ~~admission~~ reception were interesting. There were five candidates for admission, of whom two were adults (Valen a schoolmaster, a man of high cast, and valen a gardener, who is a Covey or slave, the other Poo a boy in the boarding school) Of all these hopes had been for some time entertained that they were fit persons for receiving the ordinances, and meetings were held with them, for the purpose of instructing them relative to a profession of Christianity, and the persecutions which they might experience. All of them appeared well. Six or eight days before the time appointed for their admission the schoolmaster came to Bro. Poor in much trouble. The relations of his wife had come together, and resolved to separate her from him, if he did not relinquish his intention of being baptized. Under these circumstances, he did not know how to act. Bro. Poor read and explained to him the rule laid down by the Apostle in 1 Cor. 7. 15. He appeared much interested in the subject, and expressed his resolution to make a profession of his faith. But as the opposition increased, and his wife positively refused to cook for him, he was at length induced to yield so far, as to request his baptism might be deferred. The other adult heathen, Valen who is a man weak in mind, was intimidated by his master and relations, and induced to follow the schoolmaster's example. The boy from the boarding school, Porter was excluded for the time, on account of some improprieties of conduct.

As so many of the little number had failed, it was thought on Friday preceding the Sabbath, doubtful whether any would be received, especially as Jordan a boy of 17 years of age, was violently opposed by his mother. She came to Bro Poor on Saturday morning overwhelmed with grief, saying that she should be forsaken by her friends, if her son were baptized, and that she would not consent to it. Bro. Poor then stated the subject to her, and to her son, as it is presented in the Scriptures, and submitted it to him, whether he would be influenced by the authority of Christ, or by that of his mother. This was an affecting scene. It afforded a striking illustration of the words of our Savior. "A mans foes shall be those of his own household". Jordan went aside, and conversed with his mother on the subject and told her that he was resolved to profess his faith in Christ. She told him he should never come into her house again. Jordan's father, who was absent from home at this time, had previously given his consent that his son might be baptized.

Soon after ~~a~~ Niles, aged 15, was received as a candidate for baptism. He went to his village to acquaint his friends with what he was about to do. He took his sister alone (who is the only near relation he has) explained the subject to

ter, and obtained her consent. But when his other friend and neighbours understood the case, they were much displeased. They abused Niles, and said that his parents were fools for placing him under our care. His sister also became opposed to his being baptized. Niles was but little affected by their opposition.

It was a very interesting scene to behold these children separate from their perishing countrymen, willing to take up the cross, and bear it after Jesus. Niles and Jordan Lodge were baptized by Bro. Poor. Bro. Chater, Baptist Missionary administered the Sacrament of the Lord's supper. Four or five hundred persons were present the greater part of whom were Children.

We are happy to state that two of the individuals Valen and Porter mentioned above were on the 4th of this month admitted to the church. ~~With him was a young man~~ At the same time George Kock (the young man whom Bro. Warren took to assist him in the medical department at Tillipally, and who now labours in the same capacity at Panditeripoo) was received. For some time past he has visited the people from house to house for the purpose of instructing them in the plan of salvation through Christ. His knowledge of the native language gives him great facility in communicating religious truths.

One of the boys attached to the boarding school at Panditeripoo made a profession of his faith in Christ on the 10th of this month. His name is P. M. Whelpley. He is 16 years of age. His father was formerly a catholic. In consequence of his committing his children to the care of Protestants, he has been excluded from the Catholic communion. He appears entirely willing that his son should join us. This boy received his first religious impressions at Tillipally two years ago. He gives pleasing evidence of piety.*

It is with devout thankfulness that we state, that from the time of Sister Poor's death, the Lord seems to have been operating by his Spirit, upon the minds of a number at Tillipally, particularly among the boys and girls in the boarding school. We entertain the hope that two of the girls have passed from death to life.

The three young men, Francis Malleappa, Gabriel Tsipera and Nicholas Paramanander, of whom a particular description has been given in former letters, have for some time past been directing their attention to Theological Studies. We rejoice to say that they adorn the profession they have made, and bid fair to be extensively useful in preaching Christ to their perishing countrymen. We expect to licence them to preach the gospel in a short time.

We have reason to be particularly thankful that five out of the six who have within less than four months been added to our church are very promising youth We trust the Lord designs them eventually to be preachers of righteousness.

We have previously stated, that before the arrival of Mr. Garrett, we had contemplated the establishment of a new Mission on the neighbouring continent, if the board would give us permission. The dealings of God with us thus far, give us encouragement to hope, that in a few years we shall have a number of native preachers. We therefore still keep our attention directed to the Continent, and should be glad to know the views of the Board respecting our extending ourselves to that place, if we should believe ourselves called to do so by divine Providence.

In compliance with the directions of the Prudential Committee. Bro. Scudder has been admitted to the ministry by the laying on the hands of the Presbytery. Having

---

* Our church now consists of twenty four members. Thirteen of the Brethren and Sisters. George Kock. Amy Tompkins a woman of colour who accompanied Bro. Scudder from America. Francis Malleappa. Gabriel Tsipera. Nicholas Paramanander. Philip Matthews. Valen. Ebenezer Porter. Jordan Lodge. Nathaniel Niles, and P. M. Whelpley. Twenty one of this number sat down together at the communion table at Tillipally on the 4th of this month.

been examined on experimental religion, and Theology, he was ordained in the Wesleyan Chapel at Jaffnapatam on the evening of the 15th of May. Introductory prayer by Bro. Chater, Baptist Missionary. Sermon by Bro. Meigs. Consecrating prayer by Bro. Spaulding. Charge by Bro. Winslow. Right hand of fellowship by Bro. Roberts, Wesleyan Missionary. Concluding prayer by Bro. Poor. Bro Woodward though very feeble, was enabled to read the last hymn. Bro Richards was absent, on account of ill health. It was peculiarly interesting to see Missionaries of different denominations lay aside all party distinctions and unite as Brethren.

A statement of our pecuniary affairs has lately been transmitted to J. Evarts Esqr. by our treasurer; from which you will learn that the last remittance by the Indus was deposited in the Bank of Hindostan, and a bill of exchange for the amount has been sold at a good rate here. Previously to receiving this we had through the kindness of our Wesleyan Brethren procured a bill of 600 £ St.g on England. The funds we now have on hand are nearly exhausted. They will not last us longer than till the middle of next month. We have already purchased one bill on the church Missionary Society, and another on the Wesleyan Missionary Society. Of course we cannot again look for assistance from them, until we hear from the Prudential Committee. The House of Arbuthnot & Co. refuse to trust us without security. Our situation therefore is rather delicate. We feel much the importance of having a house of Credit either in Calcutta or England upon which we may draw when necessary.

We are much distressed to hear of the pecuniary embarrasments of the Board, and regret exceedingly to be obliged to draw so often, and so largely upon their funds. To do what we can to lighten the expense, we have resolved to attempt living on a reduced system, by deducting twenty Rix dollars monthly from the allowance of each of ~~the~~ We hope that the Sovereign Lord of Missions will continue to incline the hearts of his children to contribute to the support of that cause in which thousands of immortal souls equally precious as theirs are eternally concerned. We do earnestly hope that they will not allow these establishments to droop and die. We feel confident that the more they do for the sake of him who loved them, and gave themself for them, the greater will be their crown of rejoicing in that great day, when they must meet these Heathen, whom they have a strict charge to evangelize. We trust when they reflect, how much the Lord hath already blessed their exertions to ~~[illegible]~~ spread the light of the gospel in this benighted land; ~~they will feel encouraged to persevere in well doing. We trust when they remember that~~ that He has since the commencement of this Mission added ten persons to our church, nine of whom are young men of promising piety and talents, and who we hope will hereafter be preachers of the everlasting gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ; and when they remember how much the knowledge of divine truth is disseminating, through the medium of our schools, and preaching the gospel, that they will feel encouraged to make every exertion, to assist us in the important work, to which we have by divine providence been called.

We subscribe ourselves Revd. and Dear Sir
your fellow labourers in the gospel.

James Richards
Benjamin C. Meigs
Daniel Poor
Miron Winslow
Levi Spaulding
Henry Woodward
John Scudder.

P. S. We have received no communications from America since Mr Garretts arrival with the exception of two letters by mail. One of which was from J. Evarts Esq. The other a private letter. As medium of communication by Calcutta is so uncertain that we would suggest the propriety of having one by England, through the Church Missionary Society.

We are much in need of elementary books, such as Geographys, Grammers, Walkers small dictionaries and Arithmatics. We should be glad to receive such books as children use in our country, particularly such as Janeway's Token for children and other interesting Biography. They would interest the children in our boarding schools, and might do much good. One copy of the life of Henry Martyn, two of Thomas' Practice, One of Dorsey's Surgery, one Thatcher's dispensatory with a copy of Mr. Dowells Bible Questions, would also be very acceptable. We feel the want of Periodical works and the most interesting modern publications. A periodical medical publication is very desirable. We wrote some time ago for a supply of medicines. We hope they will soon be sent.

Appendix

Kandy July 11th 1821

Gentlemen

I have received the commands of the Lieut. Governor to acquaint you, that by dispatches with which he has recently been favored from his Majesty's Secretary of State, he has been commanded to signify to them, that in consequence of the serious objections which exist to the unlimited admission of foreign Missionaries, to a residence in the British Possessions, and the difficulty of making an exception in favour of any particular nation, His Majesty's government do not feel themselves at liberty to sanction the admission of any further number of Missionaries from the United States, in addition to those now in Ceylon.

In making this communication however, of the contents of which, you will be so good as to give early notice to the Society in America, to which you belong, I am directed to acquaint you, that every disposition exists to acknowledge your services in the Island, and the propriety of your conduct, and to give you every reasonable assistance in the furtherance of the pious and charitable intentions of yourselves and of the Society of which you are members. The restriction against the admission of an increase to your numbers being merely from the considerations above referred to, of the inconvenience and danger of a general latitude given to the introduction of Missionaries from all foreign Nations

I have the honour to be Gentlemen

your most obedient humble Servant

George Lusignan

The Rev Gentlemen of
The American Mission
Ceylon

[illegible] 20
1821

JAMAICA
POST PAID

Post Paid.

Rev. Samuel Worcester D.D.
Cor. Secretary.
Am. Board of Com. for F. Missions
Salem,
Massachusetts.

Care of
the Rev. W.H. Pearce
Baptist Missionary
M Winslow Calcutta.

[illegible]

G.P.O.
SEP^r 4
B&P^s 14

[illegible]

[illegible] from Ceylon.
April 10. 1822.
Ship George.
Ashmore Cargo, Ap. 1823.

Address of the American Missionaries in Ceylon to the Christian Public in America.

To Missionaries labouring in the "dark places of the Earth," where there is little around to cheer them in their work, it is alike a privilege and a duty, to communicate from time to time with the Churches which have sent them forth. While as men they delight thus to live again in their native land, and to feel that they are not dead to all who were once dear to them; and while as Christians they love to hold communion with those with whom they once "took sweet counsel and went to the house of God in company"—; as ambassadors as stewards they must recognise a sacred obligation to give an account of their work. These communications, however, are generally addressed either to private individuals, or to the constituted organ of the Society under whom they act. But, there may be circumstances under which it is proper for them to address directly, and in a more public manner, all who have taken, or who may be induced to take an interest in their work;—and such, it is apprehended, are the circumstances under which the American Missionaries in Ceylon now address all their Patrons, Benefactors, helpers, & friends.

Our mission has long been embarrassed for want of funds; and by recent communications from America we learn, that the prospect of support for Missionaries is such that it is seriously apprehended the young men who wish to devote themselves to this service must seek patronage under some Society in England; and at the date of our last remittances, we are told by the Treasurer of the Board, "We are grieved at the State of things; we know that these remittances are inadequate; and yet we are unable to do more:— and in another communication—"the treasury of the Board was never lower than at this moment."

We are, therefore, alarmed for the very existence of our Mission; and while we do not forget other Missions, but would plead for them all, we feel that our duty to the thousands not only around us, but under our particular charge, whose spiritual wretchedness no language can describe, not only requires, but imperiously demands that we bring the claims of this mission, distinctly and at one view, before the Christian public.

For the information of some, it may be necessary to give a brief sketch of the Mission, particularly as to the Nature and progress of the work among the Heathen. Of ourselves we may be excused from saying much. Our Missionary life, thus far, has not been without vicissitudes, nor without trials; but in these, we know that we already have your sympathy, and that in all our afflictions you are afflicted. Two of the number who commenced the Mission have already gone to their reward— One, a beloved Brother, was allowed to occupy but a single year the field on which he was the first to erect a standard

for Christ. Forced away from his work by an alarming disease, at a distance from all his friends, except an intimate Brother, "his companion in tribulation and in the kingdom and patience of Jesus Christ" — he "rested in his bed walking in his uprightness" and Heaven was there. Another a dear Sister was enabled to labour with no ordinary degree of diligence & success more than four years & a half among the heathen; and, surrounded by her Brethren & Sisters of the Mission — by a weeping household of once heathen Children — and by many sympathizing friends, she was taken from the embrace of her deeply afflicted, though greatly comforted, partner & from the bosom of her family, to the arms of her Saviour. Her course on earth was not long, but it was useful; and her ascending path was marked with a truly celestial radiance. — We might speak of other afflictive dispensations; — the remains of four dear babes have been deposited in this land of Strangers; — the health of all those who have been longest in the field has suffered at different times and one dear Brother still continues so ill as to be able to assist the mission little, except by his valuable counsel & prayers; — and one of the number more recently added to the Mission has been sick for some months and is now gone on a voyage for his health. But why speak of trials; — we see the hand of a Father amidst them all, and mercy has greatly prevailed over judgment.

It is now five years since three of our number Messrs. Richards, Meigs, & Poor, with their wives, (together with the lamented Mr. Warren) came to this land; and were, by the favour of Government, allowed to take possession of eight of the principal parishes in one of the most populous & best cultivated districts on the Island. In all these parishes were the remains of old Churches, & of dwelling houses contiguous, built at first by the Portuguese & afterwards repaired by the Dutch; in some instances gone nearly to ruin and in others capable of being repaired. The dwelling houses at Tillipally and Batticotta were, in the course of a few months, put into a habitable state; and at the end of one year & a half the Church at Tillipally was prepared & opened for preaching. Schools were also soon established, and some native children were received into our families. Thus three years passed away; — during which time although one Missionary had been removed by death, and another (Mr. Richards) by continued sickness was unable to labour, the state of things grew more & more encouraging. Some fruit indeed began already to appear in the hopeful conversion of a few individuals. But near the close of this period the prospect was more clouded. Mr. Poor was laid aside by sickness — no intelligence came from America — and the funds of the mission were very low. Under these circumstances it was seriously apprehended that one or both of the stations must be relinquished. But at this critical time help came. Dr. & Mrs. Scudder arrived very opportunely just before Mr. Meigs (the only missionary in health) was taken sick; and soon after the remaining three of our number Messrs. Winslow, Spaulding, & Woodward, with their wives, were added to the mission. Health, too, began to return to those who had been feeble, and we were encouraged to enlarge our borders. Repairs were commenced at Oodooville, Pandeteripo, and subsequently at Manipy; and within less than a year the number of our stations was increased to five. Some new schools, were also es=

established, and the number of children in our charity boarding schools increased; but in all these operations we have been at a stand for more than a year for want of funds.

We now occupy all the stations mentioned above viz. Tillipally, Batticotta, Odoorville, Panditeripo & Manepy, at each of which, except the latter (where a good bungalow is built) the dwelling houses have been put into a comfortable state of repair, and out buildings of different descriptions, such as store-rooms kitchens - school bungalows - and bungalows for preaching and for Native assistants, have been added; and for the different out schools we have also erected 20 bungalows. The expense of all these buildings & repairs has been about 4,220 Spanish Dollars most of which will be for moneys properly to the Mission so long as it is continued. We have now 24 Native Free Schools containing 1115 boys & 24 girls and the Charity Boarding Schools in our different families contain at the present time 72 boys and 13 girls. This a short account of our establishments; of any marked or signal success in the work of converting the Heathen we cannot speak, and there are, we think, some reasons why great success should not yet be looked for: — No man expects to plow & sow — & reap the same day.

The first years of a mission, when either languages are to be acquired, or strong prejudices overcome, before access can be had to the people, must be occupied principally in preparation. Such has been the case with this mission. The acquisition of the Tamul language is not the work of a day, or a month, or a year. With the exception of the Chinese, it is perhaps the most difficult as it is one of the most perfect of the Eastern spoken languages; and though the missionary has some helps provided, and has ready to his hand a tolerable translation of the Scriptures, it requires long & patient application before he can convey to the people in their own language even the most simple truths of the Bible with effect. — In regard to prejudices to be overcome, they are in some respects less formidable here than in India generally. The establishments of idolatry including temples, idols, cars and all the means of show & parade are less splendid & imposing — the power of Caste and the influence of the Brahmins less extensive — and the attachment of the people to Heathenism is less powerful here, than in most parts of Hindoostan. But men are not always the better Christians in proportion as they are the worse heathen; and here, though many have receded from the rigid devotedness of Brahminism they have not made much approach towards the mild but pure worship of Christianity. Indeed their prejudices against this religion are greater than those of most heathen Nations, to whom the Gospel comes, if not as good news, yet as news — it has the charm of novelty to recommend it; but to this people the Christian religion is no new thing, and the manner in which they have been made acquainted with it has created invincible prejudices against it. The Natives received Christianity from their conquerors, and though they were not, like many of the Converts of the middle ages, baptized at the point of the bayonet, yet more or less of them were driven into the pale of the Romish Church by the strong arm of

power. The Jesuits, and other orders employed in their conversion, did not indeed require much sacrifice of principle, for they only threw down the idols of Ganesa, & Sivan, & Conda Suama, to put up those of Santa Maria, St Anthony & St Sebastian. But the Dutch went farther, and by their influence of authority collected the people from time to time in the large churches, even after they were stripped of their images. On the occasional visit of a Minister, or Chaplain to any one of the Churches under his care, the peons, or military officers, were sent round "to compel the people to come in that the house might be filled"; but it is a great mistake to suppose that the thousands who then flocked to these churches were Christians, even so much as in name. Multitudes were indeed baptized, because the law required it; but they still adhered to the religion imposed upon them; and when under the more liberal policy of the English they were allowed to choose for themselves, they returned almost universally to heathenism. In all the parishes which we occupy, and in which were eight large Churches, we did not find a single protestant Christian. There were a few Roman Catholics, but these were distinguished from the heathen in little else than the name.

When these things are properly considered, we believe it will not be thought a discouraging Memoir if little more has been done than to "prepare the way of the Lord", especially when it is remembered, that, in addition to the common preparatory labours, we have all been more or less occupied in providing habitations to dwell in, and that for the first three years of the Mission, there was, except at the very commencement, but two and some part of the time but one Missionary in tolerable health. If, however, the language has been acquired, as it has by most of us to considerable extent; — if, as is the fact, permanent establishments have been made; — if some superstitions have been done away, and some prejudices overcome, then good has been accomplished. This may appear from some particulars.

When we first came here, but few men and no women could be induced to attend preaching at either Station; — now, both men & women, in greater or less numbers, attend at each Station every Sabbath; and if great numbers do not attend, it is not on account of any prejudice against it, especially on the part of the men, and even the women who once would not speak to us or see us at their own houses, now come to our houses to receive instruction. At the different Stations from 20 to 40 women have lately attended preaching on some particular occasions; and it is now not unusual to see 300 men women & children collected to hear the word of God. Much of this success among the women is to be attributed, under Providence, to the exertions of the Sisters in the Mission.

Our Native free Schools for boys only were at first looked at with suspicion and almost crowded upon the people. As for girls they had no custom to learn; but now we are invited on every hand to establish schools — have in several of them a few girls, and one School for girls only.

Our first attempts to get native children into our families, were regarded with an aversion little short of horror. What, shall our children live with these men who eat beef! When some were at length obtained, such were their prejudices, that not the poorest & youngest among them, would drink water from a well used by us, and at Batticotta they would not even eat on the Church premises. We labor now no difficulty from any of these sources, and even girls of respectable parents are frequently offered to us.

These things are so many little-marks of abating prejudice, which may be seen by all. But to us there are more certain, though less obvious proofs, of a pleasing & advancing state of preparation for the direct & saving influences of the Gospel — they are such as are found in our daily intercourse with the people — in our being able to get nearer to them — to feel them — to find that they have a conscience, and in some instances to get hold of it. There seems to be something, too, like a troubling of the waters (especially at Tillipally) and some proof that the Spirit of God is at work, from the great opposition manifested by the children of the adversary. The opinion is indeed fast gaining ground, that the Christian religion will finally prevail.

We must say then, not in justice to ourselves, but to the cause, that we are nothing else doubtful than what has now been mentioned, something has been done; but this is not all. In the different free schools, more than 1500 children from every class of the people have been taught, not only reading & writing (and in some instances Arithmetic) but all the fundamental doctrines of the Bible, contained in the best Catechisms, and in select portions of the Scripture. They have been visited from week to week — instructed familiarly — prayed with; — and every Sabbath have been brought to the house of God, where they have recited their Scripture lessons, and heard the faithful preaching of the Gospel. Many of them, therefore, are able to expound, & some of them do expose, in conversation with their parents & others, the abominations of Heathenism. There have been received into our families about 130 boys & 25 girls (including a few who attend the family schools, but do not board with us) — of whom the latter have been taught reading, writing, sewing, knitting, with the common branches of female labours; and the former instructed in the studies of the common schools, and also in grammar, geography and (most of them) in the English language. The latter is particularly important as it will give them respect among their countrymen — arrest them in getting a maintenance — enlarge their minds — and prepare them, through the blessing of God, for great usefulness. We consider these schools as eminently the nurseries of Christianity among the natives, and we have the highest hopes, that from them there will be raised up a succession of Catechists, Schoolmasters, & especially Native Preachers, who by that early discipline & cultivation of mind which is here almost unknown; and by the enjoyment of very uncommon privileges for growth in grace will be highly qualified for their work. We indeed even hope that these little "Christian Institutions" may yet give rise to — and provide students for — a Native Theological Seminary or College, to bless this Heathen land as Andover, Princeton, and other theological

Seminaries do the United States. The importance of the schools in this view, considering how indispensable it is to raise up labourers on the field, can scarcely be overrated. All the children & youth in them are watched over prayed with and instructed as our own and we have abundant reason to bless God, that our labour with them thus far has not been in vain. They now generally maintain secret prayer, and have frequent social prayer meetings among themselves. Some of them assist our devotions as well as their own by singing; and many take an active part in instructing their Countrymen, by reading and defending the Scriptures, as well as by reading & distributing tracts, in the places of public resort. A few give very decided evidence of piety — of whom four — Eben. Foster, Jordan Lodge, Nathl Niles & P. M. Whelply have been, after a long & careful probation, admitted to the Church; and two girls (about 14 years of age) whose experience is very pleasing are now candidates for admission. — Nor has the spirit of God been confined to the schools. One man, born & educated a heathen, has been baptised & admitted to communion, and three others (one of whom is very active in promoting the cause of Christ) have expressed a desire to enjoy the same privileges. We have also good evidence that one heathen woman who will probably soon be baptised, has received the grace of God; —

And we desire to add, with devout thankfulness, that four young men, native Malabars, of respectable talents, and well acquainted with the English language, who have been with us as Assistants and Interpreters almost from the beginning of the Mission, and one young woman of Dutch descent, who has been for three or four years connected with the medical department, have all been made subjects of Divine grace; and are, so far as we can judge, devoted Servants of the Redeemer. Three of them who have now been nearly two years members of our Church, viz. Francis Malappa, Gabriel Tissera, and Nicholas Fernandez have lately been licensed to preach the Gospel. This circumstance, that there are already three Native preachers in the mission, who have all the advantage of a perfect acquaintance with the language Customs prejudices & habits of the people, and are inured to the climate, cannot fail to be highly appreciated by those who are praying the Lord of the harvest, to send forth labourers into his harvest.

We are bound therefore in humble gratitude to say that something has been done and that more may be hoped for. But while we praise God for what He has done, and for the encouraging prospects, which He has graciously given of further blessings, we would not forget, nor would we have our friends forget, but always remember that every well grounded hope of seeing the Gospel finally prevail, must be placed, not on any flattering appearances, or even on any degree of partial success; but on the sure promise of the Immutable Jehovah. We present these things as grounds of encouragement

encouragement no farther than they may be found to be proofs, that He who never begins a work without being able to finish, has wrought in this mission for the glory of His own Name.

That the prospect before us, may be more fully perceived it should be considered, that this mission is not to a people few in number - scattered over a great country - or shut up from the rest of the world. The small District of Jaffna alone, to any part of which we can go in a few hours, contains between 225 & 250,000 inhabitants, and the 8 pairishes of which we have the more immediate care between 40 & 50,000 — On the opposite Coast, having constant intercourse with the people here by multitudes continually crossing & recrossing there are more than 5,000,000 - heathen all speaking the same Language, and in the same state of spiritual wickedness. The mission, therefore, while it has the important advantage of concentrating much labour upon a small spot, and of being able to cultivate well a little ground (and this not in a town, where the missionary is lost among the crowding thousands; but in the Country, where his influence may be felt on every side) has at the same time the privilege of access to surrounding millions. The little leaven, which may be properly fermented & spread is in the midst of a large lump. — Nor need we stop here. To estimate the prospects of any mission to India, we must take it in connexion with all the other missions, by which a vast preparatory work has already been accomplished, and also entire moral revolution in this world of souls (when the conversion of a single village may produce more important results than the abolition of idolatry in the whole Island of Ceylon) is brought apparently near a crisis. Every mission here is a part of a great system, and shares in the hopes & responsibilities of all the others; and if the different soldiers in this immense field, press forward each on his own point of attack there is hope of a speedy & glorious victory. Already are the enemies ranks broken, & he begins to retire in disconfiture. But sad will be the consequences if any now fall back — if many do, the day must be lost. Let not this disgrace come upon the American Missions!

Such is the mission Rev.d Fathers & beloved Brethren friends, & helpers, which your liberality & prayers have hitherto supported. Does it deserve your continued support, or shall it now be abandoned? Shall the establishments made with much labour & care, and the buildings raised & repaired at great expense, now go to ruin and the labour & money be lost? Shall the time spent & health wasted in the acquisition of the native language, now be set down as blank * Shall the advantages gained by the various preparatory labours

* Note. So many circumstances occur to prevent missionaries in India from ever becoming effective men that the value of one who has acquired the language - is inured to the climate and fully prepared for his work can scarcely be estimated. We think it a fair computation for India that One third of the missionaries who come out die or are disabled by sickness in the course of the first three years of preparation — One other third through want of facility in acquiring a difficult language, through weakness of eyes, & by early death or family affections never get such a knowledge of the native tongue

which have cost two valuable lives, now be given up? Shall the children in our schools be left to ignorance; and the children & youth in our families who by their connexion with us have become a by-word among many, now be deserted to poverty & reproach? Shall the native members of our Church who look to us for countenance & guidance, be left as sheep among wolves, without a shepherd? — Shall those who have just begun to speak in the name of Christ to their Countrymen, be silenced by the necessity of seeking their daily bread; and shall we say to them, as well as to the dear Children who bear the names of our beloved friends in America, and who look to us as their parents, — you must leave us — We can no longer instruct, patronize, & support you. The Christian charities of our Country have failed — We have looked anxiously for aid to those who profess to love you, but it does not come. "All seek their own" and forget the poor Heathen. We must leave you and the work of the Lord here, for "we cannot dig and to beg we are ashamed". — After such an abandonment could even we ourselves, ever hold up our heads? Should we not constantly meet the question "With whom hast thou left those few sheep in the wilderness?" — Oh! ye friends of Him who has opened the treasures of Heaven to you, and requires in return only a small sacrifice, that He may "see of the travail of his soul & be satisfied" — Shall these things be? — We would take each of you by the hand & point you to our schools — to our houses — to our churches, and ask, shall these all be left desolate; and shall the people again see, what was so long before their eyes, the ruins of a Christian establishment; and say as they long said tauntingly — this is the end of the white people's religion! — this is a picture of Christianity! — Shall they say to the passing Stranger — there within those old walls, full of weeds, the American Missionaries lived — yonder were their schools — and here in this old Church, they told the people that they must believe in Jesus Christ, for his religion would spread over all the world. But their prophecy has failed. They are all dead & silent in the grave — No others have come to take their place — and now the name of Jesus is not heard in the streets. — We would lead you even to the grave of our departed Sister, who like the wife of Abraham has taken possession of the promised land, and ask shall our claim to this land be relinquished, and shall even the consecrated spot become a wild waste of Heathenism? —

To all these questions, we know there would be but one answer — it cannot must not be! — the mission must be continued must be supported; — and yet, such is the sad fact, it is not supported — fully-adequately!

---

as to preach in it with acceptance & effect — and only one third are for any length of time able & efficient missionaries. Let the Churches who have it in their power provide them with every facility for the successful prosecution of this work.

Already have we been obliged to dismiss several of our schools — to refuse applications for others — to diminish the number of children in our families — and to neglect many opportunities for increasing and extending our operations. Principally for want of funds, we are destitute of books. — We might, with money, purchase the Sacred Scriptures to some extent, although they are nearly out of print. There is not now in the mission more than a dozen copies of the O. T. and scarcely twice that number of the New. Of tracts we have almost none, suitable for distribution, and are obliged to supply the deficiency in a very small degree by causing some to be written on the ola. Of Sacred School books we have none, except on the ola; but we need some exceedingly. To supply our pressing wants in these several respects, the Board very providently sent us a printer, more than a year ago. He was ordered from the Island by Government; but, had our funds admitted, we might, with nearly equal advantage have established a press on the Continent near us; but, want of money was a great obstacle, and when there was an opening for Mr Gardett at Bombay we thought, that the voice of Providence called him from us. We remain pinched for the time an object dear to our heart, and were left destitute.

The friends of missions we are confident, would not have this mission, or any other, abandoned; but we must beg them to bear it distinctly in mind that not only if the mission lengthens, but if it is not enlarged, considerably enlarged, it cannot long subsist. It must go backward or forward — "there is no middle course between death and victory". — If any one doubts this let him accompany us only a few hours sail to the Continent, and we will show him the ruins of a once flourishing Mission which was commenced more than a century ago, and long kept up with a degree of spirit, though always with inadequate funds; but which with the exception of a few branches, which have been grafted upon other Societies, now exists only on paper; we will show him Mission houses vacated — a printing press unemployed — large missionary libraries worm eaten & falling to pieces on the shelves — Churches abandoned & congregations scattered: At Tanjore, a similar sight might be witnessed. A missionary lately on the spot, writes to one of us, — "It is truly afflicting to see the ruins of this once flourishing Mission. The large Church built by Mr. Swartz, which used to be crowded is now hardly used except on festivals". Yes, and the native converts left without spiritual guides, and far from the restraints which even idolatry imposes, have become more abandoned, in many instances, than the Heathen themselves. Indeed to call a man a Christian is an insult in those regions where Swartz labored & prayed — where Geriche baptized the heathen and where Gründler lies buried; and the civil Government while it employs heathens incapacitates native Christians from holding any office. The evil consequences of this failure are almost incalculable, and should be a warning to all engaged in similar undertakings. There is much reason to fear, that the digging & final stopping of the wheels of that mission has done more to impede the current of Christian

benevolence, and to back the waters which were pouring life & fertility into that land of drought and the shadow of death, than any impediment from Brahmin, & caste, & the whole system of idolatry combined. The latter is a considerable & but once gave way; but when the prejudices excited by the former will subside, time only can show.

But are we in danger of such a failure; or are we alarming ourselves with imaginary fears? Do we not hear that young men in our country devoted to the cause of missions, are calculating that they must seek patronage under English Societies — and is not this alarming? Where are the resources of our Country? What can these things mean? Are those who devote themselves to foreign Missions to be obliged to break off all their connexions with home, and go into the service of foreign societies — of societies differently organized, and perhaps requiring a different discipline from what they have been accustomed to; and subjecting them to many modifications, if not serious embarrassment in their work? — and this to lighten the burdens (or rather to diminish the privileges) of our country and increase those of another while the former contributes annually not more than 200,000 Dollars for the distribution of the Bible (and for foreign Missions, while the latter with little more than twice the wealth (and 50 times the debt) raises for the same objects more than 1,600,000 Dollars, or eight times as much! Is this the Missionary Spirit of our Churches? Is it the American Spirit? — No! It cannot be. The genius of our Country slept, and must only to be roused — already has it given to the noble pledges to the Christian world, and it will redeem them. It has taken if not given a glorious lead in the march of Christian enterprise, and it will not now fall back.

But it is the farthest possible from our intention to declaim on this subject; its aspect upon the Churches of our Country is too portentous to admit of any thing more than the plain appeals of Scripture & reason. What then will be the effect of obliging our missionaries to engage in the service of a foreign Country? To satisfy ourselves we need only advert to two plain principles — one is that the Spirit of foreign Missions is a spring of life in the Church — that it is "twice blest it blesseth him that gives & him that takes"; — and the other that In proportion as missionaries go abroad for support the missionary Spirit languishes in any Country. The first of these is now generally conceded and the consequences are all obvious. Were it necessary to assign any reasons for the other, it might be mentioned, that the missionary who entirely removes his connexions from home, is lost to the Churches there. He no longer contributes, as he otherwise would, by his regular communications, to keep alive the missionary flame which once perhaps he helped to kindle. But the principle is fully established by two facts in the history of the Church. The spirit of missions in modern times sprung up in Denmark; and so long as the missions from that Country were supported by funds gathered

at home this Spirit flourished and the missions flourished. There was a natural & very salutary action & reaction. But when, in consequence of some troubles on the Continent, the supplies were interrupted, & the missionaries were obliged, for a time, to look to England for support, the missionary Spirit died in Denmark, & subsequently the missions died in India. Another instance is in the German Churches, which have so long furnished missionaries for England. For many years all, and now one half the missionaries employed by the Church Missionary Society were Germans, and yet where is the missionary Spirit, and we might add where is the orthodoxy of the German churches? To what part of the world are they now sending Missionaries? Had then the first missionaries from the American Churches gone abroad for support, as it was at one time expected they must do, might not these churches now be, in respect to Christian action, where the German churches in fact are; and should the missionaries of our Country now be obliged to go into foreign service, would it ~~[illegible]~~ require any spirit of prophecy to foretel the fate of all its missions.

When then we hear that the Treasury of the Board is drained; and learn that those whom we have expected would come to our aid [under the [illegible] the standard which we have feebly attempted to raise, where our hands drop nerveless from it, in death] are casting their eyes abroad for support, have we not some reason to fear, that when our hands drop nerveless [in death] from the standard which we are now attempting to raise, it will fall and give the enemy one additional source of triumph? Already are this watchful people waiting for our failure. One of them said a few days ago to Mr. Poor — Your wife is dead — your schools are dismissed — your bungalows are rotting down — your money is gone! This would indeed be a most heart rending appeal, were it all strictly true. But, blessed be God, we have been enabled to deny ourselves of what we considered necessary to a comfortable subsistence rather than that the cause should greatly suffer in view of the Heathen, and though we have not gone forward in our operations we have not gone backward to any considerable extent. We have waited for the removal of the cloud, in the full confidence that the Churches would hear & help us. We will know that there have been reasons for the insufficiency of the missionary fund to the demands upon it. In some of these we rejoice. We rejoice that the Board has so widely extended the sphere of its operations, and we cheerfully give up a part of our proportion (even if it comes from our daily bread) to assist in the formation & support of other missions equally important with this. — In others — in the distresses of our beloved Country we sympathise, and while we receive its Christian charities, we do not fail to remember that many contribute to our support by severe self denial — many no doubt

whose bed is harder, and whose fare is coarser, than ours. And shall we complain because such do no more?— Far be such ingratitude from our hearts. We thank them with tears. And not in our own names only — in the name of the dear children rescued from Heathenism — in behalf of the lambs of our flock — in behalf even of the stupid heathen around us — we thank them. We thank all both rich & poor — Ministers & people — Societies & individuals — who have aided this mission by their substance or prayers — In the name of Him who has said "inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these ye have done it unto me" — we thank them!

Nor will we any longer doubt the continued support of the friends of Zion, while we see them coming up as they are beginning to do, to the help of the Lord — while we hear one "respectable clergyman" saying "I could not sleep if I knew any of our missionaries were in want" — and another individual, "I could write long on this subject but it would be far easier to weep; but what will writing or weeping avail"? Such sentiments overcome us, and we blush at our unbelief —. Let them become general and who can anticipate the glorious results — then precious indeed will be the offerings of our native land — thrice dear to our hearts that land — and happy indeed will be all its favoured inhabitants. "In that day it shall "be said to Jerusalem fear thou not — and to Zion let not thine hands "be slack; the Lord thy God in the midst of thee is mighty; He will "save thee — He will rejoice over thee with joy — He will rest in his "love — He will joy over thee with singing".

Including a particular and frequent remembrance in your fervent intercessions at the throne of grace — in the closet — at the family altar — in the social circle & great congregation that God may be merciful unto us & bless us and cause his face to shine upon us — that his way may be made known upon earth and his saving health among this people.

We subscribe ourselves;
with Christian Salutations
Your Servants & fellow labourers
in the Gospel.

Jaffnapatam (Ceylon)
November 5. 1821.

James Richards
Benjamin C. Meigs
Daniel Poor
Miron Winslow.
Levi Spaulding
John Scudder.

Am. Miss. in Ceylon.

Plan for Missionary Societies.

The insufficiency of the funds of the Am. Board to the vigorous prosecution of their missions already commenced, and to the further occupation of the vast field constantly opening before them, while it is particularly afflicting to the missionaries whose prospects of obtaining the object for which they left their native land are thus clouded, cannot fail, likewise, to be a source of painful regret to all who love Zion. Knowing, as we do, that this has not arisen from any want of means in the Christian public for patronizing the noble plans of the Board, we have been impressed with the conviction that one principal cause of failure is the want of a regular, general & permanent System of Collections. This impression has been deepened by comparing the temporary & small effects of most of the plans pursued in our County, for obtaining contributions, with the abiding fruits of the systematic efforts of some Societies in England, particularly the Ch. Miss.y Society. Without entering into the merits or demerits of any of the various methods, which either the state of the times, or the exigencies of any particular occasion have rendered expedient for obtaining supplies, it is sufficient to say that the operation of all of them is limited & partial. Nor is this owing to any want of wisdom in those who have conducted these plans. The Board have been obliged to supply their wants, often, on the Spur of the occasion — they have wanted money at the moment, and been obliged to get it as they could, without waiting the slower though surer results of more systematic exertion. Besides, the way for extended effort has not been prepared hitherto, by the general diffusion of information on the subject of missions; and, though the plan of the Board was laid deep & broad, and though it was formed for extensive operations, yet its growth has been more rapid than was contemplated even by its friends and consequently than was provided for. But the day seems to have come for the formation of some better organized System of Support — the exigencies of the Board require it — the wants of their missions affectingly call for it — and the circumstances of the times admit it.

We would therefore beg leave to propose the adoption of the following or some similar

Plan for a general & United System for Supporting the Missions of the Am. Board.

Let there be formed (where there are not already) large & respectable Societies auxiliary to the Board (say one in each State, and if the State be large two) — these Societies to embrace as many of the leading men in every part of the State as can be induced to join them — (terms of membership to be say $10 annual $50 life Subscription $20 an. $100 at one time a Director for life and Clergymen one half these Sums). Subsidiary to these Societies, let there be County Associations regularly organized — to have, besides the usual officers, a visiting Committee (or Committee of ways & means) to divide between them the different parts of the County for the purpose of forming & superintending Parish Associations, either male or female, or both, Consisting of such as may subscribe one dollar annually. These Parish Associations (one or more in each Parish) should meet regularly on the first monday of each month, for prayer & for obtaining religious information. At these meetings, as often as convenient and at least every quarter, one of the visiting Committee should be present and give them all the religious intelligence he may be possessed of. He should likewise procure (for the use of the members more particularly but to be read as may be deemed expedient at the public meeting) the Missionary Herald & all other missionary papers published by the Board. These meetings to be open to all inclined to attend, and a contribution for the objects of the association to be taken up at the close. The officers of these associations may be a President & Secretary (the latter to preside when the former is absent) who if the association be of Gentlemen shall from their office be members of the County Association and if it be of Ladies they shall have the privilege of appointing two Gentlemen as deligates to represent them in the County Association. Let the County Associations besides these officers and deligates consist of all such as

Contribute (say $5) annually or 25 at one time and of all the members of the State Society: the County Association hold quarterly, or Semiannual, public meetings at wh each of the visiting Committee should produce a written Report of his success in f Associations, obtaining Contributions, and in general of whatever of particular inter has come under his observation; which Reports should be arranged by the Secretary abr and prepared for being embodied in the annual report of the State Society. At t time such Resolutions should be passed, and such remarks made, by the mem be of the Association, as to give due credit to the exertions of any individuals or to t whole of the Committee; and such motives presented to zeal & activity as may o to any who are present. —— The Treasury of the County Association will of cou be a depository for the Collections of the County, which should be forwarded q terly to the Treasurer of the State Society with a regular Cash Report. — The proc of any merchandise, whose profits may be consecrated to the Lord — the increase Cattle or Sheep thus devoted — the produce of lands cultivated as mission fields and the avails of female industry can be transferred to the same depositor and any number of individuals united to raise funds for the education of Heathen Children, or for any of the objects of the Board can come into union with the County Association and all Societies of every name already formed may fall into the plan, accor to their rank, so as not to dissolve any connexions now subsisting.

The State Society, of which all the officers of the County Association including the visiting Committee, should be considered as members should h an annual meeting at which a Sermon should be preached — the Reports of the County Association read — the Treasurers Report read and accepted — such Resolutions passed & such Speeches made as may be expressive of the Sense which the Society may have of the services of any of its officers or of the Coun Association; and the encouragements there are to further exertions; which Report Should be handsomely printed — with abstracts from the Reports of the County A ciations, a list of the officers and members of the State Society and of the Coun Associations — a fair Cash account of all the donations made to the different branches and to the Society and a digest of the Speeches made at the annual me tings. These Reports should be forwarded to the Prudential Committee, accompanied by the balance of the Treasury, before each annual meeting of the Board, and should be distributed to all the members of the Society and to the officers of County Associations.

Further, if the constitution of the Board can be so modified as to admit of it, let the President of each State Society & one delegate, chosen from among the Directors at the each annual meeting, be for the time, members of the Board So far as to meet with them — vote in their proceedings — present the Reports of their Societies — and make such communications concerning the progress of the cause in each State as may be deemed advisable; — and let each member of the Board be "ex officio" a member of the Society in the State where he resides, and a Director. In the Report of the Board, let the Report of the State Societies be given, in a condensed form, together with a list of the officers — County Associations and extracts from the Speeches; and in addition to this let the Report contain extracts from, or the whole of the most interesting Journals of their missionaries, by way of Appendix: — thus giving at one view a history of all their domestic & foreign proceedings; a thing exceedingly desirable and which, with the divine blessing, would do much to scatter the darkness that still rests on the minds of many with regard to foreign Missions.

Such, in general, is the plan which we propose to the serious and prayerful consideration of the Christian public, and especially of all the friends of Mission. We are aware that it may seem liable to objections. It is a great plan and may consequently appear too heavy to succeed in practice — But we think differently. It appears to us much more simple in its

principles

principles, and much more easily kept in operation, than the system of Collections now pursued — Indeed, once put in operation it would keep itself in motion. It is not proposed as perfect. It needs, no doubt, alterations & modifications; but were a plan, which in its main features should resemble this adopted, we should calculate on the following, among other, important advantages.

1. It would identify the Christian public with the Board. Every careful observer must have noticed that one of the difficulties under which the Board labours is that being a self existent body, whose privileges are not accessible to any one (however able to patronize the cause by talent or wealth) not elected to them by the Board itself, many are ready to consider them as having a separate interest, distinct from the Christian public in general, and to look upon their missions not as the missions of American Churches, but of a small & select body of men. They do not feel that interest in the missions which leads them to say "We have sent out missionaries — we are making exertions to increase our funds; and consequently, they will not say "Our missions are failing and we must make sacrifices to support them". It is different in the case of most missionary Societies, where any man may constitute himself or be constituted by his friends a member — for being once united with such a Society he feels himself bound to support it. He has a common cause with all the other members, but no man, perhaps, feels under obligation to give to the funds of the Board this year because he gave to the last year. Now, tho' we could not wish the constitution of this venerable Body altered in this respect so as to lose the advantages it now has of compactness & strength, yet if they can allow auxiliary Societies to be formed as branches, and, to most purposes, integral parts of the Board, without interfering with its agencies, the principal benefits may be secured; & these, it is thout, would be very important — no less than blending the interests of the Board with those of the Christian public at large.

2nd. It would organize & bring the whole country into the missionary ranks. This would be of vast consequence for it would give the Board a determinate & permanent strength. Those who have the direction of missions would know how to calculate on their resources & they would not begin, and be unable to finish. Besides, in this state of organization, there would be an equal draft on all parts of the Country, and equal facilities for remittance from every quarter. As each one might deposit his money near home, he would know, in the first instance at least, what becomes of it.

3d. It would prevent the necessity of employing an endless succession of agents at great expense & comparatively little profit. The system is intented to be continued in motion, by its own powers — to have a principle of life in itself; so as to prevent the necessity of the constant application of new forces. This is the "desideratum" in any thing which is intended to last, and without it every system is defective.

4th. It would give every man, in every rank of Society, an opportunity to do & say what he could to promote the great & glorious object. The effect of the different meetings if properly conducted would be very considerable. The enthusiasm which pervades almst all clases in Great Britain, in the cause of the B. & F. B. Society is scarcely more owing to the simplicity & grandeur of the object, than to the eloquence with which it is presented in the anniversary Speeches and by all the circumstances attending those anniversaries; and every one who has been in London during the missionary meetings in the month of May, Speaks with astonishment of the missionary Spirit then exerted. All London is alive. It becomes indeed a Kind of Missionary Camp, in which the Spirit of holy war is kindled, & Soldiers for foreign & domestic Service are armed & taught to fight the battles of the Lord.

But without enlarging on the benefits of such a System which will no doubt appear visionary to many (until happy experience has proved that they are capable

capable of being realized) we will only add, our firm belief that were the establishment
such a System to be undertaken in faith, and neither left to find its way into ex
by chance, or committed to a few young men — or men of a common stature (
would be only betraying the Cause) but given into the hands of some of the most ex
-ed most able and most influential men in our Country (and could we get such m
engage in such an object) who should divide the land between them and for
the object for a short time with activity & zeal & perseverance, it would be given
and the most beneficial results would long continue to follow. Let
then be faithless but believing for all things are possible to him that believ

Ar. 1835. Rec'd Nov. 22.

Coddoville (Jaffna) Nov. 9. 18

Rev'd & Dear dear Sir,

The above Plan & Address are submitted wholly to the disposal of the Prudential Committee, to be published or not, as they may see fit. If the "Plan" should meet their approbation, it can be brought forward in connexion with the Address, or without it, as the Plan of the Pru. Com. — as among many — or as suggested by us. The hints (for we consider the Plan as little more) have occurred to us in consequence of having our attention necessarily turned to the subject of supplies; — if any good is effected by them we shall rejoice.

Since the Address was written we have rec'd intelligence of the arrival at Madras of the remittance by the Sally; which has relieved us of much anxiety; and calls for our warmest gratitude. As, however, the necessities of the Board urge this, and as we wants must return under an increasing intensity is felt & manifested in great Com, we consider it right properly to present our case to the Christian public hoping it will do something to increase the Missionary Spirit. The statements relative to our wants must in all cases, be taken although we have a present supply we do not feel ourselves at liberty to extend our operations while the funds of the Board remain so low.

As we are about writing to the Pru. Com. on the prospects of their Eastern Missions it will not be necessary to say much in the Note. As, however, the letter may be delayed, and as we may be thought to have overlooked a very material circumstance in attending the encouragements of the Mission by not having alluded to the danger of interruption from the "powers that be" — it may be proper to say that we have no apprehension at all of danger from that quarter. We are aware of differing in this from our Brethren at Bombay, who have lately in a communication to the Com, given a discouraging view of the prospects of Am. Miss[ns] being allowed hereafter to settle in India, and expressed some fears lest the Mission should be broken up, and the premises, which we occupy, declared the property of the Church. — Highly as we respect the opinion of these valuable Brethren we much in this respect differ from them entirely. They form their principle of danger from the ascension of the Established Church. We do not look for danger there. Indeed, from some knowledge of the subject, we are led to believe that such is the conflict of party in England, the Ch. Missionaries are almost as much an object of jealousy with the high Ch. Men (who have the power now) as we are; and that all the Dissenters (the Baptists, Methodists, & Independants) are no less friendly in the view of a Bishop than Am. Puritans — As they are less easily confounded than we are, they are in fact more dangerous to Episcopacy! — We are well informed that the Bishop of Cal. when at Colombo a few months since spoke in high terms of our Mission, and expressed no disinclination at our being here — As to political jealousy though we have suffered from it, we think that the day is fast going by when it can operate; — and we are very sanguine in the hope that if proper application be made to the British Gov[t] for license to Amb. Miss[ns] Coming out, it would not be refused; — and that instead of being obliged to put themselves under a Society in England (which w[d] probably be of no advantage) those who might come to India w[d] be allowed to settle permanently; and that not merely in sufficient numbers to continue the present Missions; but to establish many others in this vast field which is whitening unto the harvest. —

With much respect & affection I am &c.

Rev[d] Sir, Yours — Miron Winslow —
for the Brethren

Rev[d] Samuel Worcester D.D. Cor. Sec. &c.

P.S. We have no particularly interesting intelligence to add — The New Governour Sir Edward Paget is daily expected and report speaks favourably of him — Bro. Woodward left us to go a short voyage for his health (his situation beginning quite alarming about 6 weeks since — We heard from him at Madras — He was very feeble — He took passage from Madras to Calcutta the 30th Ult. — on the same ship with Mr. Ward returning to Serampore — We have had no later intelligence — We are anxious for the count on your & their account Brethren.

To give the Committee a better view of the Mission and to accompany the Address if they see fit) we add the following

Schedule of the Am. Mis. in Ceylon

Five Stations.

Tillipally.
(9 miles N. from Jaffnapatam)

James Richards } Missionaries.
Daniel Poor }

Nicholas Sinnetamby — Native Preacher.

Charity Boarding School for Heath. Chil.
23 Boys — 6 Girls.

7 Native Free Schools.
315 Boys — 8 Girls.

5 Native Members in Communion.

Batticotta.
(6 miles N. by W. — Jaffnapatam)

Benjamin C. Meigs } Missionaries.
Henry Woodward }

Gabriel Tissera — Native Preacher.

Charity Boarding School for Heathen Chil.
22 Boys — 4 girls.

4 Native Free Schools.
180 Boys —

1 Native Member in Communion.

Oodooville.
(5 Miles N. Jaffnapatam)

Miron Winslow — Missionary.

Francis Malcompa — Native Preacher.

Charity Boarding School for Heathen Chil.
11 Boys — 3 Girls.

5 Native Free Schools.
250 Boys — 6 Girls.

1 Native Member in Communion.

Panditeripo.
9 Miles N.W. from Jaffnapatam.

Allen Scudder — Missionary.

Charity Boarding School for Heathen Chil.
16 Boys —

3 Native Free Schools.
125 Boys — 4 Girls.

Members in Communion
1 Native. 1 African. [illegible] Dutch.

Manepy.
(4½ Miles N. by W. from Jaffnapatam)

Levi Spaulding — Missionary.

Philip Matthew — Native assistant.

5 Native Free Schools.
245 Boys — 8 Girls.

1 Native Member in Communion.

Scedule of the Stations, &c.
in Ceylon.
April 10. 1822.

Acknowledged,
Ap. 1823.

The Revered Samuel Wheeler, D.D.
Cor. Secretary of
American Board of Missions
Salem,
Massachusetts.

Care of the Revd. W.H. Pearce,
Baptist Miss.
Calcutta.

Dr Wenslow

MADRAS
22 NO 22
1821

C.P.C.
DEC. 6
B.G.P.G.

Calcutta Postage
7
5

Duplicate

170

Address of the American Missionaries in Ceylon to the Christian Public in America.

To Missionaries labouring in the "dark places of the Earth", where there is little around to cheer them in their work, it is a like privilege, and a duty, to communicate from time to time with the churches which have sent them forth. While as men they delight thus to live again in their native land, and to feel that they are not dead to all who were once dear to them; and while as christians, they love to hold communion with those with whom they once "took sweet counsel and went to the house of God in company"— as ambassadors, as Stewards, they must recognize a sacred obligation to give an account of their trust. These communications, however are generally addressed either to private individuals, or to the constituted organ of the Society under whom they act. But there may be circumstances under which it is proper for them to address directly, and in a more public manner, all who have taken, or who may be induced to take an interest in their work;— and such, it is apprehended, are the circumstances under which the American Missionaries in Ceylon now address all their Patrons, Benefactors, helpers, & friends.

Our Mission has long been embarrassed for want of funds; and by recent communications from America, we learn, that the prospect of support for Missionaries is such that it is seriously apprehended the young men who wish to devote themselves to this service must seek patronage under some Society in England; and at the date of our last remittances, we are told by the Treasurer of the Board, — "We are grieved at the state of things; we know that these Remittances are inadequate; and yet we are unable to do more:— And in another communication — "the Treasury of the Board was never lower, than at this moment". — We are, therefore, alarmed for the very existence of our Mission; and while we do not forget other Missions, but would plead for them all, we feel that our duty to the thousands not only around us, but under our particular Charge, whose spiritual wretchedness no language can describe, not only requires, but imperiously demands that we bring the claims of this Mission, distinctly, and at one view, before the christian public.

For the information of some, it, may be necessary to give a brief Sketch of the Mission, particularly as to the nature and progress of the work among the heathen.

Of ourselves we may be excused from saying much. Our Missionary life, thus far, has not been without vicissitudes, nor without trials; but in these we know that we already have your Sympathy, & that in all our afflictions you are afflicted. Two of the number who commenced the Mission have already gone to their Reward — One, a beloved Brother was allowed to occupy but a single year the field on which he was the first to erect a Standard for Christ. Forced away from his work, by an alarming disease, at a distance from all his friends, except an intimate Brother, "his companion in tribulation and in the kingdom and patience of Jesus Christ" — he "rested in his bed walking in his uprightness"; and Heaven was there. Another a dear Sister was enabled to labour with no ordinary degree of diligence & success more four years & a half among the heathen; and surrounded by her Brethren & Sisters of the Mission — by a weeping household of once heathen children — and by many Sympathizing friends, She was taken from the embrace of her deeply afflicted, though greatly comforted, partner, and from the bosom of her family, to the arms of her Saviour. Her Course on earth was not long, but it was useful, and her ascending path was marked with a truly Celestial radiance. — We might speak of other afflictive dispensations; — the remains of four dear babes have been deposited in this land of Strangers; — the health of all those who have been longest in the field has suffered at different times and one dear Brother still continues so ill as to be able to assist the mission little, except by his valuable counsel & prayers; and one of the number more recently added to the mission has been sick for some months, and is now gone on a voyage for his health. But why speak of trials; — we see the hand of a father amidst them all and mercy has greatly prevailed over judgement.

It is now five years since three of our number Messrs. Richard Meigs & Poor, with their wives, (together with the lamented Mr. Warren) came to this land, and were by the favour of Government allowed to take possession of eight of the principal payishes, in one of the most populous & best cultivated districts on the Island. In all these parishes were the remains of old Churches, & of dwelling houses contiguous, built at first by the Portuguese, & afterwards repaired by the Dutch; in some instances gone nearly to ruin, & in others capable of being repaired. The dwelling houses at Tillipally and

and Batticotta were, in the course of a few months, put into a habitable State; and at the end of a y
a half the church at Tillipally was prepared and opened for preaching. Schools were al
soon established, and some native children were received into our family. Thus thre
years paped away; — during which time although one missionary had been removed by d
and another (Mr. Richards) by continued sickness was unable to labour, the State of th
grew more and more encouraging. Some fruit indeed began already to appear in the
hopeful conversion of a few individuals. But near the close of this period, the prospe
was more clouded. Mr. Poor was laid aside by sickness — no intelligence came from
America — and the funds of the mission were very low. Under these circumstances
was seriously apprehended that one or both of the Stations must be relinquish

But at this critical time help came. Dr. & Mrs. Scudder arrived very opportune
Just before Mr. Meigs (the only missionary in health was taken sick; and soon af
the remaining three of our number Messrs. Winslow, Spaulding, and Woodward,
with their wives, were added to the mission. Health, too, began to return to those
who had been feeble, and we were encouraged to enlarge our borders. Repairs w
commenced at Oodooville, Panditerippo & subsequently at Manepy; and with
in less than a year, the number of our Stations was increased to five. Some new
Schools were also established, and the number of children in our Charity board
Schools increased; but in all these operations we have been at a stand for mor
than a year for want of funds.

We now occupy all the Stations mentioned abo
viz. Tillipally, Batticotta, Oodooville, Panditerippo, and Manepy, at ea
of which, except the latter (where a good Bungalow is built) the dwelling house
have been put into a comfortable State of repair, and out building, of differe
descriptions, such as Store-rooms, Kitchens — School Bungalows — and Bunga
for preaching &c for native assistants, have been added; and for the different out Sch
we have also erected 25 bungalows. The expense of all these buildings & repa
has been about 4,225 Spanish Dollars, most of which will be permanent propert
to the mission so long as it is continued. We have now 24 Native free Schools contain
1115 boys & 24 girls & the Charity Boarding Schools in our different families
contain at the present time 72 boys & 13 girls. This a short account of our
establishments. Of any marked or Signal Success in the work of converting th
heathen, we cannot speak, and there are, we think, some reasons why great
Success should not yet be looked for: — No man expects to plow & sow & reap
the same day.

The first years of a mission, where either languages are to
acquired, or strong prejudices overcome, before access can be had to the peopl
must be occupied principally in preparation. Such has been the case with this
mission. The acquisition of the Tamul language is not the work of a day, or a month, o
a year. With the exception of the Chinese, it is perhaps the most difficult, as it is
one of the most perfect, of the Eastern Spoken Languages; and though the mission
has some helps provided, and has ready to his hand a tolerable Translation
of the Scriptures, it requires long and patient application before he can con-
vey to the people, in their own language, even the most simple truths of the Bible
with effect. In regard to prejudices to be over come, they are in some respects
less formidable here than India generally. The establishments of Idolatry
including Temples, Idols, Cars, & all the means of Show & parade are less
Splendid & imposing — the power of Cast and the influence of the Bramins less
extensive — and the attachment of the people to heathenism is less powerful here,
than in most parts of Hindoostan. But men are not always the better Chris-
tians in proportion as they are the worse heathen; and here, though many have
receded from the rigid devotedness of Braminism they have not made much approac
towards the mild, but pure worship of Christianity. Indeed, their prejudices
against this religion are greater than those of most heathen nations, to whom the

Gospel

Gospel comes, if not as good news, yet as news — it has the charm of novelty to recommend it; but to this people the christian Religion is no new thing & the manner in which they have been made acquainted with it has created inveterate prejudices against it. The natives received Christianity from their conquerors, and though they were not, like many of the Converts of the middle ages, baptized at the point of the bayonet yet more or less of them were driven into the pale of the Romish Church by the strong arm of power. The Jesuits and other orders employed in their conversion, did not indeed require much sacrifice of principle, for they only threw down the idols of Ganesa, & Siven, & Canda Swamy to put up those of Santa maria, St. Anthony & St. Sebastian. But the Dutch went further and by influence of authority collected the people from time to time in the large Churches, even after they were stripped of their images. On the occasional visit of a minister or Cheplain to any one of the Churches under his care, the peons or military officers, were sent round "to compel the people to come in that the house might be filled"; but it is a great mistake to suppose that the thousands who then flocked to these Churches were Christians, even so much as in name. Multitudes were indeed baptized, because the law required it; but they still detested the religion imposed them, and when under the more liberal policy of the English they were allowed to choose for themselves, they returned almost universally to heathenism. In all the parishes which we occupy, and in which were eight large Churches, we did not find a single protestant Christian. There were a few Roman Catholics, but these were distinguished from the heathen in little else than the name.

When these things are properly considered we believe it will not be thought a discouraging mission if little more has been done than to "prepare the way of the Lord" especially when it is remembered, that in addition to the common preparatory labours, we have all been more or less occupied in providing habitations to dwell in; and for that for the first three years of the mission there were, except at the very commencement, but two and some part of the time but one missionary in tolerable health. If however the language has been acquired, as it has by most of us to considerable extent; — if as is the fact permanent establishments have been made; — if some superstitions have been done away, and some prejudices over come, then good has been accomplished. This may appear from some particulars.

When we first came here, but few men and no women could could be induced to attend preaching at either station, — now both men & women in greater or less numbers, attend at each station every Sabbath; and a great numbers do not attend it is not on account of any prejudice against it especially on the part of men, and even the women who once would not speak to us or see us at there own houses, now come to our houses to receive instruction. At the different stations from twenty to forty women have lately attended preaching on some particular occasions; and it is now not very unusual to see 300 men women & children collected to hear the word of God. Much of this success among the women is to be attributed, under providence, to the exertions of the sisters in the mission.

Our native free School for boys only were at first looked at with suspecion and almost crowded upon the people. As for Girls they had no custom to learn; but now we are invited on every hand to establish Schools — have in several of them a few girls, and one School for girls only.

Our first attempts to get native children into our families, were regarded with an aversion little short of horror. What shall our children live with these men who eat beef! When some were at length obtained, such were their prejudices, that not the poorest & youngest among them, would drink water from a well used by us, at Batticotta they would not even eat on the Church premises. We have now no difficulty from any of these sources, and even

Girls

girls of respectable parents are frequently offered to us.

These things are so many tide-marks of abating prejudice, which may be seen by all. But to us there are more certain though less obvious proofs, of a pleasing and advancing state of preparation for the direct and saving influences of the Gospel — they are such as are found in our daily intercourse with the people - in our being able to get nearer to them - to feel them - to find that they have a conscience; and in some instances to get hold of it. There seems to be some thing, too, like a troubling of the waters (especially at Tellipally) and some proof that the Spirit of God is at work, from the great opposition manifested by the children of the adversary. Our opinion indeed fast gaining ground, that the Christian Religion will finally prevail.

We must say then not in justice to ourselves but to the cause, that were no thing else done than what has now been mentioned some thing has been done; but this is not all. In the different Free Schools, more than 1500 children from every class of the people have been taught not only reading & writing (and in some instances Arithmetic) but all the fundamental doctrines of the Bible, contained in the best Catechisms, and in select portions of the Scripture. They have been visited from week to week - instructed familiarly - prayed with; - and every Sabbath have been brought to the house of God, when they have recited their Scripture lessons and heard the faithful preaching of the Gospel. Many of them therefore, are able to explain and some of them do expose, in conversation with their parents & others the abominations of Heathenism. There have been received into our families about 130 boys & 25 girls (including a few who attend the family Schools, but do not board with us) - of whom the latter have been taught reading, writing, sewing, knitting, with the common branches of female labour; and the former instructed in the studies of the common Schools, and also in grammar, geography and (most of them) in the English language. The latter is particularly important as it will give them respect among their country men - assist them in getting a maintenance - enlarge their minds - and prepare them through the blessing of God, for great usefulness. We consider these Schools as eminently the nurseries of Christianity among the natives, and we have the highest hopes, that from them there will be raised up a succession of Catechists, Schoolmasters, & especially Native Preachers who by that early discipline & cultivation of mind which is here almost unknown; and by the enjoyment of very uncommon privileges for growth in grace will be highly qualified for their work. We would even hope, that these little "Christian Institutions" may not give rise to and provide Students for a native Theological Seminary or College to bless this Heathen land as Andover, Princeton, and other Theological Seminaries do the United States. The importance of the Schools in this view, considering how indispensable it is to raise up labourers on the field can scarcely be overrated. All the children & youth in them are watched over prayed with and instructed as our own and we have abundant reason to bless God and our labour with them thus far has not been in vain. They now generally maintain Secret prayers, and have frequent Social prayer meetings among themselves. Some of them assist our devotions as well as their own by singing; and many taken active part in instructing their countrymen by reading & defending the Scriptures as well as by reading & distributing tracts, in the places of public resort. A few give very decided evidence of piety - of whom four - Ebin Porter, Jordan Lodge, Nath.l Niles, & P. M. Thelply have been, after a long and careful probation, admitted to the church; and two girls (about 14 years of age) whose experience is very pleasing and are now candidates for admission —— Nor has the Spirit of God been confined to the Schools. One man, born & educated a heathen has been baptized and admitted to Communion, and three others (one of whom is

very

very active in promoting the cause of Christ) have expressed a desire to enjoy the same privileges. We have also good evidence, that one heathen woman, who will probably soon be baptized, has received the grace of God; — and we desire to add, with devout thankfulness, that four young men, native Malabars, of respectable talents & well acquainted with the English Language, who have been with us as Assistants & Interpreters almost from the beginning of the Mission; & one young man of dutch descent, who has been for three or four years connected with the medical department, have all been made subjects of divine grace; and are, so far as we can judge, devoted servants of the Redeemer. Three of them who have now been nearly two years members of our Church, viz. Francis Mallappa, Gabriel Tejera, and Nicholas Peramaander have lately been licensed to preach the Gospel. This circumstance that there are already three native preachers in the Mission, who have all the advantage of a perfect acquaintance with the language, customs, prejudices, and habits of the people and are inured to the climate, cannot fail to be highly appreciated by those who are praying the Lord of the harvest, to send forth Labourers into his harvest.

We are bound, therefore, in humble gratitude, to say that Something has been done, and that more may be hoped for. But while we praise God for what he has done, & for the encouraging prospects which He has graciously given of further blessing, we would not forget, nor would we have our friends forget, but always remember, that every well grounded hope of seeing the Gospel finally prevail must be placed, not on any flattering appearances, or even on any degree of partial success, but on the sure promise of the Immutable Jehovah. We present these things as grounds of encouragement no farther than they may be found to be proofs, that He, who never begins without being able to finish, has wrought in this Mission for the Glory of His own Name.

That the prospect before us may be more fully perceived, it should be considered, that this Mission is not to a people few in number — Scattered over a great Country — or Shut up from the rest of the world. The Small District of Jaffna alone, to any part of which we can go in a few hours, contains between 225 & 250,000 inhabitants and the 8 parishes of which we have the more immediate care between 40 & 50,000 — On the opposit Coast, having constant intercourse with the people here, by multitudes continually Crossing & Recrossing, there are more than 8,000,000 heathen, all Speaking the same Language, & in the same State of Spiritual wretchedness. The Mission, therefore, while it has the important advantage of Concentrating much labour upon a Small Spot, and of being able to cultivate well a little ground (and this not in a town, where the Missionary is lost among the Crowding thousands, but in the country, where his influence may be felt on every side) has at the same time the privilege of access to Surrounding Millions. The little leaven which may be properly fermented & prepared is in the midst of a large lump. — Nor need we stop here. To estimate the prospects of any mission to India, we must take it in connexion with all the other missions, by which a vast preparatory work has already been accomplished, and an entire moral revolution in this dark World of Souls (where the conversion of a Single village may produce more important results than the abolition of idolatry in the whole Islands of Otaheite) is brought apparently near a crisis. Every Mission here is a part of a great System, and shares in the hopes & responsibilities of all the others; and if the different Soldiers in this immense field, press forward each on his own point of attack, there is hope of a speedy and glorious victory. Already are the enemies ranks broken, and he begins to retire in disconfiture. But sad will be the consequence of any now fall back — if many do, the day must be lost. Let not this disgrace come upon the American Missions!

Such is the Mission Revd. Fathers & Beloved Brethren friends, and helpers, which your liberality & Prayers have hitherto supported. Does it deserve your continued support, or Shall it now be abandoned? Shall the establishments made with so much labour & care, and the buildings raised & repaired at great

expense

expense, now go to ruin and the labour & money be lost? Shall the time spent & health w
in the acquisition of the Native Language, now be set down a blank.* Shall th
advantages gained by the various preparatory labours which have cost two valuab
lives, now be given up? Shall the children in our Schools be left to ignorance; and t
Children & youth in our families, who by their connexion with us have become a by w
among many, now be deserted to poverty & reproach? Shall the native members of our
Church, who look to us for countenance & guidance, be left as sheep among wolves, with
a shepherd? — Shall those who have just begun to speak in the name of Christ
to their Countrymen, be silenced by the necessity of seeking their daily bread, & shal
we say to them, as well as to the dear children who bear the names of our beloved frien
in America, and who look to us as their parents, — You must leave us — We can no l
instruct, patronize & support you. The Christian Charities of our Country have fail
We have looked anxiously for aid to those who sent us to you, but it does not come.
"All seek their own" and forget the poor Heathen. We must leave you & the wo
of the Lord here, for "we cannot dig and to beg we are ashamed". — After such an aba
donment could even we ourselves, ever hold up our heads? Should we not constan
meet the question. "With whom hast thou left those few sheep in the wilderne

Oh! ye friends of Him who has opened the Treasures of Heaven to you, and requires in
return only a small Sacrifice, that We may see of the travail of his soul & be satisfied
Shall these things be? We would take each of you by the hand & point you to our
Schools — to our houses — to our churches, and ask, Shall these all be left desolate
and Shall the people again see, what was so long before their eyes, the ruins of
a Christian establishment; and say as they long said taunting ly — this is the
end of the vain people's Religion! — this is a picture of Christianity! — Shall
they say to the passing Stranger — Here within those old walls, full of weeds, the
American Missionaries lived — Yonder were their Schools — And here in this
old Church, they told the people that they must believe in Jesus Christ, for
his Religion would spread over all the world. But their prophecy has fail
They are all dead & silent in the grave — no others have come to take their plac
— and now the name of Jesus is not heard in the Streets. We would lead you ov
to the grave of our departed Sister, who like the wife of Abraham, has taken
possession of the promised land; and ask Shall our claim to this land be relin
quished, and Shall even the Consecrated Spot become a wild waste of Heathenis

To all these questions we know there would be but one answer — it
cannot must not be! — the Mission Must be continued, must be supported;
and yet, such is the sad fact, it is not supported — fully — adequately!

Already have we been obliged to dismiss Several of our Schools — to refuse
applications for others — to diminish the number of Children in our families — and to
neglect many opportunities for increasing and extending our operations. Principally
for want of funds, we are destitute of books. — We might, with money, purchase the Sacred
Scriptures to some extent, although they are nearly out of print. There is not now in the
Mission more than a dozen Copies of the Old Testament, and scarcely twice that numb

---

* Note. So many circumstances occur to prevent Missionaries in India from ever becoming effective men that the value of one who has acquired the language is immense and fully prepared for his work can scarcely be estimated. We think it a fair computation for India that one third of the Missionaries who come out die or disabled by sickness in the course of the first three years of preparation — One other third through want of facility in engraving a difficult language, through weakness of eyes, debility, early death or family afflictions never get such a knowledge of the native language as to preach in it with acceptance & effect — and only one third are for any length of time able & efficient Missionaries. Let the churches who have any such in the field prize them, pray for them & so far as possible provide them with every facility for the successful prosecution of their work.

of the New. Of tracts we have almost none, suitable for distribution; and are obliged to supply the deficiency in a very small degree by causing some to be written on the ola. Of Tamel School books we have none, except on the ola; but we need some exceedingly. To supply our pressing wants in these several respects, the Board very providently sent us a printer, more than a year ago. He was ordered from the Island by Government; but, had our funds admitted, we might, with nearly equal advantage, have established a press on the Continent near us; but want of money was a great obstacle; and when there was an opening for Mr. Garrett at Bombay we thought that the voice of Providence called him from us. We relinquished for the time an object dear to our hearts, and were left destitute.

The friends of Missions we are confident would not have this Mission, or any other, abandoned; but we must beg them to bear it distinctly in mind, that, not only if the Mission languishes, but if it is not enlarged, considerably enlarged, it cannot long subsist. It must go backward or forward — "there is no middle course between death & victory." If any one doubts this let him accompany us only a few hours sail to the Continent, & we will show him the seat of a once flourishing Mission, which was commenced more than a century ago, and long kept up with a degree of spirit, though always with inadequate funds; but which with the exception of a few branches, which have been grafted upon other Societies, now exists only on paper; we will show him mission houses vacated — a printing press unemployed — large Missionary libraries worm eaten & falling to pieces on the Shelves — Churches abandoned and Congregations scattered. At Tanjore, a similar sight might be witnessed. A Missionary lately on the Spot writes to one of us, — "It is truly afflicting to see the ruins of this once flourishing mission. The large Church built by Mr. Swartz, which used to be crowded is now never used except on festivals." Yes, & the native Converts left without Spiritual guides, & free from the restraints which even idolatry imposes, have become more abandoned, in many instances, than the Heathen themselves. Indeed to call a man a Christian is an insult in those very places where Swartz laboured & prayed — where Gericke baptized the Heathen — & where Grundler lies buried; & the Civil Government while it employs heathens incapacitates Native Christians from holding any office. The evil consequences of this failure, are almost incalculable, and should be a warning to all engaged in similar undertakings. There is much reason to fear, that the clogging & final stopping of the wheels of that Mission has done more to impede the current of Christian benevolence, & to back the waters which were pouring life & fertility into that land of drought and the shadow of death, than every impediment from the Brahmin & Caste, & the whole system of idolatry combined. The latter, to a considerable extent one gave way; but when the prejudices excited by the former will subside, time only can show.

But are we in danger of such a failure; or are we alarming ourselves with imaginary fears? Do we not hear that young men in our country devoted to the cause of Missions, are calculating that they must seek patronage under English Societies — and is not this alarming? Where are the resources of our Country? What can these things mean? Are those who devote themselves to foreign Missions to be obliged to break off all their connexions with home, & go into the Service of foreign Societies — of Societies differently organized & perhaps requiring a different discipline from what they have been accustomed to, & subjecting them to many mortifications if not to serious embarrassment in their work? — and this to lighten the burdens (or rather say to diminish the privileges) of one country & increase those of another, while the former contributes annually not more than 200,000 dollars for the distribution of the Bible & for foreign Missions, while the latter with little more than twice the wealth (& 50 times the debt) raises for the same objects more than 1,600,000 dollars, or eight times as much! Is this the missionary Spirit of our Churches? Is it the American Spirit? — No! It cannot be. The genius of our Country sleeps, & needs only to be roused — Already has it given some noble pledges to the Christian world, & it will redeem them. It has taken, if not given a glorious lead, in the march of Christian enterprize, & it will not now fall back.

But

But, it is the farthest possible from our intention to declaim on this subject; its aspect upon the churches of our country is too portentous to admit of any thing more than the plain appeal of Scripture & reason. What then will be the effect of obliging our missionaries to engage in the service of a foreign country? To satisfy ourselves we need only advert to two plain principles — One is — the Spirit of foreign missions in a spring of life in the Church — that it is "twice blessed it blesses him that gives & him that takes"; — and the other that In proportion as missionaries go abroad for support the missionary spirit languishes in any Country. The first of these is now generally conceded & the consequences are all obvious. Were it necessary to assign any reasons for the other, it might be mentioned that the missionary who entirely removes his connexions from home is lost to the Churches there. He no longer contributes, as he otherwise would by his regular communications, to keep alive the missionary flame which once perhaps he helped to kindle. But the principle is fully established by two facts in the history of the Church. The Spirit of missions in modern times sprung up in Denmark and so long as the missions from that country were supported by funds gathered at home this spirit florished & the missions florished. There was a natural & very salutary action & reaction. But when, in consequence of some troubles on the continent, the supplies were interrupted, & the missionaries were obliged, for a time, to look to England for support, the missionary spirit died in Denmark, & subsequently the missions died in India. Another instance is in the German Churches, which have so long furnished missionaries for England. For many years all (& now one half) the missionaries employed by the Church Missionary Society were German & yet where is the missionary spirit, & we might add where is the orthodoxy, of the German Churches? So what part of the world are they now sending missionaries? Had then the first missionaries from the American Churches gone abroad for support, as it was at one time expected they must do, might not these Churches now be, in respect to Christian action, where the German Churches in fact are; & should the missionaries of our Country now be obliged to go into foreign service, would it require any spirit of prophecy to foretel the fate of all its missions.

Where then we hear that the Treasury of the Board is drained; and learn that those whom we have expected would come to our aid

are casting their eyes abroad for support have we not some reason to fear that when our hands drop nerveless in death from the standard which we are now attempting to raise, it will fall, & give the enemy one additional source of triumph? Already are this watchful people waiting for our failure. One of them said a few days ago to Mr. Poor — Your wife is dead — your Schools are dismissed — your bungalows are rotting down — your money is gone! This would indeed be a most heart rending appeal we, it all strictly true. But blessed be God, we have been enabled to deny ourselves of what we considerd necessary to a comfortable subsistence, rather than that the cause should greatly suffer in view of Heathen; & though we have not gone forward in our operations we have not gone backward to any considerable extent. We have waited for the removal of the cloud, in the full confidence that the Churches would hear & help us. We well know that there have been reasons for the insufficiency of the missionary fund to the demands upon it. In some of these we rejoice. We rejoice that the Board has so widely extended the sphere of its operations; & we cheerfully give up a part of our proportion (even if it come from our daily bread) to assist in the formation & support of other missions equally important with this. — In others — in the distresses of our beloved Country we sympathize and while we receive its christian charities we do not fail to remember that many contribute to our support by severe self denial — many no doubt whose bed is harder & whose fare is coarser than ours. And shall we complain because such do no more? Far be such ingratitude from our hearts. We thank them with tears. Are not in our own names only — in the names of our dear children rescued from Heathenism — in behalf of the lambs of our flock — in behalf even of the stupid heathen around us — we thank them! We thank all, both rich & poor — Ministers & people — Societies & individuals, who have aided this mission by their substance or prayers — In the name of Him who has said "in as much as ye have done it unto one of the least of these ye have done it unto me" we thank them.

Nor will we any longer doubt the continued support of the friends of Zion while we see them coming up, as they are beginning to do, to the help of the Lord — while we hear "one respectable clergyman", saying "I could not sleep if I know any of our missionaries were in want" & another individual, "I could write long on this subject but it would be far easier to weep; but what will writing or weeping avail"? — Such sentiments overcome us, & we blush at our unbelief. Let them become general & who can anticipate the glorious results — then precious indeed will be the offerings of our native land — thrice dear to our hearts that land — and happy indeed will be all its favoured inhabitants. "In that day it shall be said to Jerusalem fear thou not, & to Zion let not thine hands be slack the Lord thy God in the midst of thee is mighty; He will save thee — He will rejoice over thee with joy — He will rest in his love — He will joy over thee with singing"!

In treating a particular & frequent remembrance in your fervent intercessions at the throne of grace — in the closet — at family altar — in the Social Circle & Great Congregation, that God may be merciful unto us & bless us, and cause his face to shine upon us — that his way may be known upon earth and his saving health among this people.

We subscribe ourselves with Christian Salutations — Yours in the Gospel — James Richards
Benjamin C. Meigs
Daniel Poor
Miron Winslow
Levi Spaulding
John Scudder

Jaffna (Ceylon)
Nov. 5. 1821

Am. Miss. Ceylon

Plan for Missionary Societies

(Duplicate)

The insufficiency of the funds of the American Board to the vigorous prosecution of their Missions already commenced, and to the further occupation of the vast field, which is constantly opening before them, while it is particularly afflicting to the missionaries, whose prospects of obtaining the object for which they left their native land are thus clouded, cannot fail, likewise, to be a source of painful regret unto all who love Zion. Knowing as we do that this has not arisen from any want of disposition in the friends of Missions to patronize, nor from any want of means in the Christian public for patronizing the noble plans of the Board, we have been impressed with the conviction that one principal cause of failure is to be found in the want of a regular, general & permanent system of collections. This impression has been deepened by comparing the temporary & small effects of most of the plans pursued in our country for obtaining contributions, with the abiding fruits of the systematic efforts of some Societies in England, particularly the Church Missionary Society.

Without entering into the merits or demerits of any of the various methods, which either the state of the times or the exigencies of any particular occasion have rendered expedient for obtaining supplies, it is sufficient to say, that the operation of all of them is limited & partial. Nor is this owing to want of wisdom, in those who have conducted these concerns. The Board have often been obliged to supply their wants on the spur of the occasion — they have wanted money at the moment and been obliged to get it as they could, without waiting the slower though surer results of more systematic exertion. Besides, the way for extended effort has not been prepared hitherto by the general diffusion of information on the subject of Missions; and though the plan of the Board was laid deep & broad, and it was formed for extensive operations, yet its growth has been more rapid than was contemplated even by its friends and consequently than was provided for. But the day seems to have come for the formation of some better organized system of support — the exigencies of the Board require it — the wants of their missions affectingly call for it — and the circumstances of the times admit it.

We would, therefore, beg leave to propose the adoption of the following or some similar

Plan for a General & United System for Supporting the Missions of the Am. Board.

Let there be formed (when there are not already) large & respectable Societies auxiliary to the Board (say one in each state and if the state be large two) these Societies to embrace as many of the leading men in every part of the State as can be induced to join them — (terms of membership to be say $10 annual $50 life subscription $20 an. $100 at one time, a Director for life, and Clergymen one half these sums). Subsidiary to these Societies, let there be County associations regularly organized — to have besides the usual officers a visiting Committee (or Committee of Ways & means) to divide between them the different parts of the County, for the purpose of forming & superintending Parish Associations either male or female or both, consisting of such as may subscribe one dollar annually. These

Parish

Parish associations (one or more in each Parish) should meet regularly on the first m[illegible] of each month, for prayer & for obtaining religious information. At these meeti[illegible] often as convenient, and at least every quarter, one of the visiting Committee shou[illegible] be present & give them all the religious intelligence he may be possessed of. He s[illegible] likewise procure (for the use of the members more particularly, but to be read may be deemed expedient at the public meetings) the Missionary Herald & a[illegible] the other missionary papers published by the Board. These meetings to be open all inclined to attend, and a contribution for the objects of the association to taken up at the close. The officers of these associations may be a President Vice President Secretary & Treasurer (the two latter united) who if the association of Gentlemen shall from their office be members of the County Association if it be Ladies they shall have the privilege of appointing two Gentlemen a[illegible] delegates to represent them in the County Association. Let the County Associations, besides these officers and delegates, consist of all such as contribute (say $5) annually or 25 at one time, and all the members of the State Society. Let the County Associations hold quarterly or semiannual public meetings, at which each of the visiting Committee should produce a written Report of his Su[illegible]-cess informing associations obtaining Contributions, and in general of whatever of particular interest has come under his observation, which reports should be arranged by the Secretary abridged & prepared for [illegible] embodied in the annual report of the State Society. At this time such resolu[illegible] should be passed & such remarks made, by the members of the association, as to give due credit to the exertions of any individuals, or the whole of the Committee; and such motives presented, to zeal & activity, as may occur to any who are present. The Treasury of the County Association will be of course be a depository for the collections of the County, which should be forwarded quarterly to the Treasurer of the State Society with a regular Cash Report. The avails of merchandise whose profits are consecrated to the Lord — of the increase of kine or sheep thus devoted — the produce of lands cultivated as Mission fields, and the proceeds of female industry can be transferred to the same deposit; and any number of individuals united to raise funds for the education of heathen Children or for any of the objects of the Board can come into union with the County Associations, and all Societies of every name, already formed, may fall into the plan according to their rank, so as not to dissolve any connexions now subsisting. The State Society of which all the officers of the County Associations, including the visiting Committee, should be considered as members should have an annual meeting, at which a sermon should preached — the Reports of the County Associations read — the Treasurers Report read & accepted — and such resolutions passed & such speeches made as may be expressive of the sense which the Society has of the services of any of its officers or of the County Associations, and the encouragements there are to further exertions; which Report should be handsomely printed — with abstracts from the Reports of the County Associations a list of the officers & members of the State Society and of the County Associations — a fair Cash account of all the donations made to the different branches, and to the Society and a digest of the speeches made at the annual meeting. These Reports should be

forwarded

forwarded to the Prudential Committee, accompanied by the Balance of the Treasury before each annual meting of the Board, and should be distributed to all the members of Society and to the officers of the County Associations.

Further, if the Constitution of the Board can be so modified as to admit of it, let the President of each State Society and one delegate chosen from among the Directors at each annual meeting be for the time members of the Board so far as to meet with them - vote in their proceedings - present the Report of their Societies - and make such communications concerning the progress of the cause in each State as may be deemed advisable; - and let each member of the Board be a member of the Society in the State where he resides and a Director. In the Report of the Board let the reports of the State Societies be given in a form together with a list of the officers - County Associations and extracts from the Speeches; and in addition to this let the Report contain extracts from, or the whole of the most interesting Journals of their missionaries, by way of appendix - thus giving at one view a history of all their domestic and foreign proceedings a thing exceedingly desirable, and which, with the divine blessing would do much to scatter the darkness that still rests on the minds of many with regard to foreign missions. Such in general is the plan which we propose to the serious & prayerful consideration of the Christian public and especially of all the friends of missions. We are aware that it may seem liable to objections. It is a great plan and may consequently appear heavy to succeed in practice - but we think differently. It appears to us much more simple in its principles and much more easily kept in operation than the System of collections now pursued - indeed once put in operation it would keep itself in motion. It is not proposed as perfect. It needs, no doubt, alterations & modifications; but were a plan which in its main features should resemble this adopted we should calculate on the following among other important advantages.

1. It would identify the Christian public with the Board. Every careful observer must have noticed that one of the difficulties under which the Board labours is that being a self existent body whose privileges are not accessible to any one (however able to patronize the cause by talents or wealth) not elected to them by the Board itself, many are ready to consider them as having a separate interest, distinct from the Christian public in general and to look upon their missions not as the missions of the American Churches, but of a small & select body of men. They do not feel that interest in the missions which leads them to say. "We have sent out missionaries - we are making exertions to increase our funds and consequently they will not say our missions are failing & we must make sacrifices to support them. It is different in the case of most missionary Societies where any man may constitute himself or be constituted by his friends a member - for being once united with such a Society he feels himself bound to support it. He has a common Cause with all the other members; but no more perhaps feels under obligation to give to the funds of the Board this year because because he gave to them the last. Now tho' we could not with the constitution of this venerable Body altered in this respect so as to lose the advantages it now has of compactness and strength, yet if they can allow an auxelcary Society to be formed as branches and to most purposes integral parts of the Board without interfering with

its

its genius the principal benifits may be secured; and these it is thought would be important — no less than blending the interests of the Board with those of the Christian public (at large)

2nd It would organize & bring the whole Country into the mission ranks. This would be of vast consequence as it would give the Board a determinate & permanent Strength. Those who have the direction of Missions would know how to calculate on their resources and they would not begin & be unable to finish. Besides in this State of organization there would be an equal draft on all parts of the country & equal facilities for remittance from every quarter. As each one might deposit his money near home he would know, in the first instance at least what become of it.

3rd It would prevent the necessity of employing an endless succession of agents at great expense & comparatively little profit. The System is intended to be continued motion by its own powers — to have a principle of life in itself, so as to prevent the necessity of the constant application of new forces. This is the great desided term in any thing which is intended to last; and without it every System is defective.

4th It would give every man in every rank of Society an opportunity to do & say what he could to promote the great & glorious object. The effect of the different meetings if properly conducted would be very considerable. The enthusiasm which pervades almost all classes in Great Britain in the Cause of the B. & F. B. Society is scarcely more owing to the simplicity & grandeur of the object than to the eloquence with which it is presented in the anniversary Speeches and by all the circumstances attending those anniversaries; and every one who has been in London during the Missionary meetings in the month of may Speaks with astonishment of the missionary Spirit there excited all London is alive. It becomes indeed a Kind of Missionary camp in which the Spirit of holy war is Kindled and Soldiers for foreign & domestic Service are armed & taught to fight the battles of the Lord.

But without enlargeing on the benifits of such a System which will no doubt appear visionary to many (until happy experience has proved that they are capable of being realized) we will only add our firm belief that were the establishment of such a System to be undertaken in faith and neither left to find its way into existence by chance or committed to a few young men — or men of a common Stature which would be only betraying the cause but given into the hands of some of the most experienced most able & most influential men in our country (and cannot even such men engage in such an object) who should devide the land between them and pursue the object for a short time with activity & zeal & perseverance it would be gained and the most beneficial results would long continue to follow — Let none then be faithless but believing for all things are possible to him that believeth.

[Note. Since writing the above & since the first copy was sent it has been found from certain documents sent us by the Collector of the District that the population of Jaffna is not probably, much over 200,000 — We therefore wish the statement to be reduced to that) if that should appear reasonably — There is however still much uncertainty on the subject) —— The Copy has not been examined so closely as it should be — Some mistakes in spelling may have been overlooked as it was copied by a Native — Francis Mallappa]

(Duplicate.)

To give the Committee a better view of the Mission and to accompany the Address if they shall see fit we add a

Schedule of the Am. Mis. in Ceylon.

Five. — Stations.

Tillipally.

(9 miles N. from Jaffnapatam.)

James Richards } Missrs.
Daniel Poor }

Nicholas Fernunder, Native Preacher.

Daily Boarding School for Heath. Chil.

23 Boys — 6 Girls.

Native Free Schools.

7 Schools 315 Boys — 14 Girls.

1 Native member of the Church in Communion.

Batticotta.

(7 M. W. by N. from Jaff.)

Benjamin C. Meigs. } Missrs.
Henry Woodward. }

Gabriel Tissera — Native Preacher.

Daily Boarding School for H. Ch.

22 Boys — 4 Girls.

Native Free Schools.

4 Schools 180 Boys — 2 Girls.

1 Native member in Communion.

Oodoville.

(5 M. N. from Jaffn.)

Miron Winslow — Missy.

Francis Malleappa — Nat. Preacher.

Daily Boarding School for Hea. Child.n

11 Boys — 3 Girls.

Native Free Schools.

5 Schools 250 Boys — 6 Girls

1 Native member in communion.

Tandiseripo.

(9 M. N. W. from Jaffn.)

John Scudder — Missionary.

Daily Boarding School for Hea. Chil.

16 Boys — 2 Girls.

Native Free Schools.

3 Schools 125 Boys — 4 Girls.

1 Native — 1 African & 1 Dutch member &c

Manepy.

(4½ M. N. by W. from Jaffn.)

Levi Spaulding — Missionary.

Philip Matthew — Native Assistant.

Native Free Schools.

5 Schools 245 Boys — 8 Girls.

1 Native Member in communion.

Jaffna Nov. 19. 1821

Rev. & dear Sirs,

Accompanying you will receive an Address &c. and a "Plan"; which are submitted wholly to the disposal of the Committee; to be published, or not, as they shall see fit. Should the plan meet their approbation it can be brought before the public, either in connexion with the Address, or without it — as the plan of the Committee — as anonymous — or as suggested by us. The hints have occurred to us in consequence of having our attention necessarily turned to the subject of supplies; and we hope not to be thought presumptuous in bringing them forward in this manner.

Since the Address was written, we have received intelligence of the arrival at Madras of the remittance forwarded through the kind attention of the Treasurer by the "Sally," which has relieved us of much anxiety, and calls for our warmest gratitude. As, however, the necessities of the Board remain the same, and as our embarassments must return, unless an increasing interest in this great cause is felt, and manifested, we consider it still proper to present the state

of this mission to the Christian Public; hoping thereby to increase the missionary spirit in our churches. The statements, relative to our wants need no particular alteration; for though we have a present supply we do not feel ourselves at liberty to extend our operations while the funds of the Board remain so low.

We have also rec'd the four numbers of the Miss. Herald, by the Pacific — two or three private letters by the Palmer — Mr. Evarts letter of June 22d, and one Boston Recorder of June 23d, by the Sally; but the boxes and packets all remain behind. We have, however, gathered facts enough from these scattering communications concerning the state of religion in our Country, and the progress of missions, greatly to gladden us, and animate us. How visibly have been the goings of the Lord in the Churches of our land! He has said unto them "Arise! shine! for thy light is come;" and they have arisen — their light has shone. He has dawned upon the darkness of the Western wilderness, and beamed as a day-star from the ocean upon the benighted Islanders of the sea. From the sanctuary of God a voice was heard "Give and it shall be given"! The command was obeyed; and how rich already the fulfilment of the promise! On many parts of the Country, the Spirit has been indeed "poured out from on high". "Bless the Lord oh, our souls"!

Our joy in hearing of the prosperity of Zion has, however, been damped by the intelligence that one and another of the faithful watchmen upon her walls have fallen, and that he whom we all love is sick; but our refuge is in God; and we will not cease, dear Sir, to strive together for you in our prayers, that you may be strengthened and we comforted; and that the friends of Christ "may not have sorrow upon sorrow."

By a Note on the Cover of the address of which the accompanying is a duplicate, you were informed that we intended soon to write the Com. a short letter concerning the prospects of their Eastern Missions. It is found, however, on reverting to the facts, and views already presented to the Com., that they must probably have the subject already fully before them. The only reason for our thinking it necessary to say any thing on the subject, was that we thought, & still do think, the advice given by our Brethren at Bombay, in a late joint communication, are far too dark, and too discouraging. Highly as we respect the opinion of these valuable Brethren, we cannot but think that the fears which they express lest Am. Missionaries should not be allowed hereafter to settle in India, and lest our Mission should be broken up and the premises which we occupy declared the property of the Church, are unfounded. When we remember, that our Brethren at Bombay effected a settlement there in troublous times, when Missions were generally opposed, and that they have been permitted to continue the Mission until the present time, when the state of things is far more favorable than it was, we do not see any reason for thinking that it may not be continued. As to ourselves, and the Mission here, we have not the least apprehension of any disturbance from Government. The affair respecting Mr. Garrett was an arbitrary act of the Lieut. Governour, whose prejudices (being a military

man) were at first very strong against Americans. We have some reason to think that his views have since that time undergone, at least, a partial change. His last communication to us, giving notice of the pleasure of the Supreme Government to allow of no increase to the number of our Missions, was in a kind tone. In regard to that communication, a copy of which has been forwarded to the Com., we consider it as, on the whole, favourable. It makes an official recognition of our residence here; which, of course, may be considered as settling the question of our being ejected; and though it does not allow any enlargement of the mission it by no means forbids the hope it may be allowed, on application to the Supreme Government for license. Indeed we cannot, but hope that on application, licenses may be obtained both for India & Ceylon, not only so that the present missions may be kept up; but greatly enlarged. We believe that the day is nearly gone by when political jealousies will be allowed to operate so as to shut out missionaries from countries under Christian governments.

But our Brethren at Bombay seem to have formed their prognostic of evil principally from the fear of Ecclesiastical influence. They suppose there is a general & deep laid plan to bring all India into the pale of the Church; and that some good men may be brought into this plan. We do not doubt that even good men in the Church would prefer to have the natives of India Churchmen, rather than to have them Dissenters; but we do doubt very much whether they would rather have them heathen than dissenters; and while the choice must be between the latter, & not the former, while such a vast disparity exists between the wants of India & the means of the Church, we cannot suppose they will or do object to the labours of other denominations. And were any high-Churchmen to contend for the prerogatives of the Church, they could not control the course of Providence. They have waked up too late to stop the tide of dissenting influence, which has rolled for 30 years over Bengal & flowed nearly two years without any obstacle in Ceylon. Why cannot, invite Baptist Wesleyan & Independent Missionary Stations be a blank; and though the Am. Mission should be blotted out, what have we among so many? Besides such is the conflict of party in England, that our Missions are perhaps less an object of jealousy than those of the dissenters in England — and such is the rivalry even between the Societies in the Establishment, that, with the high Churchmen (who have the rule here) the Church Missionaries are almost as unwelcome as dissenters, and consequently as Americans. Our Brethren speak of the reason we have to fear from the Lord Bishop of Calcutta — This may be greater than we apprehend, but when his Lordship was last at Colombo he spoke of our Mission in terms of high commendation, & satisfaction; and the Arch-Deacon of Colombo (who is the organ of the Bishop) said in a private letter to one of us, about the same time, "You, and your whole Mission have my best wishes, and are entitled to my best services" — We much doubt, therefore, very much, whether even the Bishop can be considered as hostile to our Missions. As to other members of the Establishment, we have the most friendly intercourse, with many of the civil Servants, and some of the Chaplains; while the Church Missionaries are our Brethren, in the best sense, and we are on the most intimate terms. We learn too from the communications of their Society that it regards ours with others,

mission very kindly. — The remark, of Mr. Thomason to Br. Bardwell on the indigibleness of India as a field for Am. Miss.ⁿˢ arose, we think, rather from some incorrect views of the State of other missionary fields, than from any objection, which he may have to this field being occupied, to some extent, by Americans. We cannot think that Mr. T. has any such objections; as he has always manifested the utmost friendship of Sabing, and interested himself so much in the mission here, that when Mr. Garrett came on, and there was no press, he kindly procured the donation of one from the Auxiliary Ch. Miss. Society; and which is to have been forwarded to us, had not Mr. G. been obliged so soon to leave. In view of these things we cannot think that any enlightened members of the General or local Government or any benevolent or even consistent Churchmen, will seriously oppose Am. Missions in India.

The Revd Samuel Worcester D.D.
Cor. Secretary
Am. Board for Foreign Missions
Salem,
Massachusetts,
U. S. A.

Care Rev. W. H. Pearce,
Bapt. Miss.
Calcutta.

Duplicate.
Address of Ceylon Missionaries
April 30. 1822

MADRAS 3 DEC 3 1821

Rev. Messrs. Winslow & Spaulding

Nothing of particular importance has transpired since the Address, was sent. Our hearts have been cheered, however, by hearing from Br. Woodward, of his safe arrival at Calcutta, & improving state of health.

With much esteem & affection — we are &c.

The Revd Samuel Worcester D.D.
Cor. Sec.
A. B. C. F. M.

James Richards
Benjamin C. Meigs
Daniel Poor.
Miron Winslow
Levi Spaulding
John Scudder.
Am. Miss.ʳⁱᵉˢ (Ceylon)

74 Jaffna November 24th 1821.

Rev.d & Dear Sir

We now inclose to your care, a letter which we have thought proper to write to the American Bible Society. We send it to you for your perusal; & request that it may be sent to Dr. Mason if it meets the approbation of the Presidential Committee. Our need of the Tamul Scriptures, as you will perceive by the inclosed letter, is very great; & we sincerely hope that the American Bible Society will feel willing to afford us the means of purchasing the Scriptures both for our Schools & for distribution among the people. Unless we receive assistance from the American Bible Society, we see no prospect of obtaining a supply of the Tamul Scriptures for this people for many years to come.

A few days ago we sent to you by way of Calcutta, an Address to the American churches, & a Plan for the more systematic collection of contributions for the Board. The duplicate of these communications was inclosed in a joint letter dated Nov.r 14th 1821, explanatory of our reasons & motives for writing them at this time; also containing our reasons for differing from our brethren at Bombay respecting their views of your eastern missions.

Mr. Evarts letter of June 22.d 1821 giving us an account of the remittance by the Sally was duly received on the 5.th Inst. We were greatly surprised to receive so large a sum of money in this time of need; & we pray that He who has the silver & the gold at his command, will never suffer your establishments here to fail for want of support. We have confidence to believe that He will not. He has hitherto taken care of us, & why should we ever distrust his faithfulness?

On the 17th of August last, at a meeting for business at Manepy, we advised Br. Woodward, on account of some indisposition of seven months continuance, to take a voyage for his health, either to Bombay Calcutta or Penang, as he might find opportunity. As there was very little prospect of his being able to labour efficiently in the mission for many months to come; & as the station at Manepy very much needed the labours of a Brother in health, we also advised him to relinquish that station & remove to Batticotta. We also advised one of the brethren at Oodooville to remove to Manepy & take charge of the station at that place. Accordingly, on the 22.d of the same month Br & Sis. Woodward removed to Batticotta, & on the 24th Br. & Sister Spaulding to Manepy. You have been informed in a previous communication of the removal of Br. & Sis. Richards from Batticotta to Tillipally, in consequence of the death of Sister Poor.

By a letter recently received from Br. Woodward we learn that he arrived at Calcutta on the 16th of October, & that his health was considerably better than when he left Madras. He sailed in the Woodford on the 30th September in company with the Rev.d Mr. Ward & Mrs. Marshman who were returning from England to Serampore. He had the advice of a very skillful physician on board the Ship to whose prescriptions, under the blessing of God, he owes his improved health & probably his life. While at Madras, he was so very unwell that his friends at that place had many fears lest his days on earth should be very few. Sister Woodward has also been quite feeble for several months past, so much so as to excite painful apprehensions respecting her health. Br. Richards has also been more unwell for a few months past than usual. We are happy to say in a little better state.
The rest of our members are, at present, in the enjoyment of tolerably good health. We have, however, during the last six months experienced a very unusual degree of sickness in our families. Several of our

number have been attacked by the prevailing epidemic, the spasmodic cholera. But while hundreds have died around us of this terrible case, through the divine helping, we are still preserved. We are loudly admonished that this world is not our home; & that while we live for ourselves or for the heathen, we must do quickly; for "time is short."

With unabated esteem, & with many prayers for your speedy restoration to health, we remain yours in the fellowship of the gospel

James Richards
Benjamin C. Meigs
Daniel Poor
Miron Winslow.
Levi Spaulding
John Scudder.

Rev. Samuel Worcester D.D.
Secretary to the American
Board of Commissioners for
Foreign Missions

John Scudder.

Ceylon, Joint Letter
Sept. 9, 1822.

Acknowledged, Apr. 1823.

duplicate

The Revd Samuel Worcester D.D.
Secretary to the American Board of Commissioners for
Foreign Missions
Salem
care of the ~~Rev^d Wm H. Pearce~~
~~Baptist Missionary~~
~~Calcutta~~
Massachusetts
U.S. America.

Jaffna Ceylon November 9th 1821.

Reverend and Dear Sir,

When we heard in this distant part of the world of the formation of the "American Bible Society", our hearts were filled with joy, and our mouths with praise. We hailed it as one of the "signs of the times", an auspicious omen of good, not only to our American Zion, but to the heathen who are sitting in darkness and "the valley of the shadow of death". We felt our hands strengthened and our hearts encouraged in the arduous work of evangelizing the heathen. We have read from time to time the Reports of the Society. We have beheld with unmingled satisfaction the smiles of heaven resting upon it, in the bright display of union of feeling, piety, and zeal among its members; in its rapid increase in numbers respectability and wealth; and in its opening prospects of extensive usefulness. We doubt not but the favor of God will ever be manifested towards it, while it remains faithful to those wise and benevolent principles on which it was founded, and which have hitherto influenced its decisions. Judging from the past, we entertain the most pleasing anticipations of its future progress; and trust, that, stimulated by the bright example of the British and Foreign Bible Society, it will follow in her footsteps, and not stacken its career in the race of christian benevolence, until it shall reach the desired goal, until the Word of God shall be translated and printed in every language, and diffused among every nation under heaven.

We take this opportunity of expressing our thanks to your Society for the very valuable present of three boxes of Bibles and Testaments, sent to us in the year 1820. A part of them have been disposed of, but the greater part remain on hand for future use. Many of the children in our Charity Boarding Schools now read daily in the English Bible and the number of those who will make a good use of them is continually increasing. A part of the Bibles we shall be able also profitably to distribute in Jaffnapatam among persons who understood the English language. In consequence however of a very handsome donation of English Bibles and Testaments from the British and Foreign Bible Society sent to Ceylon in the same year, there is at present a tolerable supply of scriptures in the English language, throughout the Island.

We feel pleasure and confidence in introducing ourselves to your notice, and through you, to the Society of which you have the honour to be secretary, because we write, not in behalf of ourselves, but of the heathen among whom we dwell. We wish to embrace this opportunity of introducing them and their wants to the notice of the American Bible Society.

The language spoken by all the northern part of Ceylon, even as far to the south east as Batticaloe, which is distant from Jaffnapatam about 240. Miles, and from Trincomalie 103. Miles, is the Tamul or Malabar. The same language is spoken on the neighbouring continent of

To The Revd. John M. Mason D. D.
Secretary for Foreign Correspondence to
the American Bible Society.

of India, from Cape Comorin as far north as Madras, by a population supposed to amount, on that coast, to eight or nine millions of people - The population of the district of Jaffna alone is supposed by gentlemen in His Majesty's civil service who have long resided here to amount to 200,000. inhabitants -

Respecting the population of the districts of Manar, Calpentteen, Wanny, Trincomalie, and Batticaloe, in all of which the Tamul language is spoken, our information is not so definite as respecting this district - The population is however very considerable, amounting in the five last mentioned districts probably to not less than 75,000. - The Tamil language is also spoken by many thousands in Colombo; and is the vernacular language of the Mohammedans in every part of the Island. The whole number therefore who speak the Tamil language in the island of Ceylon amounts probably to little less than 300,000 - Here then is a vast field for the distribution of the Tamul scriptures! -

It is not to be supposed that all this vast multitude can read; and it is impossible to say with any tolerable degree of accuracy what proportion of them can read with facility the printed character which differs in some degree from the written - But from our own personal observation, we know that the number is very considerable. The number also among the young is rapidly increasing; as the children in all the numerous schools that are established are taught to read understandingly and fluently the printed character. In every neighbourhood therefore, some may be found who can read the scriptures; and many of those who cannot read, will be disposed to hear them.

The number of Roman Catholics is very great. They are almost as a mass, of course, destitute of the scriptures. Many of the Catholics are however anxious to obtain them. They have solicited them from us; but we have none to give -

We have under our care 24. Free schools, in which are taught about 1150. children, besides 72. Boys and 13. Girls in our Charity Boarding Schools - For all these schools we need the Scriptures in Tamil for daily use -

Considering the vast population around us, and especially the number of children in our schools who would daily read the scriptures if they were put into their hands, it appears that our need of the Tamul scriptures is very great. And when it is considered also that there are seven missionaries, assisted by three native preachers and by many of the boys in our charity boarding schools, who have for some time been in the habit of going out among the people to read the scriptures, it will appear that we have excellent opportunities of judiciously distributing the scriptures, or parts of them among the people. We are not advocates for an indiscriminate distribution of either the scriptures or tracts; and in general we think it better to give away parts of the Bible, say a single Gospel, than it is to give them the whole Bible at once. But we lament to say, that such is the present scarcity of the Tamul scriptures, that we have not more than a dozen copies of the Old Testament in our Mission, and not more than three or five times that number of the New - We have none for distribution among the people. All we can do is occasionally to lend them a copy -

Some information respecting the different translations and editions of the Tamul scriptures may not be unacceptable to your Society -

It appears that there have been printed in all

eight

eight editions of the New Testament in Tamul viz: five at Tranquebar; one at Colombo; one at Madras, and one Serampore - The first edition of the Tamul New Testament was translated by Ziegenbolg and Grundler Danish missionaries at Tranquebar, and printed in the year 1715. The second edition of the same was printed in 1724. The third edition about the year 1739. The fourth was printed in the year 1788. and the fifth and last in 1810.

A translation of the New Testament was also made at Colombo the capital of this Island by the Dutch clergymen, and printed in the year 1759. The translation differed very considerably from the one made at Tranquebar by the Danish missionaries - It was considered a good one at that time, and was perhaps better adapted to Ceylon than the Tranquebar New Testament.

The edition of the New Testament printed at Madras in 1772. was a revision of the Tranquebar New Testament, and not a new translation. - The Serampore edition of the New Testament was also a revision of the Tranquebar - It was printed in the year 1813. It is the edition principally used by the missionaries in this district. But even this is now nearly out of print.

The Venerable Ziegenbolg before his death, which took place Feby: 23. 1719., had translated into Tamul the greater part of the Old Testament. In this work he was assisted by his fellow labourer Grundler who survived him but a little more than one year - After the death of Ziegenbolg and Grundler the translation was carried on and finished by the Revd Benjamin Shultze, and his associates. In 1724. they printed at the Tranquebar press the first edition of the Psalms of David in Tamul. In 1727. the printing of the whole Tamul Old Testament, in three parts, was completed. The translation was plain & generally understood; but it needed many corrections. Accordingly it was carefully revised by the Danish missionaries about fifty years after, & a second edition printed at Tranquebar in the year 1777.

About the year 1786. it was carefully revised by the Revd Messrs Swartz, Fabricius and Breithaupt and reprinted at Tranquebar. From that time to the present the translation has undergone no material alterations. It is on the whole a good translation, though undoubtedly susceptible of many improvements -

A complete edition of the Old Testament in Tamul has never been printed at any place except Tranquebar. The five books of Moses were however translated by a very learned native preacher by the name of Philip De Melho and printed by the Dutch at Colombo in 1790. The translation is very elegant; but being made in what is called high Tamul, is not understood by the common people, and of course is of little use for distribution except among a few learned natives, to whom it is said to be very acceptable. This translation has not been reprinted -

The Psalms of David have also been twice printed in Tamul in the book of Common Prayer; once at Serampore in the Prayer Book prepared by the revd: Christian David and printed at the expense of the late Governor Brownrigg of Ceylon; & once in the Prayer Book translated by the Revd. Dr Rottler & printed at Madras in 1819. The Serampore edition was printed in 1818. - The Psalms contained in it are merely copies from the Tranquebar Bible; while Dr. Rottler's is a revision of the same translation -

All the editions above mentioned both of the Old & New Testaments (with the exceptions of the Psalms in the book of Common Prayer) are now nearly out of print; while the demand for the Tamul Scriptures is rapidly increasing. To satisfy this demand in part, the Madras Bible Society has determined to print an edition of 5000. copies of the Old Testament from the Tranquebar translation -

As the present translation of the Old Testament & the different translations of the new, are found to be susceptible of improvement in many places, a new translation of the whole Bible in Tamul has been commenced at Madras under the direction of the Madras Bible Society. The book of Genesis is already printed - The other parts of the Bible will not be printed until this Specimen has undergone a thorough examination by learned natives in every part of the country where the Tamul language is spoken, & by such Europeans as may be qualified to judge of the correctness of the translation. This is done in order

Ro

to render the new translation as free from error, & as acceptable as possible to every part of the Tamul County. Though the Tamul spoken at Madras differs in some degree from the same language spoken in & about Tranquebar; and though the Tamul of Ceylon differs in some degree from both; yet it is hoped, that with proper care, a translation of the scriptures may be made that will be eventually adopted by all parties as a standard translation - Whether these hopes will be realized or not, experience must determine - While there will continue to be something like different dialects of the spoken language, the importance of having a common standard of Tamul for all printed books is so great, as to justify many efforts and many sacrifices to accomplish so desirable an object -

Should however the present efforts that are making to form a standard of Tamul of success, it will become necessary to have three translations of the scriptures - one for the region of Madras; another for the south towards Cape Comorin, & a third for Ceylon. We sincerely hope that it will not be found necessary to adopt the latter course it must necessarily be attended with much additional labour and expense -

When we came to Ceylon, we expected soon to have a printing press in operation. For this purpose we procured a fount of Tamul types from Serampore, & were supplied with a fount of English types from America - A printing press was also sent out by patrons; but it has never reached us, & the probability is that it is lost - Mr. James Garrett was also sent out to us in the capacity of a printer. He was however under the necessity of leaving the Island in compliance with an order from Lieut. Governor Barnes - Mr. Garrett is now at Bombay, & has the care of the printing establishment of our brethren at that place, in the absence of Mr. Bardnell, who was obliged to return to America in consequence of ill health -

Thus in the providence of God, we have been repeatedly disappointed in our expectations concerning a press in this district - While we daily feel the necessity of a large supply of the Tamul scriptures for this people & particularly for our schools, we lament that we have not a press in active operation to supply this necessity -

We rejoice however that the Bible Society at Madras is so actively engaged in this great work - They are proceeding in it as fast as circumstance will permit - Certainly both of the Old & New Testaments will probably soon be printed at that place. As we cannot, under present circumstances, print the scriptures for ourselves, we must look to other sources for a supply. Through the Colombo auxiliary Bible Society, to which we contribute, we shall occasionally receive a few copies of the Tamul scriptures which they will purchase for us at Madras & also occasional supplies of parts of the scriptures printed by themselves - But more than this we cannot expect from them - They are very diligently engaged in translating & printing the Old Testament in Singalese - In this great & important work they are obliged to expend almost all their income, so as to leave comparatively small sums for other objects -

Our need of the Tamul scriptures is now very great, and is constantly increasing. We see thousands around us in this district, both Roman Catholics & heathens, who would read the scriptures, or parts of them if put into their hands. We behold them perishing for lack of knowledge - We pity their spiritual wretchedness - We feel that they are committed to our charge - We are anxious to place in their hands the word of God, which is able to make them wise unto salvation through faith that is in Christ Jesus - But we have not sufficient pecuniary resources to purchase a supply of the scriptures for them - In this situation we turn our eyes to some quarter for assistance; and to whom should we more naturally look than to the American Bible Society? To you therefore, with pleasure & confidence, we make known the situation & wants of this people. To you we present them as objects of your compassionate regard - For them we plead; & we trust that our plea will not be unheard or disregarded by those who are accustomed to feel for the miseries of the heathen -

Any assistance that may be in your power to grant us in purchasing the scriptures for the use of our schools & for distribution among this people, will be most gratefully received & faithfully applied to the specified object -

With sentiments of great respect & with fervent prayer for the prosperity of your society - We subscribe ourselves your fellow labourers in the vineyard of our

Lord Jesus Christ

James Richards

Benjamin C. Meigs

Daniel Poor

Miron Winslow

Levi Spaulding

John Scudder

Ceylon, Joint Letter,
Boston, Sep. 9, 1822.
Letter to Am. Bib. So.
Acknowledged, Ap. 1823.

Jaffna [Ceylon] May 30th 1822

Very Dear Sirs,

The time which has elapsed since we forwarded our last joint letter of August 1821 reminds us of our duty again to make known to our dear patrons and friends the situation of the mission here. In the cover of a letter to the American Bible Society we mentioned the ill health of Br Woodward and that he had taken a voyage to Calcutta hoping that a change of air and climate might be favorable. Providence seemed to prepare the way before him. He first went to Madras and from that place embarked on the Woodford Captain Chapman for Calcutta. While on board he received every kind attention he could wish from the captain and the advice of a very skilful physician Dr Hare, to whom, under Providence, we are all indebted for his recovery. — It is with feelings of peculiar gratitude as well as in justice to those gentlemen that we state that both the passage and the kind advice of the Physician were gratuitously given.

After spending about two months at Calcutta, Br Woodward embarked on board the Pacific, Captain Moore, Philadelphia, who very generously invited him to take passage with him free of expense to Madras. From Madras he came to Jaffna where he arrived in pretty good health on the sixteenth of January. —

About the time Br Woodward left Calcutta it was reported that our beloved friend & patron the corresponding Secretary of the Board died while on a visit to the western Mission. We had some reason to fear that this report was true as our last accounts left him in very feeble state of health; still we hoped that it might be incorrect and very anxiously waited for authentick information. By a letter from Bombay which we have just received we learn that in a letter from the Cor. Secretary to ~~his brother at~~ Bombay introducing to them ~~the~~ Rev Mr Fyvie on his way to join his brother at Surat it is stated that the Rev Dr Worcester died at Brainard. This intelligence has filled our little circle with mourning. We all had the happiness of being personally acquainted with this friend of the heathen; — we have all heard him plead with the Angel of the covenant for them, & also for those who had left kindred and home for their sakes. But we bow in silence to Him whose ways are in the deep and in whose sight the death of his saints is precious. Brainard and Worcester will ever be united in our minds and though we think of them with mingled emotions and weep that we are thus left in this wilderness we will hearken to the voice which says "Be strong and of a good courage for thou shalt bring the children of Israel into the land which I sware unto them — and I will be with thee!"

In many of our publick communications within the last two years we have been obliged to record the chastisements of our covenant keeping God. His rod is not yet entirely removed from us. Bro & Sr Richard's little daughter died on the thirty first of December last & on the first day of January she was buried by the side of Br & Sr Scudder's infant that died at Tillipally near the remains of our lamented Sister Poor. — Br Richard has for a few weeks past been very feeble and some new symptoms have excited our fears that the time of his departure is at hand. The rest of our number with the exception of Sister Winslow have through the blessing of God enjoyed for the past six months an usual degree of health.

Of the cause of Christ in general in this District we rejoice in being able to speak with encouragement. At the commencement of 1821 a Tamul Bible Association was formed in Jaffnapatam consisting mostly of native christians; on the 17th of Nov. one of the same discription composed almost entirely of heathen members was formed at Maddagam which lies nearly in the centre of the parish under our care. These two Associations pay an annual subscription of several hundred Rix Dollars for the spread of the Word of God in their own language. It cannot be supposed that men whose whole system of religion is condemned by the principles of christianity could contribute to the circulation of the Bible from proper motives; but whatever may be the object, we rejoice in the belief that the example may do some good, and that the habit of giving to such an object however small the contributions, may be instrumental of the happiest results.

On the last day of the year a Branch Bible Society auxiliary to the Colombo Bible Society was formed in Jaffnapatam. In this are united the Malabars, Portuguese, Dutch, English, and Americans. The formation of this society was the most interesting event we have witnessed in this place. Sums to the amount of twelve hundred Rix Dollars [1200] annually were subscribed and an interest was excited which we trust will not soon subside. By the well directed efforts of these three societies we cannot but hope that light will spring up and knowledge be increased.

At the date of our last joint letter we had suspended some of our schools for want of funds, but the reasonable remittance by the Lady has enabled us to commence them again. Our school department has however suffered considerably from the epidemick cholera which has raged here for about four months and which has proved fatal to thousands; but we would say with gratitude to God that this awful scourge is now in a great degree removed. During about three months while this disease was most prevalent the number of boys in our schools was reduced about one half, and in some instances schools were entirely discontinued. For the past month they have been increasing, and we believe our prospects in this department are as good as they ever have been. Our stated preaching on the sabbath at the stations has also been less attended on the same account, but in most of our parishes we now have our former encouragements. — We feel confident that there never has been a time when we could more emphatically say "knowledge is increased". After the more regular services in the forenoon at our stations on the sabbath six Missionaries, three native Preachers, fifteen or twenty of our most forward boys in the boarding schools, who are generally "send forth by two and two" are able to go into villages, markets, "field streets" and from house to house for the purpose of preaching the gospel or of reading tracts or extracts and portions from the scriptures; and as many of the places at which we preach are previously appointed we not unfrequently have small congregations.

The method of spreading the gospel by sending our boarding boys to read to the people has become interesting and greatly useful as it not only enables us to communicate the truth to hundred in a day who must otherwise remain uninstructed but at the same time teaches our boys to defend the christian religion from all the false accusations and vain objections brought against it by the heathen. Nor is it less interesting to state that the females who have joined our church seem to take a lively interest in the cause and often seek opportunities by going to different houses of communicating truth to their own sex and are sometimes successful in persuading a few to break away from their former customs, to go to the house of worship, and to listen to a preached gospel. —

Besides other methods of spreading the knowledge of salvation through Christ we have taken tours in which we have visited most of the parishes in the District, and some of the neighboring Island. In these tours we spend as much time as circumstances may render it proper, always taking our supplies with us, as it is altogether imprudent to depend either upon the generosity or compassion of the people; and even if we could, their scanty store would not always afford us our necessary food. It is our grand object to preach the gospel to every creature wherever we go and to declare, as may be best suited to the hearer, the whole counsel of God. — It is hardly necessary to add, that our opportunities for a judicious and profitable distribution of tracts and books are very numerous, and it is a matter of deep regret that, through the failure of our printing establishment and of funds, we are in this respect very much embarrassed.

By some of the above remarks you will understand that our boarding schools still continue to be a source of great encouragement. We have recent

commenced a school of this description at Manepy so that we now have one at each station. Perhaps it may be thought by some that we are forsaking the more appropriate work of a missionary and confining our attention too much to the education of these children and youth; but it should be distinctly understood that the care and instruction of these schools are in a great degree attended by the pupils of our mission assisted by natives, and that while feeble health, the influences of the climate, and domestick duties may prevent them from laboring to any great extent among the people they may in this way be very useful to the cause. —— In these schools much religious instruction is daily given & all possible care is taken to keep them from the contaminating influence of heathen customs. The change effected in the habits of these children by a few days discipline is exceedingly interesting, and the number from these schools which has been added to our church sufficiently proves that the moral influence of such discipline is most happy in its effects.

In some of our former letters we mentioned the hopeful conversion of two girls in the boardingschool at Tillipally, and also that some other individuals gave evidence of a change of heart. — On the twenty fifth day of December those girls, Miranda Safford & Mary Poor, — and the manservant of Br. Richard, Daniel Smead, were admitted to the church. One of the girls and the servant received the ordinance of baptism, the other being from a Roman Catholick family, had been previously baptized. These two are the first females we have received to our communion from among the heathen, and as they have made considerable progress in reading and in a knowledge of the word of God as well as in many things of less importance, we cannot but hope they will be made a great blessing to many of their own sex. —— A boy named S. B. Gawler belonging to the boardingschool at Panditeripo has also been admitted to our church. —— For some months past there have been favorable appearances at Todooville. Some individuals connected with the station and two or three in a neighboring village expressed great anxiety for the salvation of their souls, and there was encouragement to hope that five or six would eventually be added to our church. In these hopes we have not been entirely disappointed. Four of the number, the instructor of the boardingschool, one male and one female servant, and a woman in the neighborhood were received to the church on the twenty first of last month. Most of the Brethren and Sisters and a very large congregation of people were present. After the sermon three of the candidates knelt and received the ordinance of baptism. The other one having been a member of Mrs. David's school had been previously baptized by him. They were then all admitted into fellowship with the Church. Br. & Sr. Winslow's child and six children of the newly admitted members were also baptized. The ordinance of the Lord's supper was then administered & the whole concluded by singing the doxology. All the exercises excepting the prayer before the baptism of Br. Winslow's child were in Tamul. This was a most interesting scene. We had never before seen the heathen coming & Christ bearing their children in their arms — We had never before at one time received so many — nor had we before admitted an individual from the midst of the heathen entirely removed from every influence excepting that of a preached gospel as was the case of the woman in the neighborhood of Panditeripo. The congregation gazed with apparent astonishment wondering "when unto this would grow!" —— Our little church now consists of thirty two members of whom seventeen are malabars, and we are happy to add with devout thankfulness that we have as yet admitted no one who does not come out from the world and give evidence of spiritual communion with the Father and with his Son Jesus Christ.

We have had occasion before to speak of the opposition and persecution with which those met who express a desire to unite with our church,

(leave half a page open)

and in the cases of Supeyen and Shandery we have reason to fear that the opposition has, at least for a time, prevented the operations of the Holy Spirit. Among the friends of the abovementioned admitted members there have been a few manifestations of the same spirit. —

The two girls at Tillipally both before and after admission to the Church experienced much oppositon and ridicule from some of their relatives and from many persons both in their villages and near the church. Several attempts were made to withdraw them from the school; and when they went to speak to the women about their souls they were often ridiculed and sometimes abused. Their conduct at this time gave us the best proof of their their being renewed in their hearts. — Smead in consequence of being removed to some distance from his relations, who live in Trincomalee has received less opposition and ridicule excepting in one instance. About six m[illegible] ago his uncle, who has the management of the family affairs since the death of his father came to Tillipally for the purpose of reclaiming the offen[illegible] who had brought so "much disgrace upon the whole family" and of taking [illegible] to Trincomalee. He continued in the neighborhood a number of days and urged many considerations to induce him to return with him. Smead being of age to act for himself refused to hearken to his uncle and answered all his sarcasms, reproach, abuse, and arguments with earnest entreaties to attend immediately to the salvation of his soul. — Anto, the boy admitted at Pandeterripo was a Roman Catholick. Just before he was received to the church, he went to visit his friends. They soon began to upbraid him & to accuse him of not only destroying his own soul, but of endangering theirs. When the boy asked What is your first commandment — Why do you make and worship images?," they became angry and told him if he said "any thing more they would beat and mangle him". They said "you must not join the church until we can go & make confession to our priest for having been instrumental in persuading you to live with the padre". The boy replied I cannot delay. "Will you wash St. Joseph's feet as an evidence that we are not guilty?" Yes twice if you please. One demanded a writing as an evidence of innocence in this matter, which the boy promised to give. They next told him they would take away his marriage portion or inheritance, to which the boy replied "I may die soon and then what good would it do me. Seeing the boy neither flattered nor frightened they let him go. — The manservant at Oodoville has been exceedingly tried by the reatives of his wife. They entirely abandoned him. The little property which was entrusted to their care was neglected so that he was obliged to leave his employment and to work out in the sun several days in succession in the hottest season to secure a crop of rice which was wasting for want of attention. —

In addition to those already received into our church, there are two from among the heathen who have offered themselves as candidates — one at Tillipally whose name is Pandarum, of whom mention has been made before, and the other in Oodooville — the husband of the woman mentioned above. — In the former case though we saw a patient endurance of opposition and persecution and many other evidences of a change of heart, we did not see those decided proofs which we thought would justify us in his admission. When we expressed our feelings to him he replied "I may die before attending to this duty and never have an opportunity of expressing my belief that Christ is the only Savior". As the other case is a very recent one we thought proper to give the candidate a longer time for self examination, and for the trial of his faith. When asked — are you willing to have your wife come forward while you are left — he replied — "I am very sorry". Are you sorry because your wife is coming, or because you cannot come? "I am willing to have her come but I am sorry not to come likewise."

At Tillipally on the third of April, Daniel Smead & Miranda Sap[illegible] bo[illegible]

both mentioned above as members of [illegible] church gave their friend and relatives an opportunity of witnessing a christian marriage. This was a new circumstance. The ceremony conducted by Mr. David was in the church in the presence of many heathen, principally the relations and friends of the happy couple. This marriage has for several reasons produced considerable excitement among the people. The parties are of different casts. Smead is of the Vellala which on this Island is second only to that of the brahmins. Miranda is of the Chandu cast which is comparatively low. According to the custom of the people an individual of one of these casts cannot marry or even eat with an individual of the other. But at this time prejudice and custom lost their influence and all united in partaking of a feast prepared for the occasion on our premises. One of the most extraordinary circumstances in the view of the heathen is that Smead and Miranda are in the habit of eating together. This practice does not obtain even among the Roman Catholicks of this country, and the heathen think it quite intolerable that a woman should eat with her husband. We feel gratified, that this event has had a good effect, and that three girls of good cast from the same village where this girl lived have in consequence been offered to become members of the school.

In the last complete list of children to be supported in this Mission we find 232 names; but we are sorry to say that our funds have been and still are so low that we do not feel justified in taking more than half that number. This is exceedingly trying to our feelings as many of the names, which we must in justice to the cause omit are very dear to us. It is encouraging to learn that individuals and societies still feel interested in this part of our work, and while we fear these statements may damp the ardor of some we feel bound by every tie frankly to make known our situation respecting this subject. It is well known that there are many parts to a mission, and that some, though they may not be of greater importance, have prior claims when compared with others. All must receive a due proportion of attention. In our counsels and in our prayers we hope ever to keep distinctly and principally in view the best interests of the mission and the glory of God; and however our friend, as individuals, may be disappointed in their expectations we feel confident that no one, who loves Zion, would wish us to act on any other principle.

After giving this short account of the dealings of God towards us we cannot forbear to refer to the statements, of our want, made in our former letters, and to exhort our friends and fellow laborers not to be weary in well doing. In calling upon them to come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty, we would not bring before them this mission only - we would remember all. It cannot be supposed that a cause, in which the temporal and eternal welfare of so many souls are involved, can be carried forward without constant and extensive efforts; neither can it be supposed that He, from whose unexhausted treasures all the nations of the earth are supplied, has committed this cause to the hands of such earthen vessels without pledging himself to us to every necessary aid. We feel that he has thus pledged himself, and that he will not only redeem this pledge, but that for every temporal enjoyment, which is, from proper feelings, cheerfully sacrificed in the cause of Christ, he will restore a hundred fold in this world, and in the world to come life everlasting. -

We feel constrained, therefore, to exhort all to prepare for a long and
arous struggle with the powers of darkness- to gird up the loins of their mind
and to put on the whole armour of God; For we wrestle not against flesh
and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rul-
lers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high
places. ~~~ There yet remains very much land to be possessed, and the
different missionary stations, already occupied, are but poorly supplied
with laborers. Every single follower of Jesus should distinctly understand
that this is not the work of a day- It is the business of life, and may be
necessary until our children's children, more fully comprehending the prom-
ises and more promptly obeying the commandments of God, shall labor
more faithfully, suffer more cheerfully, and offer more willingly to forward
this glorious cause. ~

In the bond of christian fellowship
most truly yours
James Richards
Benjamin C. Meigs
Daniel Poor.
M Windsor.
Levi Spaulding
Henry Woodward
John Scudder

The Corresponding Secretary
of
A. B. C. F. M.

Note

Since this letter has been on hand, we have received
a letter from E. H. Newton Esq. of Calcutta giving us the in-
telligence of another remittance to our mission of three thousand
five hundred Spanish Dollars [$3500]. Though we have not yet
heard of any favorable change in the receipts of the Treasury of the
Board we cannot but hope that this is the case from some hints
in private letters and from the amount of so early a remittance.
Mr Newton very generously expresses his readiness to assist us
in the care of letters, packages, & boxes- and seems to take a deep
interest in the cause. We cannot but hope that God is pre-
paring the way for greater displays of his power and grace ~

By the Cardine,
Nov. 13. 1822

Dec. Herald.

Dated May 30. 1822.

Acknowledged, &c.
1823.

The Corresponding Secretary of A.B.C.F.M.

Care J. Evarts Esq.

Boston -

U. S. America.

Care Arbuthnot & Co

Madras

Jaffna October. 17th 1822.

Very Dear Sir -

Your letter of April 5th reached us a few days since. Previous to its reception, we intended to write soon & inform the Committee of some designs which we have in view for enlarging our establishments. Were our plans sufficiently matured, we should now be able to forward a full statement of the expenses which we think should be incurred in the different departments of our work, as was requested in your letter; but as we cannot at this moment forward such a statement we think it important that the Committee be immediately made acquainted with so much of our plans as our present views & determinations will warrant us in communicating. In the course of two or three months we shall be able to send you all those particulars which you have requested -

The most important design we now have in view is the establishment of a Central School or College. As to the expediency of such an institution we have determined; but have not yet the plan of it matured. For such an establishment there appear to us many important reasons. Indeed there seems to be a necessity for something of the kind. Our reasons are summarily these —

1st It will tend much to a more general diffusion of Christian knowledge among both the higher & lower classes of Society.

2d By introducing the sciences together with Christianity, it will raise the standard of education and strike at the root of Idolatry.

3d In this can be raised up Translators, Native preachers, Teachers & assistants who will be thoroughly instructed & better qualified to communicate instruction to others. Also to train up men for public service under Government whose principles & habits will be such as to become in various ways auxiliary to the extention of Christian knowledge -

4th In this the boys in our boarding Schools can pursue & complete their education under peculiar advantages. Having attended to certain preparatory studies in their several schools they can be united in this & taught under the superintendance of one person whereas the few boys in the different schools in the farther prosecution of their studies will otherwise require much of the time & attention of each of us.

5th It would prove a powerful stimulent to those who are now pursuing their studies in our different schools to qualify themselves for admittance to its privileges. Although the standard of education is exceedingly low, yet learning is not altogether undervalued. One reason why this people are not better taught is they have not the means of instruction, nor are there any among them properly qualified to teach. Their system of instruction is very defective; and if it were not, their language contains very few treasures to enrich the mind -

6th It would recommend our mission to Government by providing for the public service young men trained & educated in a manner very different & superior to any whom they now can employ, and would therefore contribute no doubt to the perpetuity of the establishments of the Board here, which the jealousy of Government threatens with ultimate extinction -

7th For the establishment of such an institution we enjoy facilities which perhaps cannot be found in any other Mission in the East. 1st We have strength of our own to devote to this object -

2d We have or can easily obtain any Tamul assistants which may be needed -

3d We have already youth to compose the institution, those

We also contemplate the establishment of at least one native station and shall probably take some measures for this object soon. It will not only increase our expences, but add something to the expenditures on the building department and probably add a few more schools to our list. We feel that the state of our Mission now requires us to make considerable appropriations for the procuring of the Scriptures tracts & School books. We still hope for a Dresp, but should we be disappointed in this we must look for a supply elsewhere - We shall therefore find it necessary to devote the full amount of what has been sent for the Printing department to this object & should be glad to exceed it.

Should all our lives be spared & we be able to occupy the four stations now established, we must soon make permanent repairs at Manepy, which will of course draw heavily on our funds. In the course of the next year we shall expect to enlarge somewhat the number of our free schools, not however to any considerable extent. Your request concerning a list of children supported in our families shall be complied with as speedily as possible. Though we have been more particular in the journals of the different stations to satisfy our benefactors in regard to the children they support we are sensible that a connected & particular account of all the children in the Mission may be very necessary. Such an account we are now preparing. On this subject we are sorry to know that there has been & still will be disappointment because the children named & supported are not all obtained. But we have done what we could answering the anxieties of the public & especially of those who support the children and while the want of funds has to a great extent prevented our progress in this branch of our labours, it must not be concealed that we have been somewhat disappointed in obtaining such as children as seemed worthy of support. Since also that we doubt the expediency as well as practicability of exceeding very much their present number. We trust however that the number finally obtained will equal the number for whom support is or may be continued.

Since our joint letter of May last but few things of an interesting nature have transpired, our prospects generally are encouraging. While as a Mission we have received much at the hand of God which demands our gratitude & praise, we have also received much to teach us to be humble and watchful. Last year Sister Poor was taken from our number. Now another voice speaks to us from the grave. Our elder brother is no more - Brother Richards who was so long burthened with sickness & pain has gone to his heavenly rest. It was not till June last that our fears concerning him were more than usually excited. At that time his disorder began to prey upon him with increased violence & continued till the day of his death, which was on the 3rd of August. Sometime previous to this last violent attack, he seemed to have an impression that the time of his departure was at hand. His mind was led much to self examination - to a review of the past that he might if it were possible find any & every false ground of his hope of acceptance with God. This self examination resulted in the confidence which Job expressed "I know that my Redeemer liveth". This hope - this confidence appeared to attend him to the hour of his dissolution. Certainly death was to him disarmed of terrors. He often spoke of it with [illegible]

only in death & in the enjoyment of his Saviour. His sufferings were long & severe; but we doubt not that the voice which by disease was so long forbidden to join us in prayer & praise now bears a part in the song of Moses & the Lamb with the company of those who thro' faith & patience have inherited the promises. On Sabbath, Augt 4th we assembled at Tillipally to pay the last tribute of affection to his remains. At the house we engaged in devotional exercises & then followed the corpse which was borne by the native members of our church, to the grave where an appropriate address was made to the spectators. We cannot do justice to our own feelings without saying much more respecting our departed brother than the limits of this letter will admit; we shall therefore forward to the committee a detailed account of his last sickness & death. We can not however close this account without saying of him "The memory of the Just is blessed." The affliction we have experienced by this stroke of Divine Providence is indeed grievous, particularly so to the bereaved widow & her fatherless child. Yet to the praise of Divine grace would we say that the comforts of God toward her soul are neither few nor small. After Brother Richards' decease Sister R. spent her time in our respective families until the circumstances of the Station at Tillipally rendered her return to that place expedient & highly necessary.

With regard to our labours generally we are happy to say that they continue to be blessed. Since our last communication there has been one addition to our Church from among this people. The case of Philip, the individual admitted, was one of particular interest. About six years since he came in possession of the new Testament, the reading of which was blessed to the hopeful conversion of his soul. Two years ago he commenced of his own accord unknown to any christian friend, publishing a knowledge of the Saviour to his fellow country men. A few months since Providence brought him to our notice, since which time he has lived at Tillipally studying the Scriptures and labouring among the people. The evidence he gives of love to God & man is in a high degree satisfactory. For further particulars respecting him we refer you to an account to be forwarded by brother Poor. In our last letter we mentioned two individuals whom we considered as candidates for admission to the Church. Besides these, there are now three others. There are also two individuals who give some evidence of having past from death to life and in almost all of our parishes there is one individual or more who altho' they give no evidence of piety are apparently seeking after truth. These cases of this nature have excited great interest. We have much reason for gratitude to God for the good measure of grace which he has bestowed upon our little flock, so that even the lambs there of have been enabled to glorify him. Would that we could say this without any exceptions; but alas! in one instance we have been called to mourn. We must make known the case of one who has caused our hearts to bleed, yet we would not mention it without praises to God that the wound made, has by the interposition of his grace been in some measure healed. It is the case of Philip Matthew who was admitted into our Church in Jany 1820. & whom we have found it necessary to suspend from its privileges. Of the crimes of which he was guilty he has made a full & public confession, manifesting a penitence & humility which has in some measure

to make his calling & election sure, and at the same time has many an increased desire for the salvation of others. We have reason to believe that the impression made upon the minds of the heathen whose eyes are constantly open to mark the defects of those who religion teaches them to live soberly, righteously & godly, has been. They have learned by this that as we preach, so we practise, not to suffer sin even in a brother. (For particulars of this case see Appendix)

The labours of our Native Preachers continue to increase and to occupy a more & more important sphere in our Mission. As we ourselves have acquired strength by the advance made in the native language, their labours as Interpreters have become of less importance and instead of being our medium of communication with the people, they have become in a more important sense, themselves the Preachers of the Gospel. They have heretofore been principally occupied nearer home, but are now beginning to itinerate at a great distance among the people & generally spend five or six days of each month either separately or unitedly on the Islands adjacent or in different parts of this district. For itinerating in this way they have peculiar advantages of many of which it is impossible for us to avail ourselves. They can leave home without neglecting other duties which are essential to the Mission & they can with less exposure of health endure the fatigue & inconveniences which attend such tours in the country. We have in this way done something & hope still to do more, but in this our labours must necessarily be limited. Agreeably to our instructions from the Committee we have adopted a Plan of Polity; a copy of which is in the Appendix. By this Plan of Polity we designe to be governed should it meet the approbation of the Committee.

We trust dear Sir that we always have a remembrance in the prayers of those who love Zion. The confidence that our beloved patrons at home take a lively interest in all our concerns in this distant heathen land & that they bear us continually on their heart at the throne of grace, affords us much comfort & encouragement in our work.

We remain Dear Sir,

Affectionately yours,

Benjamin C Meigs

Daniel Poor

M Winslow

L Spaulding

Henry Woodward

John Scudder

Mayor Letter
Ans. Apr. 1843

Plan of Polity

Preamble. Extract from the Instructions of the Prudential Committee of the Board.

"1st Every Missionary in the service of the Board is to be considered as being under Providence, dependent on the Board for support; under such regulations as the Board or Prudential Committee may from time to time recommend or approve; & that all the earnings which any missionary or missionaries wife shall in any way procure shall be considered as the property of this Board for the objects of the Mission & as such shall be regularly accounted for to the Prud. Committee."

"2 That at every missionary station to which more than one Missionary shall belong the salaries & earnings of the missionaries & presents to wives to them or any of them shall constitute a common stock, from which they shall severally draw their support in such proportions & under such regulations as may from time to time be found advisable & be approved by the Board or the Prudential Committee."

"3d That a majority of the missionaries on any missionary station, shall in their regular meetings decide all questions that may arise in regard to their proceedings & conduct in which the Mission is interested. Upon these principles your social compact will be founded."

In conformity with the above and foregoing clause in our Instructions, We, James Richards, Benjamin C Meigs, Daniel Poor, Messrs Winslow Levi Spaulding Henry Woodward & John Scudder - Missionaries from the American Board of Commissioners for foreign Missions: and stationed in the District of Jaffna Island of Ceylon, do adopt the following Fundamental Rules & Occasional Regulations as our Plan of Polity or Compact of Social Order -

Fundamental Rules -

1. All our number shall constitute one Mission, to be called The American Mission in Jaffna -
2. The Public Funds of the Mission, consisting of all remittances from the Board - all earnings of any missionary or missionary's wife - and all presents - shall constitute a Common Stock from which each Missionary shall receive an equal support under equal circumstances & draw his missionary supplies according to such rules as the Mission may from time to time adopt -
3. The Officers of the Mission shall be a President - Secretary - Treasurer & Auditors: who shall perform the usual duties of these offices; besides which the Secretary shall be required to maintain a correspondence abroad, when directed; & the Treasurer be allowed to make contracts & draw Bills in the name & under the control of the Mission -
4. There shall be an annual meeting of the Mission as early as convenient in the Month of Jany, at which time the Officers shall be chosen & the accounts audited, preparatory to their being forwarded by the Treasurer to the Prudential Committee of the Board -
5. All questions brought regularly before the body shall be decided by a majority - but no alteration shall be made in the Fundamental Rules without the consent of four fifths of all the members -

Occasional Regulations.

In correspondence with the foregoing Fundamental Rules we agree to adopt the following Bye-laws or occasional Regulations, ... of alteration or addition; by vote of the majority present at any reg... meeting—

1. All presents not exceeding four Rix dollars at one time, ... by any member of the Mission may be appropriated by ... to his private use, it being understood that an equivalent ... is generally returned for such small presents; and that ... property or presents recieved from friends in America for private use be considered as belonging to the individu... to whom the same may be sent—

2. Each Missionary & wife shall be entitled to an allowan... of One hundred & Seventy Rix dollars monthly— each ... missionary to two thirds of that sum— and each child, if ... five years of age to Eighteen Rix dollars, and if more than five, to twenty Rix dollars monthly—

3. No member of the Mission shall be allowed to solicit ... for any other than the general purposes of the Mission, without the approbation of the body: and if any donatio... are recieved they shall be appropriated under the contro... of the mission, having due regard to the wishes of the donor ... donors—

4. No member of the Mission shall incur any public expe... without the approbation of the body, which in all importa... cases must be expressed by a regular vote—

5. The Treasurer shall not be permitted to make any ... for the mission without a special vote—

6. There shall be forwarded from each Missionary station a Public Journal once a year, beginning with Jany. 1822 in the following order, viz Jany. 1. Br. Meigs. March 1. Br. Spaulding. May. 1. Br. Scudder— July 1. Br. Winslow Sept. 1. Br. Woodward— Nov. 1. Br. Poor—

7. There shall be a joint public letter forwarded to the Presd. Committ... once in six months—

8. The expenses attending the business of the Secretary & Trasy ... ments shall be refunded but no private emoluments of any kind shall be received by the members of the mission for transacting its concerns—

9. All family expenses, including also the common expenses of attending ... labours of the Mission shall be defrayed from the family allowance—

At a regular meeting held at Manchy 18. Feby. 1822 The foregoing Fundamental Rules & occasional regulations were presented by a committee who had ... appointed to prepare the same &c ... this Mission

Recd. Aug. 15. 1823.

Case of Philip Mathew

At a church meeting regularly holden at Todoville June 21. 1822. Brother Meigs informed the members of the church that he was under the unpleasant necessity of communicating a very serious & heavy charge against Philip Mathew one of the native brethren. The charges were Adultery. design of adultery & lying - Bro. Meigs also stated that he had much satisfaction in being able to say that having taken the steps detailed in the 18th chap. of Matthew according to the rules of the church with the backsliding brother, he had received from him a full confession of the offence & seen in him very satisfactory evidence of repentance - The case being stated & Philip called upon to speak he fully & feelingly confessed before the church the several charges - expressed his repentance & asked forgiveness of the Brethren &c. At an adjourned meeting on the afternoon Philip appeared before the church with a written confession embracing all the charges before mentioned & also that he had drank Wine given him by the woman with whom he had the improper intercourse knowing that the same was stolen - The confession was as follows -

Brethren hear. I am going this day to confess to you with shame & sorrow the scandalous sins which I have committed against my saviour & against this church, to the offence of the brethren & the ruin of my own soul since I professed myself a christian & joined the church of Christ. I confess that when I lived at Batticotta it was my intention to commit Adultery with a woman who was there & that I expressed to her my desire - I also confess that I lived in adultery for some time with another woman who was there I also confess that I drank Wine belonging to a Missionary there which was handed to me by another which I knew had been stolen - Moreover I confess that when a Missionary at Batticotta & some others enquired of me respecting these charges I denied them & was thus guilty of Lying. I confess that till lately I have not had true repentance for these sins. I did not confess my sins to God nor did I obtain pardon of him. I have been inactive in religion & dead in my own soul. But a few days ago when a Missionary at Batticotta called me & questioned me about these crimes I confessed them to him - He then warned & rebuked me which led me to see that my sins were very great & known that I had grieved God & ruined my soul; and that others were thinking at my conduct & prevented from turning unto the Lord - By these views I felt much grieved on account of my sins & I do earnestly pray God for Christs sake to forgive these sins & all other sins which I have committed. I do also ask pardon of the members of this church & of all others who have been grieved by my sins or who may have stumbled at them - I beg & entreat you who are present & others who are absent to avoid these sins into which I have fallen & to shun all other sins lest you fall into them & also entreat you to behold in me the awful consequences of giving way to the beginning of sin - With my heart I beseech Almighty God that none may so stumble at my fall as finally to perish!!

In hearing this confession it was unanimously resolved

That the Members of this Ch. h. view with deep grief the lamentable fall of Philip Mathews & they express their abhorrence of the sins of Adultery design of adultery - connivance at them with which he stands chargable, but that they

And do accept of the confession now read. Resolved also that the confession be read before the congregation at Batticotta next Lords day; And that Philip Mathew be suspended at present from the privileges of the Church —

Agreeably to the above resolution Philip read his confession at Batticotta June 23. 1822 to a large congregation. In reading it he manifested the feelings of a penitent. The impression made upon the audience was good —

Copy Mr Mathew

Philip Mathew

March 15. 1823.

Acknowledged, Ap. 1823.

Read in Committee, Ap. 9, 1823.

P. S. We wish it understood that in writing this letter we intended it not for the public but for the Comte only — We say many things respecting Government which we are not willing to say to them — We also give other particulars which we should not make public — However we commit it all to the Committee — We should prefer not having our suggestions &c about the School or College come before the public until the plan we are maturing can be presented. The plan we hope to forward soon —

We need very much a supply of Eng. Grammars — Cummings Geographies &c. Walkers Dictionaries

Jaffna / Ceylon / Oct. 26th 1822

Very Dear Sirs,

The subject of our present communication is one, which has long dwelt upon our minds and is now become so important that we feel it our duty to make it known through your kindness to the Prudential Committee of the Board. We refer to the education of our children.

By the "Plan of Polity" which we have adopted and which we have forwarded to the Committee it will be readily seen that we have most carefully and studiously been governed by the tenth Article of the Instructions given us by the Board. By that we are directed to consider ourselves as "Missionaries in the service of the Board, and under Providence dependent on the Board for support under such regulations as the Board or the Committee may from time to time recommend or approve; and that all the earnings which any Missionary or Missionary's wife shall in any way procure shall be considered as the property of this Board for the objects of the Mission and as such be regularly accounted for to the Prudential Committee".

In view of this article we have felt authorized to draw from the funds of the Board monthly a sum equal only to our necessary expenses. The support of our children has also been regulated by the same Plan, so that it is impossible for us to reserve any part of our salaries either for ourselves or for the future education of our children. When the monthly allowance has exceeded the amount of expenditures it has been our practice as a matter of conscience in reference to the Instructions of the Board to appropriate the excess to some particular object of the Mission at the discretion of the individual. On the other hand in a few instances when at the close of the year any has in consequence of sickness or from losses been in debt we have voted a small additional sum. This little variation from our Plan of Polity is in consequence of the impossibility of naming any sum which will meet every case. Hence it is plain that in regard to the education of our children we depend entirely on the generosity of the Board, and having full confidence in them as Patrons we doubt not but whatever plan they shall think best to adopt with regard to our children will be satisfactory to us. As for ourselves we expect to spend our days and lay down these bodies among the heathen. It becomes therefore necessary only to point out to the Prudential Committee our situation and regard to our children that they may adopt such plans as shall best promote the cause of Christ here, after we shall have finished the work given us to do.

We have now fifteen children. Five of them have begun to read, and some of them are at an age in which the habits of study ought to be fixed by constant application. While these children remain at the different stations they must occupy much of our time or be neglected as there is no school or instructor for them. Should the time of your Missionaries be occupied in teaching their own children they must neglect their more appropriate work; should they not teach them their feelings would be tried daily not merely by seeing them grow up in ignorance, but especially with the reflection that after they are laid in the grave, they will become companions of the heathen and been exposed to habits & sufferings of which the heathen

heathen themselves are ignorant. Could the Committee see what we wit
they would not think that we express ourselves too strongly. Nothing could
more deeply affecting to our feelings than the thought that some future tra
ellor would see in our children or their descendants what we now se
in the descendants of Europeans in this District — Men, women and c
ren as much more wretched than the heathen as their ancesters were
elevated. Work they cannot — to beg they are ashamed, — or if driven to this
humiliating course they must have one servant to carry their basket and
other to hold their umbrella while they plead for food and clothing. —

A glance at our geographical situation will show the Committee that we l
in a very retired spot. There are no large towns where trade can be made ve
profitable — no situations under Government which will give us encou
agement to hope for a support for our children. It is true there is som
trade in Jaffna & some offices in the civil service but if they seek
employment under Government a proper education must be given t
if they become Merchants a capital would be necessary. Besides the
mand would be so small & there are so many Portuguese & Dutch, that
we could hope for would be the possibility of a support for a part of our
children. If they should labor as farmers they might get five Cents a day
If carpenters or Masons their daily wages might be at most fourteen
Cents a day. If by reason of the debilitating influence of the climate
any other cause their strength should fail even this scanty sum would
be cut off. In a word there is no place in which as a general thing they
could find a support unless in connexion with the Mission. We mi
go into the detail & show that in clothing food & in many other things
their expenses would be so much greater than those of a native that they
not support themselves either by labor or trade. — If God should give
them a new heart and prepare them to be useful in the Mission (in whi
case they must still have an education) their situation would be mo
encouraging; but if not — even should they possess good natural talents
dispositions they could be of but little profit to the cause and might
much hurt. If they should prove perverse even one child would do
incalculable injury. — As the subject of a school for the educa
tion of our children has pressed with so much weight upon our min
we have thought much of establishing one among ourselves but w
feel that our time cannot be given to it & it is doubtful whether we co
get a teacher at present from America. — Even on supposition we could establish
school here it deserves consideration whether the cause of Christ could n
be promoted better by removing these children at an early age (say at eight, twel
or fifteen) to America for an education. — In the first place the ex
pense to the Board to educate them here would be as great as it would
be in America, and might be much greater because the
assistance of friends might there be expected. — In the second place it wo
be exceedingly difficult if not impossible to educate them in this cou
try so as to qualify them in the best manner for usefulness, even especially if
prepared by grace to be Missionaries. If we had the best instructors wha
could they do? These children are daily surrounded by heathen & exposed
every sin & we might add compelled to sin. It would be impossible t
keep them from this contagion. Here is no Sabbath — no morality. I

we shut them up in a school & (if it were possible) & kept them from temptation what could we expect? What could be expected of a young man in New England if shut up in even in the best College with all its advantages if every time he looked through the window he saw the people given up to every species of wickedness? Books & teachers could never show the benefits of christianity on a country or on society, nor could they give those permanent habits which in a christian county grow up with children & become a second nature. — Until the state of society becomes entirely changed the most necessary part of a proper education for a Missionary cannot be taught in this country and it is equally obvious that even a visit to America when the benefits of christianity are seen both in publick & in private, in the great congregation & in the family circle would do much towards making up the deficiency. — We find that great and important advantages to the heathen and to the cause of Christ may result from the descendants of Missionaries, if prepared by a proper education — & by the grace of God to fill the places of their parents; but if not — if neglected — and exposed to the temptations & sins, which are common among the heathen they certainly will "destroy much good." — The heathen are glad to know that the children of Missionaries are depraved as well as their own, & they will take occasion from their sins to speak against the cause in which we are engaged.

In view of the whole subject we would beg leave to inquire whether it may not promote the best interests of the cause & have these children pursue with as much diligence as possible the study of the Tamul & English languages (both of which they speak with equal facility) until they are eight, twelve or fifteen years of age & then go to America. To keep alive the Tamul language and to excite the christian publick to pray for them & to assist in their support let them be all put into the same school (calculated for the accommodation and instruction of both sexes) say a Foreign Mission school for the Education of Missionaries' children. We might then hope that by the time they were properly educated the grace of God would prepare them or at least some of them for the places we now occupy. Should this be the case no one would hesitate to say that they would have great advantages in comparison with any others. Their constitution would more readily adapt itself to the climate — they would have some knowledge of the language — a partial acquaintance with the customs & religion of the heathen — and the strongest ties of nature enlisted to secure their return. — Those who should not have the proper qualifications for Missionaries would in this way receive an education sufficient to qualify them for usefulness in America. —

We cannot but believe that there would be many who would look at such a school as a permanent establishment — not merely for the accommodation of one Mission & of a few children but for the accommodation of all Missions however numerous & for the education of the children of all Missionaries under the direction of the Board; and we would hope that there would be sufficient support for such an establishment from the benevolence of individuals & of Societies without large draughts from their funds. of the Board.

In favor of such a school we would mention one thing which affects our minds not a little. We refer to the fact that — The British Government prohibits any increase to our number. We cannot expect to live many years; & if we take no measures to perpetuate our Mission it must become extinct and much of our labor lost. — Our children are British subjects and can

claim protection from the British Government. They can go and co[illegible] without being subject to the yoke which their fathers are obliged to bear. [illegible] do hope, however, that the pleasure of the Government may change on the subject [illegible] Missions and that it will partake more of that liberal spirit which [illegible] seen in the British & Foreign Bible Society. We have ~~[illegible]~~ much reason [illegible] gratitude that we have so many friends in this Island who are disposed [illegible] look with candor and with some degree of approbation upon our labours; [illegible] in all our plans we wish to keep in view that our work will be soon [illegible]ished and that we must leave the cause to other hands. ##

Having thus freely & fully brought this subject before the Committee [illegible] leave it for them to take such measures as they think will best promote [illegible] cause of Christ here and at home wishing that as early as possible we may be made acquainted with their views. ##

Wishing to be constantly remembered in your prayers

We are most faithfully

Your servants in Christ

Benjamin C. Meigs

Daniel Dow

M. Winslow.

Levi Spaulding

Henry Woodward

John Scudder.

The Cor. Secretary
of the ABCFM

Cor. Secretary of the Board

Hunt Lester
Ann Arbor 15 1833

It is a matter of deep regret that Geography, Cummings Questions, Murrays Grammar – or Alexander's Grammar, Slate pencils Inkstands, quills, Lead pencils &c which have been frequently mentioned in Dorts of our letters to the Board – have not yet reached us –

1444
6
6644

Cover to Cocyfun
Joint Letter.
March 30. 1823.
[illegible]

MADRAS
30 NOV 30
1822

P. Adonis

The Cor. Secy. of the American Board
of Comrs. for Forn. Missions

Boston
U.S. America

NEW-YORK
MAR
2

~~Care of Arbuthnot & Co.~~
~~Madras~~

Rec. Apr. 14, 1823. Jaffna, December 12th 1822.

Dear Sir

The accompanying biography of our departed brother Richards we now send to the Prudential Committee. We have written it not only as a testimony of love & respect for him who was very dear to us all; but in hopes that others, by reading his account, may be excited to "go & do likewise". Should it be accepted by the great Head of the Church as an instrument of conversion to sinners; of sanctification to the children of God, or of advancing the great cause of missions, we shall feel ourselves abundantly rewarded for all time & labour in preparing it.

We have, within the two past months, sent to you by way of Calcutta & Madras two joint letters & their duplicates. The first of these letters was upon the general concerns of the mission; & the other on the subject of educating our own children. As these have so lately been sent, we have little to add at present, except to say, that no important changes have taken place in the mission since that time. We hope in the course of the next month to send to you a more explicite answer to the inquiries & requests in Mr Anderson's letter

With much esteem we remain

Dear Sir

very affectionately yours

Benjamin C. Meigs

Daniel Poor

M Winslow

L Spaulding

Henry Woodward

John Scudder.

Jeremiah Evarts Esqr.

Boston.

P. S. We have ascertained that a copy of Scott's Family Bible would be a very acceptable present to our very kind friend Mr Moorjaart. It is our wish therefore that a handsome copy of one of the Pittsburg Editions may be presented to him by the Committee. Or if they prefer it, let it be sent to us & we will present it to Mr M.

Mar. 14, 1823.

Ceylon. 84

Joint Letter of the Missionaries. Jaffna June 21st. 1823.

March 9. 1824.

Very Dear Sir,

Our letter of October last informed you the prospects of our mission continued to be encouraging. the Lord's hand had been laid upon us in the removal of Brother Richards from our number, and in having called us to weep on account of the deplorable fall of one of the native members of our church. Could we say that we had since enjoyed the uninterrupted smiles of providence we should much rejoice. The Lord however has been pleased to order it otherwise He has again found it necessary heavily to afflict us. Happy will it be for us, if our trials lead us to the only source of comfort and work in us the peaceable fruits of righteousness.

It is with much regret that we inform you, that Sarah Maria second daughter of Bro. & Sist. Meigs is no more. She died very suddenly with the Locked Jaw on the night of the 9th of March, in the sixth year of her age. This trial was rendered peculiarly severe from the circumstance that Bro. Meigs was absent from home on his way to Colombo, when this afflicting event took place; and that at the time when Sist. Meigs so much needed his presence, she was obliged to mourn alone. The Sovereign of the Universe who often deprives us of those comforts of an earthly nature upon which we are apt to rely for support when in distress, was pleased to manifest himself to be in a very gracious manner and enable her to say, "the Lord is righteous still".

This trial was rendered additionally severe from the circumstance that Bro. Scudder was not permitted to administer medical assistance to her in her last moments. He was absent from home at the time with Bro. Spaulding on a preaching excursion. While those of us not immediately concerned in this mournful bereavement have sympathised in the sorrows of our beloved Brother and Sister, we have been enabled to rejoice in the goodness of God to ourselves and families in preserving our lives and health to the present time. But we have not been exempted from trials of another nature. We have been called to weeping from a source which we little expected. Our little church is again in mourning in consequence of being deprived of two more of its members. Could we say that these had died in the Lord and left behind them the hope that they had gone to join the church triumphant in heaven, we should say it is all well. But not so! They have openly dishonored their profession and been suspended from our church. One of these is a young female, formerly attached to the boarding school at Panditeripo, whose name is Susanna Anthony. She was the subject of serious impressions for more than a year before she joined the church, and early as October last wished to be considered as a candidate for ~~the privileges~~ admission to its privileges. When her views on this subject were made known to her friends she met with much opposition. She however appeared determined to forsake all things for Christ and take him as her everlasting portion. To one of her near relations who threatened to beat her if she joined the church, and who asked her if she did not want friends, she replied that Christ was enough for her. When further opposition was raised against her, and the only alternative left was either to leave off the worship of God which she had established in her family, or leave her home, she chose the latter and returned to Panditeripo. After continuing there a few days, her husband came to her, begged her forgiveness for having turned her away from home, and invited her again to return. As she continued to appear well and gave us pleasing hopes that she was born into the kingdom of grace we had no hesitation in admitting her to sit down with us at the table of the Lord. On the first Sabbath of last month she was baptized and in the most solemn manner sealed her covenant engagements to be the Lords' forever in the presence of a large number of witnesses

engagements she violated in a few days after her admission. Ebenez[illegible] joined the church at Tillipally in August 1821, and who had given us [illegible]ence that he had been with Jesus has also dishonoured his profession. They [illegible] partakers of each others guilt.*

[illegible]tressing subject our feelings prompt us to say but little. It is our only con[illegible] that the Lord reigns.

[illegible] commencement of this Mission twenty four have been added to our church. Wh[illegible] number that from this small number three have been subjects of its discipli[illegible] [illegible]e called upon to humble ourselves deeply before God. But though we have [illegible]ause for humility, we have also cause for thankfulness (when we take into con[illegible]sideration the unfavourable circumstances under which our native converts are placed) that no more have fallen into sin. In Christian countries where the tone of morals is high, and where the restraints of civilized life are felt and have a very powerful tendency to prevent the members of the church from dishonouring the cause of Christ, there are not unfrequently instances of sad apostacy. If this be the case in Christian Countries, how much more must it be the case in heathen countries where morality and the restraints of civilized life are comparatively unknown, [illegible] consequently when temptations to do evil press upon them in every direction. [illegible] to these we add that laxity of principle, which they imbibe from their earliest infancy in consequence of their continued familiarity with all the abominations of those who serve the creature instead of the Creator, together with their low ideas of sin, and the extent and Spirituality of the divine law, until they have been long under the teachings of the Holy Spirit, it is the less to be wondered at that ~~they~~ our native converts do sometimes relapse into sin.

Those who are now under the discipline of the church, previously to their admission gave us satisfactory evidence of a ~~change~~ real change of heart, and we feel much encouraged to hope, that though they have fallen, they will rise again, and be taught to watch and pray with more diligence, lest they again fall into temptation.

The exercise of rigid church discipline when attended with the divine blessing has not only the effect of producing good impressions upon the minds of those who fall. It is calculated to make those who stand more watchful and consequently less liable to relapse into sin, and it has the effect also of making known more fully to those around us the holy nature of that religion which we preach. We cannot but entertain the hope, that this event will be overruled for good.

The Christian Churches in our native land who are sharers with us in our joys and our sorrows will feel with us the necessity of earnest prayer in behalf of that little church, which they have been instrumental in gathering. It should never be forgotten that its members are as lambs among wolves, and need much grace to enable them to persevere unto the end.

But while we have been cast down we have not been forsaken. Our cup has been mingled with cordials which have invigorated us, and encouraged us to persevere in our work. Since we last wrote several additions have been made to our church. Katheramma of Odooville (the husband of Antache who was received about one year ago) was baptized and admitted to full communion with us in November last. At the time when his wife was received, he presented himself as a candidate for admission. But as we considered it expedient that his faith should be further tested, we deferred his admission. It gives us much pleasure to state, that the hopes we entertained of him from the beginning have not been disappointed. He appears to have grown in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

At Panditeripo Julia Ann Prime one of the girls attached to the boarding school at that place has been admitted to the church. She is a Catholic by education. Soon after she began (as we hope) in earnest to lay to heart the things which belong to h[illegible]

* See Appendix.

everlasting peace, she was called to experience a trial of her faith. Her friends were much enraged, at her having become impressed with a sense of divine truth, and were desirous of diverting her attention from these impressions as soon as possible. As the use of gentle means to accomplish their purposes were ineffectual, they had recourse to more violent measures and beat her. She was enabled to witness a good profession before them and honour the cause she had espoused. In June last she expressed a desire to join the church. That we might have a further trial of her faith, her admission was postponed until December. She continues to give pleasing evidence of piety, and endeavours to make herself useful by going to different villages, and speaking to the people from house to house upon divine things.

At Manepay there has been one admission to the church. Conto of that place was some time since cast into prison, and while there with no other teaching than that of the word of God, accompanied with the influences of the Holy Ghost, he was brought to feel that he was a sinner, and ceased a better righteousness than his own to justify himself before God. It appears that a man belonging to Batticotta had been cast into the same prison, and that Bro. Meigs had sent him a testament to read. As this man was obliged during the day to be absent from the prison in performing some work for government, Conto had accepted his book and read it. He soon became so much impressed with the truths it contained, that he rebuked those who were confined with him, because they had erected an altar dedicated to some demon, and continued to offer up their prayers before it. His rebukes however had no good effect. They sometimes answered him, that if they did so, the devil would release them. At other times they became enraged, scoffed at him, threatened to kill him, and commanded him to throw his book away. As he continued to read, he felt more deeply the truth of what he read, and resolved, if he should be released from prison, he would seek the salvation of his soul. The time came when he was released, and as the truths which had arrested his attention while in prison continued to have an abiding effect upon his mind, he determined that he would visit the Missionary who was settled in the parish where he lived. Agreeably to this resolution he went to the Mission house and had Christ preached to him as the way, the truth and the life. By degrees he was more fully convinced of the truths of the gospel, and felt that he must leave his sins, believe in the Lord Jesus Christ and walk according to his commandments. After having given good evidence for some months, that he had been taught from above, and really had received Christ as his Saviour, he made an open profession of his faith in Christ on the 9th of February & he was baptized and received into full communion with the church.

In reviewing the history of this case, we feel disposed to say, what has not God wrought. Nothing could have occurred to paint in more glowing colours, the importance of circulating the Scriptures, even among those who have never heard of the gospel. We hope when the circumstances attending this conversion are known they will be considered by American Christians, as an additional call upon them, to send us help without delay to carry into effect this hitherto much neglected means of doing good.

In addition to those who have been received into full communion with us, there are candidates for admission, whom we expect to receive after a proper time if they live as well as they now do. We are reminded from the fall of some, that we must continue to exercise much caution in the admission of members to our church and we are also impressively taught that with all that caution which we think it necessary to use, we have reason to fear, that tares will be gathered in with the wheat, & may the Lord of the harvest give us more and more wisdom to discern & admit to his church those only whose names are written in heaven.

In our last letter we mentioned that we had it in contemplation to establish Rolls

a central school or college. We have matured the plan of such an institution and had it printed. As soon as circumstances will admit, we hope to carry this plan into execution. For particulars upon this head, we refer you to a separate communication which will soon be sent you. In order that the most forward boys at our respective stations may be the better prepared to reap the benefits of such an institution, we are about to establish an academy into which they will be received and put under the care of one of the brethren, who will devote his time almost exclusively to their improvement. Batticotta has been considered the most eligible place for its location, and the Brother who has been unanimously chosen to take charge of it is Bro. Poor. He will in a short time remove to Batticotta, and his place at Tillipally will be supplied by Bro. Woodward.

In some of the departments of our Mission we have made an increase since we last wrote. Our boarding schools have been considerably enlarged. There are now 170 children attached to them. We consider these boarding schools as one of the most interesting parts of our Missionary work, and feel persuaded that he who first directed us to adopt this method of doing good, had the design of raising up many from them, who will preach Christ when we are no more. We feel disposed to add to their numbers, and hope eventually to take as many children as will equal the number for whom support has been provided. The people begin to see more fully the importance of these schools, and of late the applications for admission have greatly multiplied.

Our day schools have been increased. Since we last wrote, the prejudices of the people have been so far removed that we have been enabled to establish day schools for girls. We have now five under our care. Independent of these, there are girls attached to a number of our other schools. We have much reason for thankfulness, that our long continued exertions to promote this desireable object has been attended with partial success, and we hope that ere long female education will become general. We consider that if the insuperable prejudice which the Heathen have entertained against their female children being taught to ~~read~~ learn, be broken down, it will afford us additional evidence to hope that the appearing of the Son of Man to reign over this people is near. Should we succeed in the general establishment of day schools for girls, we shall require much larger funds for them, than for day schools for boys. At least this will be the case ~~for~~ until we can impress upon them to a much greater degree than we have yet been enabled to do, the importance of educating females. The most we have hitherto done, has been effected by the prospect of small rewards which we have offered those who attend these schools.

As we have mentioned before "we feel that the state of our Mission requires us to make considerable appropriations for the procuring of Scriptures, tracts and school books." We still continue to feel it more and more. Of late we have made some appropriations for procuring tracts. In connection with our brethren of the Wesleyan and Church Missionary societies, we have printed an edition of 6000 copies of a tract, containing the history of the downfall of idolatry and the establishment of the Christian faith in the Otaheitean islands. Of these with some abridgements of the New Testament and other tracts procured from other quarters, we have distributed about 5000 since we last wrote. Every year our calls for tracts and for the Sacred Scriptures* become multiplied. Though the medium of our schools, the number of those who learn to read is constantly increasing, and of course our means for profitably distributing tracts & the Scriptures is becoming more enlarged. The whole number of day schools now attached to our Mission is 42. containing 1300 children who daily attend them. It seems desireable that those who from time to time leave these schools, and who have a general knowledge of the gospel, which are essential to say that on should be furnished with at least a copy of the New Testament. As printed after s are much prized by the natives, probably very beneficial results would ensue

* See secure a better reading of the Scriptures, if we were to hold up to the view of the

boys and girls in our schools a New Testament as a reward of merit, after having completed such a course of study as might be prescribed to them. &c

Had we the Sacred Scriptures we might distribute them very profitably not only among the Heathen; but among the Catholics. With gratitude to our God we add that a door is opened to distribute them among the Catholics. This some of us in a late tour at a considerable distance from this place had an abundant opportunity of knowing. About 2000 abridgements of the New Testament with other tracts were distributed in less than two weeks, and these principally among the Catholics. In one of the islands about 75 miles from us, some of the Catholics determined that though in opposition to the commands of their priest, they wont receive the tracts which were offered to them.

We expressed a hope in our last letter, that we should yet have a press. We are happy to say that the government of this island has permitted a press to be established at Nallore under the direction of our brethren of the church Mission ary Society. Nallore is within five miles of two of our stations, which will enable us to avail ourselves of the advantages of it, without any particular trouble.

Situated as we are under such favourable circumstances, we wont suggest to the committee the propriety of as large an appropriation for printing as they can consistently devote to this object.

To carry our plans of usefulness into operation, we feel that we have to draw largely upon the charities of our patrons. We hope however that they will never be weary in well doing; but will assist us to the extent of our wants. We are situated in the midst of a vast population of immortal beings, who are on the road to eternal death, and whatever is to be done to stop them in their ruinous course must be done quickly. While they are yet within the reach of mercy, it is of infinite importance that in one thing which might afford them even a prospect of escaping eternal misery should be neglected. May these reflections have their due weight upon the mind of all who contribute to the support of this Mission. May they feel more the importance of assisting us to labour to the best advantage while the day lasts. It should be remembered that with us the night of death is fast approaching, in which no man can work.

We remain very dear Sir

Yours affectionately

B. C. Meigs
D. Poor
M. Winslow
L. Spaulding
H. Woodward
J. Scudder.

P. S. We received a short time ago, two boxes of medicines with some surgical instruments. Some of the medicines we particularly requested nearly two years ago, have not yet reached us. We shall be glad to receive the following

	lbs		lbs		lbs		lbs
Aloes.	5	Peruvian Bark —	10	Camphor —	2	Peppermint —	2
Gamboge.	5	Cream Tartar —	10	Spanish Flies	2	Sp. Hartshorn —	2
Jalap	5	Borax —	1	Ur Snake Root (an important med. here)	20	Sulp Zinc —	3
Ipecac.	3	~~[illegible]~~ —	~~[illegible]~~	Gentian —	5	Opium —	3
Rhubarb	1	Tart. Emet. —	5	Quassia —	5	Ether —	0 1/2
Magnesia	5	Calomel —	4	Colombo Root	5	Oil Aniseed —	0 1/4
		Sulp. Potash —	2	Lavender —	4	Liquorice Ball.	4
		Red. Precipitate —	4			Adhesive plaster.	4 Rolls

Carb. Ammonia	lbs 1
Sw. Sp. Nitre	4
Sugar of Lead	2
Salts	50
Lunar Caustic	0 1/4
Muriatic Acid	0 1/4
Valerian Root	4

Appendix.

Extracted from the Church Records.

At a church meeting regularly held at Panditerpo May 15th 1823 Present B. C. Meigs. D. Poor, M. Winslow, L. Spaulding. H. Woodward J. Scudder Missionaries & pastors, F. Malleappa, and Nicholas native preachers, and Solomon, James, Philip, Conter, Katheramma, Onesimus Whelpley & Gautier, native members. The meeting having been opened with prayer by the moderator, Bro Scudder communicated serious & heavy charges against Porter and Susanna Anthony, two of the native members of the church. The charges against Porter were adultery, lying, improper treatment of his wife, and other external improper conduct. Against Susanna Anthony adultery and lying. After a full investigation Porter was convicted of adultery, lying and improper treatment of his wife, and Susanna Anthony of adultery and lying. They were both suspended from the church for six months, at the end of which time they are to appear before it, and be dealt with as the circumstance of the case may require. They were both cut off from all kinds of employment ~~of~~ in the mission for the same length of time

Joint Letter from Ceylon.
March 9, 1834.
Ap. 2 May Herald.
pp. 106-145.

A List of the Children in the Boarding School Sillipally

Names	By whom supported		Age	Cast	Time of Admission
Paul W. Dutnam	Juv. Branch Society Rockingham	N.H.	11	Velalla	Jan — 1818
Edward Woods	Ladies in Brunswick	Me	15	Do	" "
Saml Worcester	Sab. Thanksgiving Soc Salem	Ms	13	Do	" "
Elias Cornelius	Fem Soc for Ed. Hea. Children Salem	Ms	15	Covia	April "
Nathaniel Niles	Mr John Lawrance Salem	Ms	17	Velalla	" "
John B. Lawrence	Juv Ben Soc Salem	Ms	14	Do	March 1819
Joseph S. Ropes	Mr Wm Ropes Boston	Ms	14	Do	July 1818
[illegible] Dawnse	Jos. Lodge Danvers	Ms	14	Covia	" "
Francis Brown	Theo. Soc Dartmouth College	N.H.	15	Velalla	Oct. "
John S. Tappan	J. & S. Tappan Boston	Ms	13	Do	Nov "
Lorenzo Spencer	Juv Ben Soc Salem	Ms	15	Do	Sept 1820
Edward Warren	Mr Elam Bridges N.Y. City		12	Do	Jan "
Wm S. Ladd	Wm Ladd Esq Minot	Me	12	Do	April 1818
Wm Mann	Monthly Concert Westminster	Ms	14	Do	" "
John Norris	Sab. Thanksgiving Soc Salem	Ms	11	Do	Sept "
Charles Marsh	Charles Marsh Esq Woodstock	Vt	10	Do	Jan 1820
Saml Judson	Individuals in Uxbridge	Ms	12	Do	Sept "
George Pay[illegible]	Fem. Mite Soc Arundel	Me	16	Do	Jan "
Wm Coomber	First Juv Soc Newport	R.I.	15	Do	Oct 1822
Moses Hallock	Soc. of young men Plainfield	Ms	9	Do	
John Cleaveland	Fem Ed. Soc. Wrentham N. Par.		8	Do	
John B. Lawton	Fem Ben Soc Hillsborough	N.H.	9	Do	March 1823
Saml J. Mills	Rev R. Emerson Norfolk	Con	12	Fisher	April "
Longwood Jeaks	Mr Wm Lidyard Bath	Me	12	Velalla	" "
Richard P. Storrs	Ladies in Longmeadow	Ms	8	Do	" "
Isaac E. Bush	Col. J. C. Bush Brimfield	Ms	10	Do	May "
John Adams	A friend in Andover	Ms	9	Do	" "
Joseph Avery	Sab School in Holden	Ms	12	Do	Nov 1822
Nathan E. Bridges	Benj Bridges Prattsburg	N.Y.	8	Do	April "
Girls					
Elizabeth Worcester	Fem Soc	Peacham	Vt		
Susanna Hopkins	Ed Soc	Salem	Ms	14	
Harriet Newell	Fem Juv. Soc	Salem	Ms	12	
Louisa Hawes	A Soc of young	Misses Hartford	Con	8	Velalla June 1822
Maria Hutchinson	Mrs C. Hutchinson	Woodstock	Vt	6	Do Sept "
Martha Ramsey	Mite Soc.	Baltimore	Md	6	Do Jan 1823
Mary Dutton	Fem. Juv. Hea Ed. Soc	Granville	N.Y.	8	Do May 1822
Maria Montgomery	Mite Soc	Baltimore	Md	7	
John Calvin					
Joseph					
John Codman					
Saml P. Coolege					
Joseph Corning					
Susanna Rockwood					
Isabella Graham					

Additional Children

These children are now on trial but the names have not been given them. It is intended however that (if they should continue in the school & be worthy of our patronage) they receive these names.

#See the account of these children on Page 5th

2) A List of the Children in the Boarding School
Batticott

Names	By whom Supported		Age	Cast	Time	[illegible]
Francis Ashbury	Fem. Mite Soc. Baltimore	Md	11	Velalla	Sept.	18
David Brainerd	Fem Mite Soc Baltimore	Md	14	"	April	18
Adam Clarke	Juv Mite Soc Baltimore	Md	6	"	Oct.	18
Jesh Day	Monthly Concert N. Haven.	Con	14	Maddeporly	Aug.	18
Saml Davies	Mrs. Hillhouse Bethlehem	Con	10	Velalla	July	18
Justin Edward	Fem. Juv. Ben. Soc. Andover	Ms	13	"	Jan	18
John Elliot	Fem. Char. Soc. Dracut & Chelmesford	Ms	12	Covia	Sept.	1
Thomas Emerson	Thomas Emerson Esq. Norwich	Vt	8	Velalla	Oct.	18
John Grisvold	Fem. Cent Soc. Pawlet	Vt	11	"	Oct	181
John P. K. Henshaw	Fem Mite Soc Baltimore	Md	12	"	Feb	182
George Hooker	Mr Asahel Killbourne Hudson	Ohio	5	Covia	Jan	182
James Inglis	Fem Mite Soc. Baltimore	Md	11	Chitty	Apl.	181
Cyrus Kingsbury	Fem Mite Soc. Baltimore	Md	9	Velalla	June	182
Henry Kolloch	Hea. School Soc. Savannah	Geo	7	"	May	18
Michael B. Latimer	Sab School No. I Charlestown	S.C.	17	Chitty	Jan	18
Henry Middleton	Geo. Woodward Esq. Haverhill	N.H.	6	Velalla	June	18
Saml Miller	Students in Theo. Sem Princeton	N.J.	6	"	July	18
Josh Peel	Fem. Soc	Me	8	"	March	18
Nathan H. Raymond	Juv. Hea Sch. Soc. Granville	N.Y.	8	"	Aug	18
Thomas Reed	Fem. Mite Soc Baltimore	Md	15	"	Feb	18
Alvan Sanderson	Young Fem Chn Ashfield	Ms	12	Chitty	July	
Daniel Thomas	Parishn of Rev D. T. Abington	Ms	8	Velalla	Jan	18
Edwd Warren	Fem Mite Soc. Baltimore	Md	11	"	June	18
Chester Wright	Fem. Juv. Soc. Montpelier	Vt	12	"	Aug	18

Girls

Juliann Henshaw	Fem. Mite Soc Baltimore	Md	9	Covia	Sept.	18
Jane Smith	Colo Thomas Penson Bengall	India	7	Velalla	March	1

Additional Children

1
2
3
4
5

As there is an opportunity now of sending this letter these names will be found in the duplicate & this will now be closed

These children are on trial & we hope will be worthy of the names here selected for them. They have been in the School but a few days & though we can form no very correct opinion of them we may say they appear to be boys of good promise

See the account of these children on page 6th (Sixth)

A List of the Children in the Boarding School

Names	By whom supported		Age	Cast	Time of admission	
A. Whelpley	A stranger in N. York	City		Velalla		
F. Gautier	Mrs. D. F. Gautier	N York		"		
Jane Willis	Fem. Juv. Soc. Rutgers St	N.Y.		"		
E. P. Brittain	Mrs. M. H. Brittain	N.Y.		"		
J. McClelland	Fem. Juv Soc Rutgers St	N.Y.	10	"		
Wm Crossfield	Miss Elizabeth Lewis	N.Y.	10	Washer		
John Woodhull	Fem. Soc. Freehold	N.J.		Velalla		
Wm Hopton	Mrs Russell & Mrs Gregory	Charleston S.C.	13	"		
Gideon Waterbury	Mrs. R. Waterbury & others	N.Y.	12	"		
Jimy Hedges	Jimy Hedges	N.Y.	10	Maddesperly		
Wm Bunker	Ann Bunker	N.Y.	9	"		
Alexr Frazer	Westfield	N.J.	8	Fisher		
Henry Rutgers	Mr. H. Rutgers	N.Y.	8	Velalla		
Jerusalem Volk	Praying Soc Rev B's Clk	N.Y.	7	"		
J. F. Cook	Ben. Soc.	Middletownpoint N.J.	7	"		
Edward M Miller	Mr. Miller	Princeton N.J.	10	"		
Wm Hollingshead	Mrs. C. Neale & others	Charleston S.C.	10	"		
Josepha Clay	Mrs Ann Clay	Savanna Geo.	10	"		
Richd Cunningham	Mr. R. Cunningham	N.Y.	10	"		
C. N. Lewis	Mrs. E Lewis	N.Y.	9	"		
Ward Stafford	Fem. Juv. Soc Rutgers St	N.Y.	6	"		
Thomas Whitlaw	Mrs. A. Whitlaw	N.Y.	6	"		
Wm Tennant	Ladies Ceylon Soc. Freehold	N.J.	6	"		
De Forest	De Forest & Son	N.Y.	10	"		

Manager — Jany 1 aged 10 — Thought to learn the name of that child about which there was a particular request in your letter that I should not mislead. We shall not in any transaction — N.B. This child was to have left the Seminary at Christmas but has been misled. We shall not do the request of Governor Van Dorn as formerly

Girls

See the account of these children on page 8th

Girls						
Julia A Prime	Monthly concert	Cambridge	N.Y.	13	Velalla	
Sarah Colt	A Friend to the Mess.	Peterson	N.J.	10	"	
Martha Washington	Zion Hill Fem. Mite Soc.			9	"	
Sarah Woodhull	Ladies Ceylon Soc	Freehold	N.J.	8	"	
Mary Loomis	Hackwick & Flyerick	Ben. Soc	N.Y.	7	"	
Margaret Thompson		Princeton	N.J.	10	"	
Charlotte Burnell	Mrs. B. Burnell	Carenovia	N.Y.	5	"	
Sarah Miller	Dr Miller	Princeton	N.J.	7	"	

A List of Children in the Boardingschool Vodoville

See an account of this school on page

Names	By whom supported		Age	Cast	Time of admission	
Richard Baxter	Miss Sarah Tuttle		14	Maddesperly	Sept.	1820
Isabel Hooker	A Friend — Norwich	Conn	15	"	Nov.	"
J. M Allen	Soc. in Middlebury College	Vt	15	"	"	"
E. B. Frazier	A Young Lady		14	Velalla	"	"
E. A Goodrich	Ladies in	Boston	Ms	10	"	Sept 18

4)

Names	By whom Supported		Age	Cast	Time of A[illegible]
Joshua Huntington	Ladies in Boston 1st sheet.	Ms	10	Velalla	Nov
Claudius Buchanan	Ladies in Boston	Ms	9	Chitty	Dec
Paul Titcomb	Capt John Wills Newburyport	Ms	15	Velalla	Oct
Frederick Hall	A Friend in Middlebury	Vt	8	"	Dec.
Luther F. Dimmick	Ladies Ben Soc Newburyport	Ms	13	Madderperly	Aug.
Salmon Cone	Juv Ass Colchester	Con	15	Velalla	May
Jacob Coggin	Ladies Hea. Friend Soc Tewksbury	Ms	7	Chitty	Sept
John Chester	Ladies Ass. Albany	N.Y.	12	Covia	May
Simeon Parmalee	Fem. Char. Soc. Cambridge	Vt	10	Velalla	Sept
Daniel Huntington	Newell Soc North Bridgewater		6	Chitty	Oct
S. E. Dwight	Ladies in Boston	Ms	7	Velalla	Sept
Saml Farrar	Char Box P.s Academy Andover	Ms	8	"	May
Joshua Bates	Mat. Ass. Dedham	Ms	6	"	"
Henry Martin	Monthly Con. Sandwich		10	"	"
Sylvester Bucklin	Sab. School Marlborough		8	"	"
Hugh De Haven	Juv. Mite Soc Philadelphia	Pen	9	"	"
Rodolphus Miller	Mrs P Miller Westborough	Ms	10	"	June
Arthur Hausburg	Ladies Ass. Albany	N.Y.	9	Covia	"
Edward Hall	A Friend in Middlebury	Vt	5	Velalla	March
Nathan Strong	Young Ladies Ass. Hartford	Con	5	"	"
Joseph Goffe	Fem Cent Soc Milbury		5	"	June
Jona.n L Pomeroy	Rev. J. L. Pomeroy		6	"	May
David Kellogg	Fem. Friend Soc. Framingham	Ms	7	"	"

Girls

Girls					
Susanna Huntington	Ladies in Boston	Ms	7		Aug
Fanny Hall	A Friend		9	Velalla	Jan
Joanna Lathrop	Char. Box & Knitting Soc Nor.	Con	5	Chitty	Nov
Mary H. Huntington	Newell. Soc. North Bridgwater		5	Covia	Oct
Betsey C Pomeroy	Rev. J. L. Pomeroy		10	Velalla	April
Elizabeth Appleton	Fem Ben Soc. Brunswick	Me	10	Madderperly	June
Catherine Dimmick			6	Velalla	May

A List of the Children in the Boarding School

Manepy — See the Accounts of these children on page 11

Name	By whom Supported		Age	Cast	Time of A[illegible] missio[illegible]
Asa McFarland	Fem Ass. Concord	N.H.	17	Madderperly	Jan
Thomas Adams	Fem Mite Soc Vassalborough	Me	15	Velalla	Feb.
Rufus W. Bailey	South Soc. Norwich	Vt	14	"	"
Seth Payson	Fem Miss Soc Rindge	N.H.	12	Chitty	"
Levi Beebe	Hartwick & Fly Creek Ben Soc.	N.Y.	11	Velalla	July
Parker K. Hasselline	Lister Circle Bradford Academy	Ms	8	"	Feb.
Aaron Porter	Mr. H. Holmes Boston	Ms	8	"	"
Nathan Perkins	Ass. of Fem Amherst	Ms	10	"	March
Alonzo Phillips	Ladies in Princeton	Ms	7	"	Feb.
Alex.r Lovell	Fem. Hea. School Soc Vergennes	Vt	10	"	April
James Pringle	Ben. Soc Bethany	N.C.	10	"	"

Names	By whom Supported		Age	Cast	Time of Accession
...vi Parsons	Sub. of little girls Boston	Ms	10	Velalla	April 1822
...T. Thompson	Members of the Fem. Acad. Columbia	Sc	11	"	May "
...amel Dana	Ladies 1st Ben Soc Marblehead	Ms	7	"	Jan 1823
...aniel Nichols	A Soc. in Bombay	India	6	"	" "
...m T. Bowland	Ladies in Exeter	NH			
Girls	Girls				
...nny Baker	Sister circle Bradford Academy	Ms	9	Marderpurdy	Aug 1822
Mary Swetzer	Fem. Cent Soc. Athol	Ms	10	Velalla	Sept. 1822
...lizabeth Nichols	A Soc. in Bombay	India	6	"	Dec "
Mc Farland	Fem. Ass. Concord	NH	7	"	Sept "
(Not named)	Additional Names				
(Boy not named)	A Soc. of Ladies Jaffrey	NH			
...amel Phillips	Char. Soc. Phil's Academy Andover	Ms			
...dward Warren	Child Friend Soc. Arundel	Me			
Henry Trotter	An Individual in Bombay	India			
(Boy not named)	A native Parsee in Bombay	India			
...saac Hurd	Ladies in Exeter	NH			

These boys are on trial and have not been named. If they prove to be worthy of the support given by the societies & individuals mentioned here they will receive these names otherwise their place will be filled by those whom we can recommend.

Tillipally Station

Putnam, Woods, Worcester & Niles belong to the first class & study Tamul & English alternately spending half the day on each. Their progress in Tamul is great or than that of boys of the same age in the common schools which gives them respect in the opinion of the natives. During the year they have attended to English reading, spelling, Grammar, Geography & to the construing of English into Tamul. Their progress has been such as to greatly encourage us & their conduct generally good. Tho' it is not desirable to make comparasons still in the case of Niles it may be said in terms of unqualified approbation that he is worthy of our love. He excells in Tamul studies, but in English, owing to an impediment in his speech he falls short of others. He is very useful in teaching the girls and to a great degree he exhibits love to God & to man. Woods & Worcester are boys of more than common capacity & pursue their studies with much interest. In close thinking & in Judgment Woods is superior but in strength of memory & in facility of communicating thought Worcester is before him. The former is rather morose & independent, the latter amiable & friendly. Cornelius has less talent but is very amiable & is generally beloved. He is thoughtful & has been at different times considerably anxious for the welfare of his soul. Putnam is the youngest in his class. He is quiet, peacible & studious, attracts but little notice but on account of his having acquired a good pronunciation of English while very young he he has a good prospect of obtaining a thorough education.

Lawrence, Ropes, Danverse, Brown, Tappan, Spencer, & Warren are in the second class. As a class their progress in their Tamul studies is equal to that of the first class. They read easy English with tolerable correctness are committing to memory Tamul & English phrases & construing Emersons Hist. Catechism as a sabbath lesson they are reciting in in Tamul the Historical Books of

the Old Testament in which they have proceeded as far as Ruth. — Lawrence decidedly the first in his class. In disposition, conduct, talent, diligence & propriety he is second only to Niles. Ropes excells in good conduct & diligence in study. He has a slight impediment in his speech but has a persevering determination to surmount it which is highly commendable. Dawes is kind & obliging even to a fault. Being at every one's service he does not make use of his own privileges. — Brown & Lapham are cousins. Though they have not improved themselves by their progress so much as others in the class still there is no particular reason to be dissatisfied with them. Warren & Spencer excite very high in expectations. Their conduct is very gratifying as is also their progress in learning. Ladd on account of the injudicious treatment of his parents has frequently absented himself from the school, was once turned away & since he has been received again has not excited very sanguine hopes of his usefulness. Mann is the son of a poor widow — has commended himself by his good conduct & application to study but his talent for learning is not great. Norris is a little boy cousin to Ladd — has a vitiated taste & is a boy of good promise in every respect. Mann is also a little boy — is cousin to Niles & Warren — behaves well — appears to have a good capacity for learning but fails in application. — Judson, entered the school later than the abovementioned boys — possesses good talents — is obedient & studious. Payson an orphan boy has made very good progress in his studies & is regular in his conduct. Hutchinson is a little boy just entered the school & appears very well. Coombs had before joining the school been useful as a diligent & active boy in a day school. He seems to be very happy in the enjoyment of such privileges for study as he have & the truth of christianity have had considerable effect upon his mind. Hallock & Cleaveland are brothers the sons of a headman & both boys of good promise. Jenks (the second to whom this name has been given) is the son of a Roman Catholick & appears well. The other boys on the list like some already mentioned have been in the school but a few months. They have made nearly equal progress in their studies & so far as can be judged from present appearances will be worthy of a place in the school.

Girls

Elizabeth, Susanna, & Harriet are in the same class. They have made very good progress in their studies, read & write & Samul with as much facility as the boys — have committed to memory Catechisms, Extracts from Scripture & some religious writings — have been useful in instructing the smaller girls & at times have appeared anxious for their souls. The five other girls who have been named are small — much disposed to learn & have a prospect of doing well. There are two other girls on the school on trial who if they be continued will be named Isabella Graham & Susanna Rockwood.

Batticotta Station

Latimer, Brainerd, Edward, Griswold, Inglis, Wright, Ashburn & Warren belong to the first class. Latimer is the oldest, largest, & most forward boy in the school. He has a very good appearance, very neat in his dress & has made very good progress both in his English & Samul studies. He reads

ities & speaks the English language with some facility. His daily deportment very correct & he has been several times the subject of serious impressions
Brainerd & Edward are brothers & both good boys. Edward stands very high on the list of boys in the school both for learning & morals — has a pleasant temper, & makes rapid progress both in Classical & English & exhibits a mind more than ordinary strength. Griswold is particularly distinguished by a very lovely disposition. He has a tender conscience & often manifests considerable degree of concern for the welfare of his soul. Inglis is a very active sprightly boy, acquires his lessons with great facility — has made very good progress in his studies but does not possess so lovely a disposition as the last mentioned boy. Wright is a boy of very good personal appearance — has a good disposition & has made very considerable progress in his learning. He has neither father nor mother. Atherton resembles Griswold in his disposition he has been afflicted with considerable sickness since he came here but it is to be hoped that he will outgrow his complaint. He has several times been the subject of serious impressions. Warren is one of the most lovely boys in the school. It is hardly possible to describe him better than to say that in his natural amiableness & sweetness of disposition he greatly resembles our beloved Brother whose name he bears. His parents died of the cholera about three years ago. All of the above mentioned boys already know some thing of English Grammar & Arithmetick.

Elliot, Sanderson, & Henshaw form the second class in English. They were far advanced in their Classical studies before they commenced the English language which they have been studying but a few months. Elliot is a very handsome boy (brother of Charlotte Wright who has left the school) & is more remarkable for beauty than for strength of mind. He has however made considerable proficiency in his studies. Sanderson has been sick & lame for a considerable time since he entered the school. He is a good boy & possesses more than an ordinary capacity for study. He is remarkable for the readiness & propriety with which he answers plain questions on religious subjects. Henshaw is a boy of very good personal appearance — has an active & correct mind — has made rapid progress in his his Classical studies & (considering the time he has been learning) is probably equal to any boy in the school.

Reed, Day, Kingsbury, Thomas, Peet, Raymond & Middleton are in the third class, & commenced the study of English about the same time as the boys in the second class. Reed is a large boy — very vigorous — active, & fond of work. He possesses a good disposition & good common sense but is not very fond of study. Day has a good personal appearance, active mind, amiable disposition & manifests more than an ordinary concern for his soul. Kingsbery is smaller than any of those before mentioned is a boy of good promise — possesses a good mind — is amiable & for a boy of his age is very manly in his behaviour. Thomas, Peet, Raymond, & Middleton are quite small & so nearly alike in size, age, & talent that it is sufficient to say that they all appear much to our satisfaction & are making good progress in their studies. The remaining six boys, viz, Davies, Pollock, Emerson, Clarke, Miller & Booker have not yet commenced the study of English they have but just entered the school but appear well & we trust they will hereafter appear worthy of the charity of their kind benefactors.

Girls — 2d. 8 Sect.

Julia Ann Henshaw is an amiable pleasant girl, was formerly a slav
but has now obtained her freedom — possesses a tolerable good mind — is
to read the Scriptures in Samuel — has committed to memory several catech
& select portions of Scripture — & sews very prettily. — Jane Smith is a
little girl, very small of her age & is an interesting child. She has made
very good progress in her studies — reads the Samuel Testament very well &
evidently possesses a mind capable of great improvement. She is an
phan child & related to Mary Smith who has left the school & is married & li
near the Mission house. —

Panditerripo Station —

Whelpley, Gautier, Willis, & Brittain are members of the first class. The
two former are members of the church & are valuable assistants in the
of making known the truths of Revelation. Whelpley also renders much
vice in preparing medicines & in administering them to the sick. W
lis is an amiable boy & has been the subject of some conviction of sin. —
Brittain is a lovely boy & possesses superior talents. He has lately been
the subject of deep religious impressions — is comparatively a good singer
with Woodhull leads the in singing on the sabbath. —
McClelland, Crossfield & Woodhull belong to the second class and are b
of good promise. McClelland is quite a wit — Crossfield is amiable & pos
ses very good talents & is one of the best readers in the school — Woodhull
handsome — is a good singer, & has good talents but is sometimes idle. —
Hopton, Waterbury, Hedges, & Banker form the third class — are all posse
of good talents & have made some progress in reading English & in tra
lating easy sentences from Samuel into English — Hopton has lately ha
some conviction of sin — Waterbury has been awakened to a deep
cern about his soul & gives evidence of a change of heart. Hedges i
good scholar & is one of the most amiable boys in the school. — Banker
sprightly & active & promises much. — Frazer, Rutgers, Volk, Cooly, D
est, Miller, Hollingshead, Clay, Cunningham & Lewis, are boys of
promise & have lately commenced the study of English. Frazer is sedate &
Rutgers possesses very good talents. Volk is very lovely & has been anxious
bout his soul. Cooly is a broad faced, good natured little fellow. Lewis is ac
speaks quick, & possesses good talents. Hollingsheads, Clay & Cunningham
(the second to whom this name has been given) have learned very well but as
have been in the school but little time it is difficult to say much about
The same may be said of Stafford Whitlaw & Tennant. — Griffin & Bloomfield ve
formerly attached to the Boarding school. They are now servants in the fami
which is both an honorable & profitable employment in this country. The
ter is a candidate for admission to the church. —
Menagem aged 10 is apparently a promising boy. He will hereafter bear the name of G. Wash

Girls

Julia Ann Prime is a fine girl — is a catholick by descent & is a member
our church. — Sarah Colt makes good improvement in learning & in s
ing. Martha Washington is a fine girl & deserves our esteem. Sarah Woodhu
is a lovely child & has a very excellent disposition. She has good talents & has m
great progress in reading. — Mary Loomis is a Catholick by education &
child of good promise. — Margaret Thompson has lately been received into

chool – is very amiable & appears well. Charlotte Burnell & Sarah Miller have
en in the school but a short time. The former sews a little & learns well – the latter is sprightly
handsome & possesses fine talents.

Oodooville Station

Baxter is the most forward boy in the school having been previous to com-
ing to Oodooville a dayscholar at Batticotta. He has a very active mind
peaks English readily & with a good accent – reads almost any easy book in that
understands the grammar well for one of his age knows something of Arith-
metick & Geography, and were it not that he has been lately occasionally af-
flicted with a species of derangement which has broken up his habits of study
he would be capable of making great progress. He has read the Scriptures a good
deal & at times has appeared anxious about his soul. The next five boys on the
list are in the same class & have made nearly equal progress in their studies. They
read & write Tamul with facility, know something of the Tamul method of com-
putation, & have made considerable progress in committing the Tamul Diction-
ary of synonomous words &c which when acquired will enable them to understand
the poetick language of the high books. They have committed to memory two cat-
echisms – Christs sermon on the Mount – & an entire book of select texts
of Scripture containing sixty eight (68) pages Duodecimo. They have also read
& recited the books of Genesis & Exodus. – In English they read almost any book
with tolerable correctness, tho' they understand only the easier sentences. They
speak but little English & that with difficulty. They are learning to write
which they do very easily, & have commenced the English grammar having
previously studied in Tamul such rules as are applicable to both languages.
The three eldest are nearly of a size & not small for of their age. Hooker is tall
slender, & his countenance which is marked by a large scar indicates
running & reflection. Though not more forward in his studies than some
of the others in his class he is the most discreet lad in the school – has much
influence over his companions & at times has been under serious impres-
sions. Allen is thickset & appears rather dull & indolent. He is however
studious & has a good standing in his class. His temper is good & he has
been thoughtful about his soul. – Frazier has a very active body & mind,
is straight, well proportioned & has an agreeable countenance. His
heart appears more tender on religious subjects than either of the above
mentioned – He is more forward in his studies & is much beloved. –
Huntington is not only smaller of his age, but younger than the above
mentioned boys – is very amiable & pleasant, & is a very correct scholar
tho' more backward than the others of his class. – Goodrich is small
but a very interesting lad & is more pleasant & affectionate even than
Huntington. In his studies he scarcely falls short of either of his class-
mates – speaks English with more readiness & with a better accent – & is
perhaps more promising than any other. He is at times much troubled
with the jaundice, which in this country is almost incurable & often
proves fatal. – Buchanan is the son of Katheraman & Antachee na-
tive members of our Church & was baptized by us. He is small & rather
diminutive & unpromising in his appearance. He is however quiet &
studious, & his proficiency on the whole, has been much beyond ex-

pectation both in English & Tamil.— Tilcomb is about common stan
well made. On account of his age & some difficulty he had in pronou
ing English it was not thought expedient to bring him forward in the
language. He is a respectable Tamil scholar & will make a useful
schoolmaster for one of our native fruschools, many of whom are rath
possessed of christian principles & christian knowledge in which he has
made good proficiency. — Dinnick is a good looking lad, about
more height for his age, rather thin, has a very keen eye (a little crossing
& expressive countenance). He is a fine Tamil scholar & has lately co
menced English in the pronunciation of which he finds much dif
culty. Hall is a very agreable & promising lad, the most prompt & c
rect scholar (considering his age & standing) of any in the school. Being
the dayschool at the station he found that the boys in the family learn
faster than he could, & having a great desire to learn he requested leave of
his father who is a headman to come into the family to which his fath
with some reluctance consented. His conduct & progress in study equal the
highest expectations. He is always noticed at recitations as having his
lesson well, & he recites it with the greatest correctness. — Cone (whose
should have been mentioned with those of the first class) is an interesting &
promising lad son of a Veccan, a Catholick at Pandeturipo. He has
been for a year or more a dayscholar at the Boarding School at that pl
& though very irregular in his attendance made such progress as now
to be in our first class tho' behind his classmates. He is tall & well bu
with a fine countenance, pleasant manners & active mind. While
Pandeturipo he was the subject of very serious impressions. — Chester &
melcr have commenced the study of English in which they read in wo
of five letters & bid fair to get a good pronunciation. The former is a th
est boy with large lips, very correct in his conduct & has taught of all
the smallest boys in their catechisms, the latter is a pleasant lad of c
mon talents. — Bates, Brecklin, De Haven Farrar, & Martin, ha
been lately added to the school & are now commencing English. The
are all very small & pleasant — the first especially has a very neat c
tenance — & he is built much as the worthy president whose name he
bears. These remarks may also apply to the second. The last is perhaps th
most promising in English at present & is an interesting boy. They a
all from good families & for their age are forward in Tamil. —
Goffe, Kellogg, Miller, Hansberry, Hall, Pomeroy, Dwight, Hunting
Cozzin & Strong are all small boys who have been in the school but
short time & have not yet commenced English. The first who looks like
minister whose name he bears & the latter of these are more particularly in
teresting in their appearance & seem to have the most active minds. Be
these there are four boys on trial who are not named. One whom w
named Stephen Christ (in the place of the little boy of that name who died)
now employed in our family & is removed from the charity foundation

that boy will soon be named in his place. Two boys attend as day scholars

Girls

Susan Huntington is the daughter of Chellachee a native member of the church & was baptized at the same time with her mother. She is a very active & promising girl & having been at Fillipally before coming to B. is now more forward than either of the other girls. She reads the Tamul Testament with some readiness - has committed catechisms, & sews well. ## Savery Hall is a pleasant & sensible girl, with good features & form & is a sister of Solomon a native member of our Church. She understands better what she reads even than Susan as might be expected from her age. ## Elizabeth Appleton is very mild & amiable & in her studies & sewing has made good progress. ## Betsey C Pomeroy has been in the school only as a day scholar until lately. Her father keeps a temple near us dedicated to a female evil spirit (the supposed authoress of the cholera) & is a bad man. It seems very providential that the girl principally thro' her own entreaty, has at length been rescued from the evil example & which she was exposed. - She appears to be under serious impressions & is very tender on religious subjects. ## Joanna Lathrop is a very pleasant Child, the daughter of Katherine a Native Catechist & baptized on the same day with the latter. She is young but is very promising. ## Mary H. Huntington is a little girl lately taken who appears very well & makes good progress in learning. ## Catherine Dickinson is a small girl lately taken & promising appearance & good family. ##

Manepy Station

McFarland, Adams, Bailey, Payson, & Bebe are in the first class. They read & write Tamul readily, know something of Arithmetick as taught by this people - have made considerable progress in committing the Tamul Dictionary which is the key to Tamul literature & science, & for the purpose of learning the use of words as found in high Tamul. they read daily in some poetick book. They have committed to memory some of the catechisms used in our schools & many Extracts & select texts from Scripture. Their progress in English is unequal tho' all read with tolerable readiness & accuracy in common english books. ## McFarland has a good mind - is well acquainted with the Portuguese language - speaks considerable English - is able to interpret on common easy subjects - & transcribes English in a fair hand. ## Adams is a boy of common size - very steady in his habits, & has a countenance which is a true index to a common mind & a good disposition. ## Bailey is large for his age - has an uncommon partiality for Arithmetick - is very ambitious - goes forward with much zeal - but is not always correct. He has been twice under deep convictions of sin & has appeared to be very anxious about his soul but he gives no evidence of a change of heart. ## Payson has a good figure - is handsome - possesses a lovely temper - & is a good scholar. The three last mentioned boys were formerly connected with the school in Oodooville & can now speak a little English. Bebe has been in the school not quite a year but his progress in reading & spelling tho' he does not speak English has been such that he now recites with the first class. He is rather large for his age - has high cheek bones - & a countenance ex-

manner of retirement & thoughtfulness - is seldom with the other boys at play
for about five months has given good evidence of a change of heart.

3d sheet.

Hasseltine, Porter, Perkins, & Phillips, are in the second class. They are a
good Tamul scholars & in English are so near alike that it is difficult to
make comparisons - have a good pronunciation - spell well for boys of
age & for about eight months have been reading in the English New Testam
Hasseltine is a good looking boy, amiable - like his brother Baily very am
bitious & generally stands at the head of his class. Porter is the best Tamul
scholar in his class & is not much behind H. in English. He is very mod
a sharp eye - & is remarkably quiet & unassuming. Perkins is short of h
age, & though inferior to the above mentioned in scholarship makes go
progress in his studies. He is always ready to every good work & takes m
pride in obliging others. Phillips is young - got his lesson pretty we
learns to read Tamul very fast - wears a silver ring round his neck &
one round each wrist (not uncommon in this county) & is a well disp
quiet little fellow. Lovell, Dyingle, Parsons, & Thompson be
to the third class & are all of a height. The two former are not very forw
in their studies, the two latter are the best Tamul scholars in the schoo
They all now read in the New Testament & commit short sentences in Engli
Lovell is an uncommonly pleasant boy - is sedate & has been the su
ject of deep religious impressions tho' he gives no evidence of a change
heart. Dyingle has a sulky look but manifests a teachable disposi
tion. Parsons & Thompson are straight, sprightly, roguish, & fon
of play. Dana is a well disposed boy & read the easy lessons in the
Spelling Book. Nichols is the brother of Baily & Hasseltine & is qui
an independant looking little fellow. Rowland appears to be a plea
ant boy but has been with us so short a time that it is difficult to g
his character. There are also in the school six boys who have been at the
a time that it is not thought best to name them until further trial
The names selected for them are found at the bottom of the List.

Girls

Fanny Baker is the only child of Condon a native member of our C
She is the first girl whom we took - has a good disposition - learns to sew &
as fast as most girls of her age & possesses a common mind. Mary Ann
is the most exemplary girl in the school - sews very well, has good behavi
& is always ready to do whatever we request. Elizabeth McFarland is th
sister of M.S. - is sedate & pleasant & deserves our praise. Elizabeth
ols is a sprightly active little girl & has a good mind. There is one
more girl in the school whom we have not named.

N.B. The above account of the schools is arranged according to
order of time in which they were established & it should be added that
considerable number of dear scholars have attended these schools whose
- parts are very good as they are most of them head men's sons.

89

Jaffna June 20th 1823

Very Dear Sirs,

It is with much regret that the inclosed complete List of Children in our Boarding Schools, which was to have been sent was nearly ready six months ago, has been delayed until the present time. But as these schools have considerably increased of late & as there is a prospect that our Central School will enable us to make some additions to our present number; and as the several Journals within the past year have contained particular accounts of the schools at the different Stations it is hoped that this delay will not make an unfavorable impression on the mind of your Committee or of our Patrons.

By the List it will be seen that we have about one hundred & forty (140) boys and thirty (30) girls in these schools. About thirty (30) of them are already so forward as to require much of our time in their instruction. — As the Central School will however be supplied from these schools there will be a vacancy which we shall endeavor to fill with as little delay as possible with the many names on the lists sent out to us for which we have not yet taken children.

We feel the more confident that there will be but little delay in this respect as the people begin more fully to appreciate the benefits of our boarding schools & are more willing than formerly to commit their children to our care. We feel that those benevolent individuals & societies who have encouraged us in this department have no reason to be discouraged — and that their charity has already had a most happy effect on the prospects of

our Mission. — There may be some apparent co
tradiction between this List & Journals & letters previo
ly sent. This arises from giving the same name
more than one child which is in some instances
almost unavoidable — For instance a child nam
A.B. dies but we think it best to retain the name, or
he leaves the school but we wish to fill his place.
It is true we might let the Society or individual wh
gives this support in this case suffer the loss but w
sometimes think, with a due regard to the interests o
the cause, that this is not best. — With regard to
most of those who are named we feel it our duty to
that they have been selected with great care & after
considerable trial from more than twice the numb
and that after due allowances are made for the degraded st
of society & morals from which they have been rescued w
feel confident that with the blessing of our Savior
hopes of our patrons will be fully realized. —

Not doubting but these children are the ob
ject of many prayers,

We are, Dear Sirs,

Yours most truly.
D.B. L. Meigs
D. Poor
M. Winslow.
L. Spaulding
H. Woodward
J. Scudder.

We are at a loss to know what to do for books, Maps, Gram-
mars, Arithmeticks, Pencils &c, &c, &c for our schools.
We suffer exceedingly for want of them & have done
for 2 years —

Account of Boarding-Schools in Ceylon.

March 9. 1824.

Rec'd 31 July 1823
Ean

Jeremiah Evarts Esq
Cor. Secy of A.B.C.F.M.
Boston
U.S. America.

Can E. A. Newton Esq
Min'r Palmer & Co
Mwintoz Calcutta.

Calcutta
30 July 30
1823

Jany 31

To E. A. Newton Esq.

Calcutta, —

— who is respectfully requested to receive any donations to the object, which may be offered. —

M Winslow.
Sec.y
Am. Mis. Jaffna